NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JANUARY 18, 1921.

No. 10.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Saturday the 15th instant shall be observed as a public holiday on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

2. All public offices at the Presidency town will be closed on that day.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

(Reforms.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 1.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

REFORMS OFFICE.

Delhi, the 16th December 1920.

No. 308-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been approved by both Houses of Parliament.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Devolution Rules.

Short title and commencement.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India, and for different provisions of these rules.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) 'all-India revenues' means such portion of the revenues of India as is not allocated to local Governments under these rules;

(b) 'Schedule' means a Schedule to these rules;

(c) 'the Act' means the Government of India Act.

Part I.—Classification of subjects.

3. (1) For the purpose of distinguishing the functions of the local Governments and local legislatures of Governors' provinces and of the province of Burma from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature, subjects shall in those provinces be classified in relation to the functions of Government as central and provincial subjects in accordance with the lists set out in Schedule I.

(2) Any matter which is included in the list of provincial subjects set out in Part II of Schedule I shall, to the extent of such inclusion, be excluded from any central subject of which, but for such inclusion, it would form part.

4. Where any doubt arises as to whether a particular matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject, the Governor-General in Council shall decide whether the matter does or does not so relate, and his decision shall be final.

Settlement of doubts.

5. The local Government shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor-General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct.

Duty of local Government to supply information.

6. The provincial subjects specified in the first column of Schedule II shall, in the Governors' provinces shown against each subject in the second column of the said Schedule, be transferred subjects: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, revoke or suspend for such period as he may consider necessary the transfer of any provincial subject in any province, and upon such revocation or during such suspension the subject shall not be a transferred subject.

Transfer of subjects and reversion or suspension of transfer.

7. If any doubt arises as to whether any matter relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject, the Governor shall decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Settlement of doubts.

8. Where an Act of the Legislative Council of a Governor's province confers on local authorities powers of the management of matters relating to reserved subjects, those matters

Transfer in consequence of legislation.

shall, to the extent of the powers conferred by such legislation, be deemed in that province to form part of the transferred subject of local self-Government.

Matters affecting both reserved and transferred subjects.

9. (*1*) When a matter appears to the Governor to affect substantially the administration both of a reserved and of a transferred subject, and there is disagreement between the member of the Executive Council and the minister concerned as to the action to be taken, it shall be the duty of the Governor, after due consideration of the advice tendered to him to direct in which department the decision as to such action shall be given: provided that, in so far as circumstances admit, important matters on which there is such a difference of opinion shall before the giving of such direction be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and his ministers together.

(*2*) In giving such a direction as is referred to in sub-rule (*1*), the Governor may, if he thinks fit, indicate the nature of the action which should in his judgment be taken, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and minister or ministers, according as the department to which it has been committed is a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects.

Regulation of exercise of authority over members of public services.

10. The authority vested in the local Government over officers of the public services employed in a Governor's province shall be exercised in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with reserved subjects by the Governor in Council, and in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with transferred subjects by the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the department: provided that—

(*a*) no order affecting emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure, and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of an officer of an all-India or provincial service without the personal concurrence of the Governor; and

(*b*) no order for the posting of an officer of an all-India service shall be made without the personal concurrence of the Governor.

Service in a department.

11. If an officer performs duties both in a department dealing with reserved subjects and in a department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide in which department he shall be deemed to be serving.

Employment of I.M.S. officers.

12. A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

Devolution.

13. Subject to the provisions of these rules, provincial subjects shall be administered by the local Government. But, save in the case of transferred subjects, nothing in these rules shall derogate from the power of superintendence, direction, and control conferred on the Governor-General in Council by the Act.

Part II.—Financial arrangements.

Allocation of revenue

14. (*1*) The following sources of revenue shall, in the case of Governors' provinces and in the province of Burma, be allocated to the local Government as sources of provincial revenue, namely:—

(*a*) balances standing at the credit of the province at the time when the Act comes into force;

(*b*) receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects;

(*c*) a share (to be determined in the manner provided by rule 15) in the growth of revenue derived from income-tax collected in the province, so far as that growth is attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed;

(*d*) recoveries of loans and advances given by the local Government and of interest paid on such loans;

(*e*) payments made to the local Government by the Governor-General in Council or by other local Governments, either for services rendered or otherwise;

(*f*) the proceeds of any taxes which may be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes;

(*g*) the proceeds of any loans which may be lawfully raised for provincial purposes; and

(*h*) any other sources which the Governor-General in Council may by order declare to be sources of provincial revenue.

(*2*) The revenues of Berar shall be allocated to the local Government of the Central Provinces as a source of provincial revenue. This allocation shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) that the local Government of the Central Provinces shall be responsible for the due administration of Berar; and

(ii) that if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council provision has not been made for expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of Berar, the allocation shall be terminated by order of the Governor-General in Council, or diminished by such amount as the Governor-General in Council may by order in writing direct.

15. (*1*) There shall be allocated to each local Government a share in the income-tax collected under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, within its jurisdiction. The share so allocated shall be three pies on each rupee brought under assessment under the said Act in respect of which the income-tax assessed has been collected.

(2) In consideration of this allocation, each local Government shall make to the Governor-General in Council a fixed annual assignment of a sum to be determined by the Governor-General in Council as the equivalent of the amount which would have accrued to the local Government in the year 1920–21 (after deducting the provincial share of the cost of special income-tax establishments in that year) had the pie rate fixed under sub-rule (1) been applied in that year, due allowance being made for any abnormal delays in collection of the tax.

(3) The cost of special income-tax establishments employed within a province shall be borne by the local Government and the Governor-General in Council in the proportions of 25 per cent and 75 per cent respectively.

Payment of Government revenues into the public account.

18. All moneys derived from sources of provincial revenue shall be paid into the public account of which the Governor-General in Council is custodian, and credited to the Government of the province. The Governor-General in Council shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to prescribe by general or special order the procedure to be followed in the payment of moneys into, and in the withdrawal, transfer and disbursement of moneys from, the public account, and for the custody of moneys standing in the account.

Contributions by local Governments in 1921–22

17. In the financial year 1921–22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor-General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale :—

Name of Province.	Contributions (in lakhs of rupees).
Madras	348
Bombay	56
Bengal	63
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar	22
Assam	15

Contributions in subsequent years.

18. From the financial year 1922–23 onwards a total contribution of 983 lakhs, or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor-General in Council, shall be paid to the Governor-General in Council by the local Governments mentioned in the preceding rule. When for any year the Governor-General in Council determines as the total amount of the contribution a smaller sum than that payable for preceding year, a reduction shall be made in the contributions of those local Governments only whose last previous annual contribution exceeds the proportion specified below of the smaller sum so determined as the total contribution ; and any reduction so made shall be proportionate to such excess :—

Madras	17—90ths
Bombay	1¾—90ths
Bengal	13—90ths
United Provinces	18—90ths
Punjab	9—90ths
Burma	6½—90ths
Central Provinces and Berar	5—90ths
Assam	2½—90ths

Excess contributions in case of emergency.

19. In cases of emergency the local Government of any province may be required by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of, and subject to the conditions approved by, the Secretary of State, to pay to the Governor-General in Council a contribution for any financial year in excess of the amount required by the preceding rules in the case of that year.

Priority of contributions.

20 The contributions and assignments fixed under the preceding rules shall be a first charge on the allocated revenues and moneys of the local Governments concerned, and shall be paid in such instalments, in such manner, and on such dates, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

Withdrawal of balances.

21. At any time when he considers this course to be essential in the financial interests of India as a whole, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to require any local Government to which revenues have been allocated under these rules so to regulate its programme of expenditure as not to reduce the balance at its credit in the public account on a specified date or dates below a stated figure, and shall have power to take the necessary steps by the restriction of issues of moneys to secure this end. Subject to this power, these local Governments shall be at liberty to draw on their balances, provided that notice of the amount which they propose to draw during the ensuing financial year is given to the Governor-General in Council before such date in each year as the Governor-General in Council may by order fix.

Interest on provincial balances.

22. Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, on receipt of due notice of the intention of the local Government to draw on its balances required it to reduce the extent of the proposed draft, he shall, at the end of the financial year in which the local Government is debarred from

drawing, credit the local Government with interest on the amount which it was not permitted to draw. Such interest shall be a charge on the revenues of India, and shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor-General in Council has borrowed money in the open market during the year by the issue of treasury bills

Provincial Loan Account.

23. Any moneys which, on the 1st day of April 1921, are owed to the Governor-General in Council on account of advances made from the provincial loan account of any province shall be treated as an advance to the local Government from the revenues of India, and shall carry interest at a rate calculated on the average rate carried by the total amount owed to the Governor-General in Council on this account on the 31st March 1921. The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In addition, the local Government shall pay to the Governor-General in Council in each year an instalment in repayment of the principal amount of the advance, and this instalment shall be so fixed that the total advance shall, except where for special reasons the Governor-General in Council may otherwise direct, be repaid before the expiry of twelve years. It shall be open to any local Government to repay in any year an amount in excess of the fixed instalment.

Capital expenditure on irrigation works.

24. (*1*) The capital sums spent by the Governor-General in Council upon construction in the various provinces of productive and protective irrigation works and of such other works financed from loan funds as may from time to time be handed over to the management of local Governments shall be treated as advances made to the local Governments from the revenues of India Such advances shall carry interest at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) in case of outlay up to the end of the financial year 1916–17, at the rate of 3·8252 *per centum* ;

(*b*) in the case of outlay incurred after the financial year 1916–17, at the average rate of interest paid by the Governor-General in Council on loans raised in the open market since the end of that year.

(*2*) The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor-General in Council may fix

Advances by the Government of India

25. The Governor-General in Council may at any time make to a local Government an advance from the revenues or moneys accruing to the Governor-General in Council on such terms as to interest and repayment as he may think fit.

Priority of interest charges.

26 The payment of interest on loans and advances made under the three preceding rules, and the repayment of the principal of an advance under rule 23, shall be a charge on the annual allocated revenues of the local Government, and shall have priority over all other charges save only contributions payable to the Governor-General in Council.

Powers of sanctioning transferred expenditure.

27. (*1*). The local Government of a Governor's Province shall not without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, include any proposal for expenditure on a transferred subject in a demand for a grant, if such sanction is required by the provisions of Schedule III to these rules.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*1*), the local Government of a Governor's province shall have power to sanction expenditure on transferred subjects to the extent of any grant voted by the Legislative Council.

(*3*) The local Government of a Governor's province shall have power to sanction any expenditure on transferred subjects which relates to the heads enumerated in section 72-D (*3*) of the Act, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor-General in Council if any such approval is required by any rule for the time being in force.

Delegation of powers of sanction.

28. (*1*) The powers of local Government under the preceding rule to sanction expenditure, may be delegated by the local Government to an authority subordinate to it, after previous consultation with the Finance Department, to such extent as may be required for the convenient and efficient despatch of public business.

(*2*) Any sanction accorded under these rules shall remain valid for the specified period for which it is given, subject in the case of voted expenditure, to the voting of grants in each year.

Famine Insurance Fund.

29. Each local Government mentioned in Schedule IV shall establish and maintain out of provincial revenues a famine insurance fund in accordance with the provisions of that Schedule, and such fund shall be controlled and administered as required by those provisions.

Taxation and borrowing.

30. All proposals for raising taxation or for the borrowing of money on the revenues of a province shall in the case of a Governor's province be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and ministers sitting together, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council, or by the Governor and minister or ministers, according as the proposal originates with the Governor in Council or the Governor and ministers.

Allocation of revenues for the administration of transferred subjects.

31. Expenditure for the purpose of the administration of both reserved and transferred subjects shall, in the first instance, be a charge on the general revenues and balances of each province, and the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects will be a matter for agreement between

that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of transferred subjects and that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of reserved subjects.

Procedure in event of failure to agree

32. (1) If at the time of the preparation of the budget the Governor is satisfied that there is no hope of agreement within a reasonable time between the members of his Executive Council on the one hand and ministers on the other as to the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments respectively, he may, by order in writing, allocate the revenues and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects, by specifying the fractional proportions of the revenues and balances which shall be assigned to each class of subject.

(2) An order of allocation under this rule may be made by the Governor either in accordance with his own discretion, or in accordance with the report of an authority to be appointed by the Governor-General in this behalf on the application of the Governor.

Period of order of allocation.

33. Every such order shall (unless it is sooner revoked) remain in force for a period to be specified in the order, which shall be not less than the duration of the then existing Legislative Council, and shall not exceed by more than one year the duration thereof:

Provided that the Governor may at any time, if his Executive Council and ministers so desire, revoke an order of allocation or make such other allocation as has been agreed upon by them:

Provided further, that if the order which it is proposed to revoke was passed in accordance with the report of an authority appointed by the Governor-General, the Governor shall obtain the consent of the Governor-General before revoking the same.

Condition of order of allocation.

34. Every order of allocation made under these rules shall provide that, if any increase of revenue accrues during the period of the order on account of the imposition of fresh taxation, that increase, unless the legislature otherwise directs, shall be allocated in aid of that part of the Government by which the taxation is initiated.

Preparation of budget in default of agreement or order of allocation.

35. If at the time of the preparation of any budget no agreement or allocation such as is contemplated by these rules has been arrived at the budget shall be prepared on the basis of the aggregate grants respectively provided for the reserved and transferred subjects in the budget of the year about to expire.

Part III—Finance Department.

Finance Department.

36. (1) There shall be in each Governor's province a Finance Department which shall be controlled by a member of Executive Council.

(2) Immediately subordinate to the member there shall be a financial secretary, with whom shall be associated, if the ministers so desire, a joint secretary appointed by the Governor after consultation with the ministers.

(3) The joint secretary shall be specially charged with the duty of examining and dealing with financial questions arising in relation to transferred subjects and with proposals for taxation or borrowing put forward by any minister.

Functions of Finance Department.

37. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans;

(b) it shall be responsible for the safety and proper employment of the famine insurance fund;

(c) it shall exercise and report on all proposals for the increase or reduction of taxation;

(d) it shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised; and shall be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans;

(e) it shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them;

(f) it shall prepare an estimate of the total receipts and disbursements of the province in each year, and shall be responsible during the year for watching the state of the local Government's balances;

(g) in connection with the budget and with supplementary estimates—

(i) it shall prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure which is laid before the Legislative Council in each year and any supplementary estimates or demands for excess grants which may be submitted to the vote of the Council;

(ii) for the purpose of such preparation, it shall obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and it shall be responsible for the correctness of the estimates framed on the material so supplied;

(iii) it shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined ;

(*b*) on receipt of a report from an audit officer to the effect that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, it shall require steps to be taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure shall immediately cease ;

(*c*) it shall lay the audit and appropriation reports before the committee on public accounts, and shall bring to the notice of the committee all expenditure which has not been duly authorized and any financial irregularities ;

(*d*) it shall advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the progress of collection and the methods of collection employed.

Power of Finance Department with reference to re-appropriation.

38. (*1*) After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council—

(*a*) the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another ;

(*b*) the member or minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a re-appropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.

(*2*) The Finance Department shall have power to sanction the delegation by a member or minister to any officer or class of officers of the power of re-appropriation conferred on such member or minister by clause (*1*) (*b*) above.

(*3*) Copies of orders sanctioning any re-appropriation which does not require the sanction of the Finance Department shall be communicated to that department as soon as such orders are passed.

Matters to be referred to Finance Department.

39. No expenditure on any of the heads detailed in section 72-D (*3*) of the Act, which is in excess of the estimate for that head shown in the budget of the year, shall be incurred without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Establishment changes.

40. No office may be added to, or withdrawn from, the public service in the province and the emoluments of no post may be varied except after consultation with the Finance Department ; and, when it is proposed to add a permanent or temporary post to the public service, the Finance Department shall, if it thinks necessary, refer for the decision of the Audit Department the question whether the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is, or is not, necessary.

Allowances and pay

41. No allowance and no special or personal pay shall be sanctioned for any post or class of posts or for any Government servant without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Grants and concessions.

42. No grant of land or assignment of land revenue, except when the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province, shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department ; and no concession, grant or lease of mineral or *forest rights*, or right to water power or of right-of-way or other easement, and no privilege in respect of such rights shall be given without such previous consultation.

Abandonment of revenue, etc.

43. No proposal involving an abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the budget, or involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget, shall be submitted for the consideration of the local Government or the Legislative Council, nor shall any orders giving effect to such proposals issue, without a previous reference to the Finance Department.

Disposal of reports by Finance Department.

44. Every report made by the Finance Department on any matter on which it is required to advise or report under these rules shall be forwarded to the department concerned and shall, if the Finance Department so require, be submitted by the department concerned to the Governor for the orders of the local Government. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct that any such report shall be laid before the committee on public accounts.

Presumption of assent of Finance Department.

45. Wherever previous consultation with the Finance Department is required by these rules it shall be open to that department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

Part IV.—Agency.

Agency employment of local Governments.

46. The Governor-General in Council may employ the agency of the Governor in Council of any province in the administration of central subjects in so far as such agency may be found convenient.

Cost of agency establishment.

47. The cost of an establishment exclusively employed on the business of agency shall be a charge against all-India revenues.

Distribution of cost of joint establishments.

48. If a joint establishment is employed upon the administration of central and provincial subjects, the cost of such establishment may be distributed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council and the Governor in Council of the provinces concerned may agree, or, in the case of disagreement, in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Part V.—Limitation of control.

Limitation of control by Governor-General in Council over transferred subjects.

49. The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over the local Government of a Governor's province vested in the Governor-General in Council under the Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes, namely :—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects ;

(2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement ; and

(3) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by, or imposed on, the Governor-General in Council under, or in connexion with, or for the purposes of the following provisions of the Act, namely, section 29-A, section 30 (1 A), Part VII A, or of any rules made by, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(SEE RULES 3.)

Part I.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.

(*b*) Naval and military works and cantonments.

2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India.

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely :—

(*a*) railways and and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 4 (*d*) of Part II of this Schedule ;

(*b*) aircraft and all matters connected therewith ; and

(*c*) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (*c*).

7. Light-houses (including their approaches), beacons, light-ships, and buoys.

8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

10. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.

11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues.

12. Currency and coinage.

13 Public debt of India

14. Savings banks.

15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.

16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure

17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.

18. Trading companies and other associations.

19. Control of production, supply, and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.

20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned, expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous required for Imperial Departments

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.

26. Botanical Survey.

27. Inventions and designs.

28. Copyright.

28. Emigration from, and immigration into, British India, and inter-provincial migration
30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.
31. Central police organisation
32. Control of arms and ammunition.
33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies
34. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.
35 Survey of India.
36. Archæology.
37. Zoological Survey
38 Meteorology.
39. Census and statistics.
40. All-India services.
41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject, in so far as such subject is in Part II of the Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.
42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of laws in connection therewith
43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.
44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council.
45. The Public Service Commission.
46 All matters expressly excepted by the provisions of Part II of this schedule from inclusion among provincial subjects.
47 All other matters not included among provincial subjects under Part II of the schedule.

Part II.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in a province for the purpose of the local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards—

(a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial government, and

(b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, and provision for medical education

3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

4. Pilgrimages within British India.

5. Education: provided that—

(a) the following subjects shall be excluded namely:—

(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and

(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and

(b) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—

(i) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and

(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and

(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University, and the control and organisation of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.

6. Public works included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (1) of that Act; provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;

(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe;

(c) tramways within municipal areas, and

(d) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connexion with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.

7. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature with regard to matters of inter-provincial concern or affecting the relations of a province with any other territory.

8. Land revenue administration, as described under the following heads, namely:—

(a) assessment and collection of land revenue;

(b) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes, records of rights;

(c) laws regarding land tenures, relations of landlords and tenants, collection of rents;

(d) Courts of wards, incumbered and attached estates;

(e) land improvement and agricultural loans;

(f) colonisation and disposal of Crown lands and alienation of land revenue; and

(g) management of Government estates.

9. Famine relief.

10. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests, and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases, to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

11. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

12. Fisheries.

13. Co-operative societies.

14. Forests, including preservation of game therein; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.

15. Land acquisition; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

16. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and license fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.

17. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organisation of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards High Courts, Chief Courts, and Courts of Judicial Commissioners, and any courts of criminal jurisdiction.

18. Provincial law reports.

19. Administrators General and Official Trustees, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

20. Non-judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards amount of court-fees levied in relation to suits and proceedings in the High Courts under their original jurisdiction.

21. Registration of deeds and documents, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

22. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.

23. Religious and charitable endowments.

24. Development of mineral resources which are government property, subject to rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but not including the regulation of mines.

25. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.

26. Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) factories;

(b) settlement of labour disputes;

(c) electricity;

(d) boilers;

(e) gas;

(f) smoke nuisances; and

(g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accident), and housing;

subject as to heads (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) to legislation by the Indian legislature.

27. Stores and stationery, subject, in the case of imported stores and stationery, to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

28. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.

29. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.

30. Ports, except such ports as may be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under Indian legislation to be major ports.

4

31. Inland waterways, including shipping and navigation thereon in far as not declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, but subject as regards inland steam-vessels to legislation by the Indian legislature.

32. Police, including railway police; subject in the case of railway police to such conditions as regards limits of jurisdiction and railway contributions to cost of maintenance as the Governor-General in Council may determine.

33. The following miscellaneous matters, namely:—

(*a*) regulation of betting and gambling;
(*b*) prevention of cruelty to animals;
(*c*) protection of wild birds and animals;
(*d*) control of poisons, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;
(*e*) control of motor vehicles, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards licenses valid throughout British India; and
(*f*) control of dramatic performances and cinematographs, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to sanction of films for exhibition.

34. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

35. Coroners.

36. Excluded areas.

37. Criminal tribes; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

38. European vagrancy: subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

39. Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners), and reformatories, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

40. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

41. Treasure trove.

42. Libraries (except the Imperial Library) and museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.

43. Provincial Government Presses.

44. Elections for Indian and provincial legislatures; subject to rules framed under sections 64 (*3*) and 72-A (*4*) of the Act.

45. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

46. Local Fund Audit, that is to say, the audit by Government agency of income and expenditure controlled by local bodies.

47. Control, as defined by rule 10, of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province; the control subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, of public services within the province other than all-India services.

48. Sources of provincial revenue, not included under previous heads, whether—

(*a*) taxes included in the schedules to the scheduled Taxes Rules; or
(*b*) taxes not included in those schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

49. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province; subject to the provisions of the local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

50. Imposition by legislation of punishments by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any provincial subject; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any subject in respect of which such a limitation is imposed under these rules.

51. Any matter which, though falling within a central subject, is declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of a merely local or private nature within the province.

52. Matters pertaining to a central subject in respect of which powers have been conferred by or under any law upon a local Government.

SCHEDULE II.

(See Rule 6)

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer.

Column I.	Column II.
1. Local self-government—that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in the province for purposes of local self government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards (*a*) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from provincial Government, and (*b*) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II in the Scheduled Taxes Rules.	All Governors' provinces.
2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums, and provision for medical education.	Do.
3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Do.
4. Pilgrimages within British India.	Do.
5. Education, other than European and Anglo-Indian education, provided that—	Do.
(*a*) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—	
(*i*) the Benares Hindu University and such other University constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and	

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer—cont.

Column I.	Column II.
(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members of servants, and	
(c) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely :—	
(i) the control of the establishment and the regulations of the constitution and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and	
(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and	
(*cc*) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organisation of secondary education in the Presidency of Bengal.	
6. Public Works included under the following heads, namely :—	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings, other than residences of Governors of provinces, made or intended for any purpose in connexion with the administration of the province on behalf of the departments of Government concerned, save in so far as the Governor may assign such work to the departments using or requiring such buildings, and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (1) of that Act; provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception ;	
(*b*) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, roadways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards treatment of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe ;	
(*c*) tramways within municipal areas ; and	
(*d*) light and feeder railways and extra municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is on physical connexion with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.	
7. Agriculture, including research institutes experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
8. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Do.
9. Fisheries	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
10. Co-operative Societies	All Governors' provinces.
11. Forests, including preservation of game therein ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards alienation of reserved forests	Bombay.
12. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export.	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
13. Registration of deeds and documents, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature	All Governors' provinces.
14. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.	Do.
15. Religious and charitable endowments	Do.
16. Development of industries including industrial research and technical education ..	Do.
17. Stores and stationery required for transferred departments ; subject, in the case of imported stores and stationery, to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.	Do.
18. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade	Do.
19. Weights and measures ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.	Do.
20. Libraries (other than the Imperial Library), Museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.	Do.

SCHEDULE III.

(SEE RULE 27.)

Rules Relating to Transferred Subjects.

1. The previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary
   (1) to the creation of any new or the abolition of any existing permanent post, or to the increase or reduction of the pay attached to any permanent post, if the post in either case is one which would ordinarily be held by a member of an all-India service, or to the increase or reduction of the cadre of an all-India service ;
   (2) to the creation of a permanent post on a maximum rate of pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month, or the increase of the maximum pay of a sanctioned permanent post to an amount exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month ;
   (3) to the creation of a temporary post with pay exceeding Rs 4,000 a month, or to the extension beyond a period of two years of a temporary post with pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month ;

(4) to the grant to any officer of an allowance, pension, or gratuity which is not admissible under rules made or for the time being in force under section 96-B of the Act ; and

(5) to any expenditure on the purchase of imported stores or stationary otherwise than in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council.

2. (1) Every application for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council required by paragraph 1 shall be addressed to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, save as hereinafter provided, forward the same with his recommendations, and with such further explanations of the proposal as he may have seen fit to require from the local Government, to the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) If the application relates to—

(a) the grant in an individual case of any increase of pay ; or

(b) the creation of a temporary post,

the Governor-General in Council may, at his discretion, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, sanction the proposal, or may, and if he dissents from the proposal, shall forward the application with his recommendations, and with such further explanations of the proposal as he may have seen fit to require from the local Government, for the orders of the Secretary of State in Council.

SCHEDULE IV.

(SEE RULE 29.)

1. The local Governments mentioned below shall, save as hereinafter provided, make in every year provision in their budgets for expenditure upon relief of, and insurance against, famine of such amounts respectively (hereinafter referred to as the annual assignments) as are stated against each :—

	Rs
Madras	6,61,000
Bombay	63,80,000
Bengal	2,00,000
United Provinces	39,60,000
Punjab	3,61,000
Burma	67,000
Bihar and Orissa	11,62,000
Central Provinces	47,26,000
Assam	10,000

2. The provision shall be made in the shape of a demand for a grant, and the estimates shall show, under the major heads concerned, the method in which it is proposed to utilize the grant.

3. The grant shall not be expended save upon the relief of famine or upon the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine. Any portion of the grant which is not so spent shall be transferred to the famine insurance fund of the province.

4. The famine insurance fund shall consist of the unexpended balances of the annual assignments for each year, transferred to the fund under paragraph 3 of this Schedule, together with any interest which may accrue on these balances.

5. The local Government may, in any year when the accumulated total of the famine, insurance fund of the province is not less than six times the amount of the annual assignment, suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment.

6. The famine insurance fund shall form part of the general balances of the Governor-General in Council, who shall pay at the end of each year interest on the average of the balances held in the fund on the last day of each quarter. The interest shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor-General in Council has during the year borrowed money by the issue of treasury bills. Such interest shall be credited to the fund.

7. The local Government may at any time expend the balance at its credit in the famine insurance fund for any of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

8. Such balances may further be utilised in the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or for relief purposes. When such loans have been granted, payments of interest on loans and repayments of principal shall be credited to the fund as they occur, and irrecoverable loans written off shall form a final charge against the fund.

9. In case of doubt whether the purpose for which it is proposed to spend any portion of the annual assignment or the famine insurance fund is one of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. The annual accounts of the annual assignments and of the fund shall be maintained in forms to be prescribed in this behalf by the Auditor-General.

No. 309-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 80 (1-A) and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been approved by both Houses of Parliament :—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Purposes for which loans may be raised.

2. A local Government may raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it for any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) to meet capital expenditure on the construction or acquisition (including the acquisition of land, maintenance during the construction and equipment) of any work or permanent asset of a material character in connexion with a project of lasting public utility, provided that

(*i*) the proposed expenditure is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues ; and

(*ii*) if the project appears to the Governor-General in Council unlikely to yield a return of not less than such percentage as he may from time to time by order prescribe, arrangements are made for the amortization of the debt;

(*b*) to meet any classes of expenditure on irrigation which have under rules in force before the passing of the Act been met from loan funds ;

(*c*) for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity ;

(*d*) for the financing of the Provincial Loan Account; and

(*e*) for the repayment or consolidation of loans raised in accordance with these rules or the repayment of advances made by the Governor-General in Council.

Sanction to loans.

3. (*1*) No loan shall be raised by a local Government without the sanction (in the case of loans to be raised in India) of the Governor-General in Council, or (in the case of loans to be raised outside India) of the Secretary of State in Council, and in sanctioning the raising of a loan the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council, as the case may be, may specify the amount of the issue and any or all of the conditions under which the loan shall be raised.

(*2*) Every application for the sanction of the Secretary of State required by this rule shall be transmitted through the Governor-General in Council.

Priority.

4. Every loan raised by a local Government in accordance with these rules shall be a charge on the whole of the revenues allocated to the local Government, and all payments in connexion with the service of such loans shall be made in priority to all payments by the local Government other than the payments of—

(*i*) the fixed provincial contribution payable to the Governor-General in Council,

(*ii*) interest due on sums advanced to the local Government by the Governor-General in Council from the revenues of India, and

(*iii*) interest due on all loans previously raised by the local Government.

No. 310-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Vacancy in office of minister.

2. In cases of emergency where, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governor—

(1) shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily ; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject all such powers in addition to his own powers as Governor as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

Certification of necessity.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which, owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

Administration to be temporary.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until a minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

Certification of legislation.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by section 72-E of the Government of India Act.

No. 411-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (*a*) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local Government.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local authorities.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make and take into consideration any law imposing or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules.

Additions to Schedules.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, at any time, by order, make any addition to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

Saving.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE I.

1. A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural.
2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family.
3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law.
4. A tax on advertisements.
5. A tax on amusements.
6. A tax on any specified luxury.
7. A registration fee.
8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

SCHEDULE II.

(*In this Schedule the word "tax", includes a cess, rate, duty or fee*).

1. A toll.
2. A tax on land or land values.
3. A tax on buildings.
4. A tax on vehicles or boats.
5. A tax on animals.
6. A tax on animals and domestic servants.

7. An octroi.
8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 8th July 1917.
9. A tax on trades, professions and callings.
10. A tax on private markets.
11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—
(*a*) a water-rate,
(*b*) a lighting rate,
(*c*) a scavenging, sanitary or sewerage rate,
(*d*) a drainage tax,
(*e*) fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences.

No. 312-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules.

(*2*) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Laws requiring previous sanction.

2. A local legislature may not repeal or alter without the previous sanction of the Governor-General—

(1) any law made by any authority in British India before the commencement of the Indian Councils Act, 1861: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that this provision shall not apply to any such law which he may specify and, if he does so, previous sanction shall not thereafter be necessary to the alteration or repeal of that law; or

(2) any law specified in the Schedule to these rules or any law made by the Governor-General in Council amending a law so specified.

Year.	Number.	Short title.
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.
1865	III	The Carriers Act, 1865.
"	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
"	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.
"	XXI	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865.
1866	XVI	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
1870	XXI	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870.
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
"	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
"	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
"	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
"	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
1874	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
"	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.
"	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
1876	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.
1877	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
"	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
"	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
"	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
1882	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
"	VII	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.
1889	IV	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
"	VII	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
"	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
"	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.
1891	XVIII	The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.
1896	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895.

Year.	Number.	Short title.
1897	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.
"	XIV	The Indian Short Title Act, 1897.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
"	IX	The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898.
1899	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
1903	XIV	The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
"	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
"	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
"	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908.
"	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.
"	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.
1909	III	The Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909.
"	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.
"	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.
1910	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.
1911	X	The Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.
1912	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
"	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
"	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
1913	VI	The Mahabharan Waki Validating Act, 1913.
"	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
1914	II	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
"	III	The Indian Coggeshi Act, 1914.
"	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
1916	XV	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.
1917	I	The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.
"	XXVI	The Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917.
1918	X	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.
1919	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
1920	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
"	X	The Indian Securities Act, 1920.
"	XIV	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

No. 313-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

(*2*) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Bills which must be reserved.

2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

(*a*) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or

(*b*) regulating the constitution or function of any University, or

(*c*) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or

(*d*) providing for the construction or management of a light or feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within municipal limits, or

(*e*) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

(*i*) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be reassessed to land revenue, or

(*ii*) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or

(*iii*) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenues of the province

Bills which may be reserved.

8. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

(a) to affect any matter wherewith he is specially charged under his Instrument of Instructions, or

(b) to affect any central subject, or

(c) to affect the interests of another province.

Delhi, the 17th December 1920.

No. 828-G.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct—

(1) that all the provisions of the said Act which have not previously come into operation shall come into operation in the parts of India specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed on the date specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof; and

(2) that the whole of the said Act not in operation before the 3rd day of January 1921, shall come into operation on that date.

SCHEDULE

Column 1.	Column 2.
The Presidency of Madras, and the Central Provinces.	The 17th day of December 1920.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa	The 29th day of December 1920.

No. 314-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said rules which are specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the second column thereof on such dates respectively as are specified in the corresponding entries in the third column thereof.

SCHEDULE

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
All the provisions of the rules except those contained in rules 14, 15, 16, 24, 27, 28, 29, 47, and 48 and Schedule III.	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces.	The 17th December 1920.
	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.	The 29th December 1920.
	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces and the provinces of the Punjab, Burma and Assam.	The 3rd January 1921.

No. 315-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
The 17th December 1920	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces
The 29th December 1920	The Province of Bihar and Orissa
The 3rd January 1921	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, and the provinces of the Punjab, Burma and Assam.

No. 316-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
The 17th December 1920	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces.
The 29th December 1920	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.
The 3rd January 1921	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, and the provinces of the Punjab and Assam.

No. 317-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Scheduled Taxes Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
The 17th December 1920	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces.
The 29th December 1920	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.
The 3rd January 1921	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, and the provinces of the Punjab, Burma and Assam.

No. 318-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
The 17th December 1920	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces.
The 29th December 1920	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.
The 3rd January 1921	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, and the provinces of the Punjab, Burma and Assam.

No. 319-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule (1) of the Reservation of Bills Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

Column 1.	Column 2.
The 17th December 1920	The Presidency of Madras and the Central Provinces.
The 29th December 1920	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.
The 3rd January 1921	The Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, and the provinces of the Punjab and Assam.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Delhi, the 17th December 1920.

No. 2671.—Whereas the provisions of section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1919, and other provisions of that Act relating to Governors' Executive Councils have been brought into operation in the Presidency of Madras with effect from the 17th December 1920 by the notification of the Government of India No. 828-G. of this date issued under the provisions of section 47 (2) of that Act, and whereas under those provisions all Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras then in office go out of office with effect from that date, His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Davidson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles George Todhunter, C.S.I.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kadamangudi Srinivasa Ayyangar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th December 1920.

No. 153.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Madras Legislative Council rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the 17th December 1920 as the date on which the said rules shall come into force.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1921.

No. 2.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th December 1920.

No. 161.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the period within

which a candidate shall cease to be lodged with the Returning Officer the return of election expenses required by that rule shall be one month from the date of the publication in the *Gazette of India* under rule 12 (9) of the said Rules of the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected.

No. 102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the period within which a candidate shall cease to be lodged with the Returning Officer the return of election expenses required by that rule shall be one month from the date of the publication in the *Gazette of India* under rule 12 (9) of the said Rules of the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 3.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

REFORMS OFFICE.

Delhi, the 14th December 1920.

No. 835-G.—The following rule made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the provisions of section 33 of the Government of India Act, 1919, is published for general information :—

The powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council under the Act or otherwise shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for the following purposes, namely :—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects ;

(2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement ;

(3) to safeguard Imperial interests ;

(4) to determine the position of the Government of India in respect of questions arising between Indian and other parts of the British Empire ; and

(5) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council, under or in connexion with or for the purpose of the following provisions of the Act, namely, section 29A, section 30 (1A), Part VII A, or of any rules made by or with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1921.

No. 9.—The Rev. F. O. Proctor, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year and eight months from the 14th February 1921 or date of departure, out of which four months will be treated as furlough on average salary.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No. 10.—The Rev. H. C. Loseby, an extension of leave for three months with effect from the 8th January 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1921.

No. 11.—Mr. F. S. Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rajahmundry, to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry, to fill an existing vacancy.

POSTING.

No. 12.—The Rev. G. A. S Wright, M.A., to act as Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, on return from leave, vice the Rev. K. G. MacPherson, M.A., resigned.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1921.

No. 19.—M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Acharya, Registrar of Assurances, Nagapatam district, privilege leave for six weeks from date of relief under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 20.—Mr. J. Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for twelve days.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

(With effect from date of joining)

No. 21.—M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, on special duty, to be Registrar of Assurances, Nagapatam district.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 22.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bapatla in the district of Guntur conferred on Mr. Henry Rawson who has left the place.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 23.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 15th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919:—

The Reverend Arthur Heseltine Curtis—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bapatla in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Saidapet Appadurai Pillai Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.

M.R.Ry. Kalhatkurichi Sobi Ishvier Venkatachalam Ayyar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates for the taluk of Tinnevelly in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 24.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers in the district of Chingleput are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Manappakkam Duraiswami Ayyangar.
M.R.Ry. Conjeevaram Arumuga Mudaliyar.
M.R.Ry. Sargunam Theophilus.
M.R.Ry. Kanchipakkam Venkata Rao.

No. 25.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. Chidamberam Narayana Ayyangar Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Chidamberam in the district of South Arcot, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class and further to direct under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Code that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1921.

No. 26.—Under section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Kandula Subba Rau Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

M.R.Ry. Hendavara Suryanarayana Rameswara Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1921.

No. 27.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st February 1921 the village of Pallathurmulapalem (Survey Nos. 22 and 23) in the Bandar taluk which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Avanigadda shall be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Machilipatam in the registration district of Kistna. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 28.—The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

(Police.)

Delhi, the 1st *January* 1921.

No. 1.—His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal, including, in two cases, a bar to the medal previously awarded, on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

Madras.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
1. James Walter Macleod North, Inspector of Police, Madras City.	This officer has put in over 30 years' very strenuous service in the City Police, where he has done consistently good and valuable work in charge of the Reserve, Stores, Fire Brigade, etc. Hardly a fire has occurred in Madras for many years to the scene of which he has not gone and taken the necessary steps. He has shown conspicuous devotion to duty throughout.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
2. Anandur Varadarajulu Nayudu Gnanésarajulu Nayudu, Head Constable, Madras City Police.	This head constable joined Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chide Bahadur (Khan Sahib), Inspector of Police, Madras, now Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the occasion of the disturbances at the Jam Bazaar market on September 8th, 1918, and assisted him in preventing looting. He with two constables took charge of the prisoners arrested and, although he was injured by a stone, he held his ground and refused to leave till re-inforcements arrived and the mob was dispersed. He showed great devotion to duty against heavy odds.
3. Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chide, Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras City.	On 8th September 1918 this officer, who was then an Inspector in the Intelligence Department of the Madras City Police, heard of a disturbance at the Jam Bazaar market, went there and found the market packed with people preparing to loot and break open shops. With the assistance of two head constables and a constable who had joined him, he arrested some of the mob, which he tried to keep back with the head constable's sword. The mob tried to rescue the arrested men and pelted the police with stones and tiles. He fired a pistol and the mob retired but continued to throw missiles. With the assistance of some private persons, the police got their prisoners out of the market, but were again attacked and four prisoners were rescued. The head constables and constable took the remaining prisoners in a shop and Mr. Kalimullah, with the assistance of two Anglo-Indians, tried to keep the mob back, being forced to fire again. This small party held on till reinforcements arrived and dispersed the mob. But for the initiative and courage of Mr. Kalimullah, the market would certainly have been completely looted.
4. Kannampandi Govinda Mudaliyar Natesa Mudaliyar, Constable, Madras City Police.	This constable assisted Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chide Bahadur (Khan Sahib) in dealing with the mob of looters at the Jam Bazaar market on 8th September 1918 and displayed great bravery in standing firm against the severe odds and in spite of the stones and other missiles with which the police were pelted.
5. Rowther Jaggannadha rao Nayudu, Inspector of Police.	On 11th September 1918 a large crowd of Malas collected with the intention of looting Sulurpet village. The local officials managed to keep the crowd away from the village but were unable to disperse it. Receiving intimation of the affair, the Inspector, with great promptitude, proceeded there with two constables and found the local party confronted by a mob of about 500. On his arrival the mob divided into two parties and the Inspector, sending the local men after one party, pursued the other with the two constables whom he had brought. The mob tried to rush him but was kept back. Eventually the mob tried to rush him but was kept back. Eventually he was forced to order his men to fire, but, as no one was hit, the mob became bolder and drove the Inspector and his men to some huts with a fusillade of stones. Both the constables were hit and put out of action. The Inspector then took these were hit and put out of action. The Inspector then took a carbine from one of them and fired three shots, all of which were effective. This had the effect of driving off the mob. Had it not been for the prompt and resolute action of the Inspector, there is no doubt that the village would have been looted.
6. Pasuppakkam Ella Pillai Murugu Pillai, Constable, Madras City Police.	This constable joined Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chide Bahadur (Khan Sahib) on his way to the Jam Bazaar market on September 8th, 1918, and displayed great bravery in assisting that officer to deal with the mob of looters which had assisting that officer to deal with the mob of looters which had entered the market. He stood fire in spite of the stones and other missiles with which the police were pelted.
7. Ignaviumthu, Head Constable, Ramnad district.	In the course of 1918-19 this head constable succeeded in effecting the capture at eleven individuals for whose arrest warrants had been issued in five different cases in the Ramnad district. Besides showing commend ble ability in tracing the accused, the majority of whom were dangerous criminals, he displayed conspicuous bravery on two occasions in effecting his arrests. On the first of these occasions the accused, who was wanted for murder, attacked him with a knife. The head constable after a struggle, was compelled to shoot him in the leg. On the second occasion the accused, who was wanted in connexion with the riots at Kamudi in 1918, closed with the head constable and would have overpowered him if he had not stabbed him with an aruval which he succeeded in wresting from the accused. The head constable then kept the villagers, who had come to the help of the accused, at a distance with his carbine and, sending for extra Police, followed the accused who had escaped to a neighbouring village, and arrested him.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, December 14, 1920.

In the list of villages appended to Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 936, dated the 23rd October 1920, on page 1397 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 2nd November 1920, constituting the new sub-district of Pidugurallu in the Guntur district :—

	For—			*Read*—	
Serial No.	Survey No.	Names of villages.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Names of villages.
		GURAZALA SUB-DISTRICT. PALNAD TALUK. (Government)			GURAZALA SUB-DISTRICT. PALNAD TALUK. (Government)
6		Bucharag Akurajupalle (Marjampadu, hamlet).	6		Sibbiraj Akurajupalle (Marjampadu, hamlet).
7		Do. Chinnagarlapadu.	7		Do. Chinnagarlapadu.
8	19	Chintapalle.	8	61	Chintapalle.
9	63	Gollikunda.	9	63	Gollikunda.
10	62	Jatapadu.	10	62	Jatapadu.
11	64	Kampalle.	11	58	Kampalle.
12	59	Karalapadu.	12	59	Karalapadu.
13	18	Kunaru alias Gollakunacharuvu.	13	18	Kunaru alias Gollakunacharuvu.
14	31	Mittavaram.	14	31	Mittavaram.
15	20	Mallavole.	15	20	Mallavole.
16	56	Pedda Garlapadu.			....
17	19	Pidugurallu.	16	19	Pidugurallu.
18	17	Pillutla.	17	17	Pillutla.
19	22	Pinnelli.	18	22	Pinnelli.
20	65	Pota Annigandla.	19	65	Pota Sannigandla.
21	11	Tangeda.	20	11	Tangeda.
22	67	Tummalacheruvu.	21	67	Tummalacheruvu.
23	13	Vemavaram.	22	13	Vemavaram.
		....	63	24	Zalakalla.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Miscellaneous.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 3.—The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Post Office.

Delhi, the 20th December 1920.

No. 2115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (d) of the Indian Post Offices Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 31st December 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2853-48, dated the 28th April 1919, as subsequently amended, namely,

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof	1	4	0

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
(Marine.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

No. 2.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the new scale of pay sanctioned by the Government of India for Port officers in this Presidency :—

Rs. 900 grade (one post).

Mr. George Leverett from 15th March 1920 to 8th April 1920 (retired on 9th April 1920).
Mr. John Heard White from 9th April 1920 onwards.

Rs. 850 grade (one post).

Mr. John Heard White from 15th March 1920 to 9th April 1920 (promoted to Rs. 900 grade with effect from 9th April 1920 *vice* Mr. G. Lavercott).
Mr. Frank Gordon Smith from 9th April 1920 onwards.

Rs. 800 grade (one post).

Mr. Frank Gordon Smith from 15th March 1920 to 8th April 1920 (promoted to Rs. 850 from 9th April 1920 *vice* Mr. J. H. White).

Lieutenant Commander William Lamb Kelly, R.N.R. (retired) from 9th April 1920 onwards.
Nine posts on Rs. 450—25—750.

Number and name of officer.	Date of substantive appointment.	Pay on 15th March 1920.	Date of next increment
1. Lieutenant Commander William Lamb Kelly, R.N.R. (retired).	1st April 1905 ..	Rs. 725 (up to 8th April 1920 inclusive).	....
2. Mr. Lionel Bramston Clarke	15th June 1906 ..	Rs. 750	....
3. Lieutenant Commander Augustus Edward Godfrey, R.N.R. (retired).	7th February 1906	On long leave on 15th March 1920—Rs. 750 from 15th April 1920, date of return to duty (Art. 80, C.S.R.).	....
4. Mr. Herbert Fawcett Haycock ..	8th April 1908 ..	Rs. 725	8th April 1920 (pay Rs. 750).
5. Mr. Albert George Bradley	28th August 1908	On long leave on 15th March 1920—Rs. 725 from 1st May 1920, date of return to duty.	28th August 1920 (pay Rs. 750).
6. Lieutenant Commander Walter James Swan, R.N.R. (retired).	13th September 1909	On long leave on 15th March 1920—Rs. 700 from 21th June 1920, the date of return to duty.	13th September 1920 (pay Rs. 725).
7. Lieutenant Commander Francis Henry Cooke, R.N.R. (retired).	22nd May 1910 ..	Rs. 675	22nd May 1920 (pay Rs. 700).
8. Lieutenant Commander Robert Sewell, R.N.R.	16th August 1915.	Rs. 500	30th July 1920 (pay Rs. 625)
9 Lieutenant Commander Lawrence Lovell Scott, R.N.R.	25th November 1915.	Rs. 500	25th November 1920 (pay Rs. 575).

B. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 22.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. N. Koil Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, North Arcot, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 1st January 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1921.

No. 23.—The following appointment of a deputy collector is ordered :—
M.R.Ry. Desiraju Bhava Narayana Rau, Tahsildar, Guntur, to act as Deputy Collector.

POSTINGS.

No. 24.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—
M.R.Ry. Desiraju Bava Narayana Rau Garu, to general duty, Vizagapatam.
Mohammad Fazl-al lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, from general duty, Vizagapatam, to general duty in the Agency division.
Sharif Ahmad Ali Sahib Bahadur, from general duty in the Agency division, to special duty in the Agency division, to make inquiries in connexion with the resettlement of the Rhadrachalam taluk.

R. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1921.

No. 26.—Under sub-section (1) to section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the lands mentioned below measuring 1·68 acres

in No. 13, Serugudi village, Negapatam taluk, notified at pages 1048 and 1049 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1918, as having been required for the re-formation and extension of the sheri-ate in Serugudi village, Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 13 Serugudi village:—

		acs.			acs.
Wet Survey Field No. 29-D	..	0·07	Dry Survey Field No. 37-E	..	0·07
Dry Survey Field No. 29-E	..	0·07	Do. No. 37-F		0·23
Wet Survey Field No. 29-F	..	1·03	Do. No. 37-G	..	0·08
Dry Survey Field No. 29-G	..	0·03	Do. No. 37-H	..	0·06
Do. No. 29-H	..	0·01	Do. No. 38-C	..	0·51
Do. No. 37-A	..	0·07	Do. No. 38-F	..	0·40
Do. No. 37-B	..	2·18			
Do. No. 37-C	..	0·05	Total	..	1·68
Do. No. 37-D	..	0·15			

J. A. D'BOZARIO,
Under Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1921.

No. 24.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

REFORMS OFFICE

Delhi, the 3rd January 1921.

No. 1 G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) 52 A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the territories in the presidency of Madras which are specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be "backward tracts" and is further pleased, with the sanction of His Majesty which has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, to direct that the said Act in its application to each of the said territories shall be subject to the exceptions and modifications specified in the corresponding entries in the second column of the said schedule.

Further, in exercise of the like powers, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Governor of Madras in Council to direct that any Act of the Local legislature of Madras shall not apply to the said territories or any part thereof, or shall apply thereto subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may think fit.

SCHEDULE.

Territories.	Exceptions and modifications.
1. The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy.	1. The provisions of the Government of India Act which confer powers on the Indian legislature and on the local legislature of Madras to make laws, respectively for British India and for the Presidency of Madras shall not apply to these territories. 2. The provisions of the said Act which require proposals for expenditure by the Governor-General in Council and by the Local Government of Madras to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras, respectively shall not apply to proposals for expenditure in these territories. 3. In lieu of the provisions of the said Act which enable rules to be made for prohibiting or regulating in either Chamber of the Indian legislature the asking of questions on, and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules, there shall be substituted a provision prohibiting the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject relating to these territories; and the provisions of the said Act which enable rules to be made for prohibiting or regulating in Local Legislative Councils the asking of questions on, and the discussion of any subjects specified in the rules shall be construed as if they prohibited the asking of questions on, and the discussion of any subject relating to these territories in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras save with the sanction of the Governor. 4. Section 46 (1) of the said Act shall be construed, in its application to these territories as if the words "in relation to reserved subjects" and the words "and in relation to transferred subjects save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act" were omitted.
2. The Agency Divisions of the Madras Presidency.	1. The provisions of the said Act which confer powers of the Indian legislature and on the local legislature of Madras to make laws, respectively for British India and for the presidency of Madras shall be construed as requiring those legislatures, when making laws solely applicable to this territory or any part thereof, to insert in every law so made a provision that such law shall come into operation only on such date and subject to such exceptions and modifications, if any as the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* or the local official gazette, as the case may be, may direct. 2. Section 46 (1) of the said Act shall be construed in its application to the territory as if the words "in relation to reserved subjects" and the words "and in the relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act" were omitted.

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 21.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

VACANCIES IN THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The Government of India are prepared to consider applications for appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service. The present vacancies in that service are as follows :—2 Deputy Directors of Agriculture, 7 Economic Botanists, 1 Soil Physicist, 1 Bacteriologist, 1 Agrostologist, 1 Professor of Horticulture, 1 Mycologist, 2 Professors of Agriculture, 1 Assistant Principal, Agricultural College.

2. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves before a Selection Board at their own expense. In selecting candidates for appointment to posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture weight will be given to the possession of (*a*) a University degree in honours in Science or the diploma of a recognized school of agriculture or other like distinction, (*b*) practical experience of farming. Candidates for research and teaching posts must possess a University degree or other similar qualification in the special science concerned and preference will ordinarily be given to those who have spent a period of two years in research work under a scientist of established reputation and have studied the science from an agricultural point of view. Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride and selected candidates are required to furnish a medical certificate of fitness for service. Intending applicants in Government service should submit their applications through their respective Local Governments; those in Imperial Departments, through the Heads of those Departments; those in Indian States, through their respective Durbars; and others, with the approval of their employers, if any.

3. Extracts from the rules for appointment to the Indian Agricultural Service with particulars as to salary, etc., and the form of application are appended. Copies of the form of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Delhi, to whom all applications should be submitted by the 15th January 1921.

Extracts from the rules for appointments to the Indian Agricultural Service

1. The appointments to the Indian Agricultural Service include those of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Bacteriologist, Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Botany at Agricultural Colleges and the like. Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of India.

2. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require.

3. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions will be made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. Candidates must furnish evidence of having received a good general education, and of possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture or of the particular science required for the appointment applied for. Preference is given to distinguished graduates of Universities in the British Empire. Every candidate must be a natural born British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must since have continued to be, a British subject, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the power to relax this rule in special cases.

4. Preference will be given to candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. Completed years of combatant service rendered after the age of 23 will, subject to a maximum of four years, count for pay, promotion and pension, but not for leave.

5. Applications should be submitted upon the printed form provided for the purpose, and should be accompanied by testimonials setting forth fully the candidate's personal and professional qualifications and practical experience. He must produce evidence of good character.

6. An officer appointed to the Agricultural Service will be on probation in India for three years. He may be required to pass an examination in a vernacular language of the province to which he is posted within two years of his appointment. His appointment may be cancelled for failure to pass this examination, or at any time for unfitness or misconduct. At the end of his three years' term of probation the Government of India will decide whether to retain or dispense with his services.

7. Officers of the Agricultural Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service, and are liable to transfer from one appointment or province to another.

8. The salary attached to posts in the Indian Agricultural Service is as follows :—

Years of service.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	350	150	500
2	400	250	650
3	450	150	600
4	500	150	650
5	550	150	700
6	650	200	750
7	600	200	800
8	650	200	850
	Efficiency bar.		
9	700	200	900
10	750	200	950
11	800	200	1,000
12	850	150	1,050
13	950	150	1,100
14	950	250	1,200
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450
21	1,250	250	1,500
21 and onwards	1,250	250	1,500
	1,300	250	1,550
	1,350	250	1,600
Selection grade	1,400	250	1,650
	1,450	250	1,700
	1,500	250	1,750

Free quarters are not provided.

The overseas allowance is admissible only in the case of officers of non Indian domicile.

Officers are eligible for the selection grade as a reward of merit after 14 years' service. This grade is limited to 15 per cent of the Imperial Service Officers on the provincial cadres. Officers are also eligible for Directorships of Agriculture on a scale of Rs. 2,000—50—2,250 a month.

9. In addition to this scale of pay, officers holding appointments of heads of sections at Pusa or other permanently-sanctioned posts in those sections, directly under the Government of India, as distinguished from provincial appointments, will receive local (or Pusa) allowances. The normal allowance is Rs. 150 a month, but heads of sections will receive Rs. 200 a month, which, on completion of 16 years' total service, will be increased by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month. Officers of less than three years of completed service or on a scale of pay less than that of an officer in his fourth year of service under the normal time scale are not entitled to Pusa allowances.

The grant of local allowances is, in each case, conditional on approved service, and the Government reserves to itself full discretion as to granting, withholding, or withdrawing them.

10. An officer appointed to be Principal of an Agricultural College under a local Government will be entitled to a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to the emoluments otherwise admissible to him. An officer serving in Burma will be entitled to a local allowance varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 a month according to salary, in addition to the other emoluments admissible to him.

11. Members of the Indian Agricultural Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

12. On being confirmed in his appointment, a probationer will become eligible, as from the date of his joining his first appointment, for leave allowances and pension, under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable to the Department. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time.

13. Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, but an officer may, for special reasons, be retained after attaining that age.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by candidates for appointment.

1. Name in full, surname—first in capitals.
2. Present address in full. (Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Delhi.)
3. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. (A birth certificate will be required in event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.)
4. Place of birth.
5. Nationality at birth.
6. Whether married or single.
   If married, number and ages of children, if any.
7. Father's place of birth, nationality at birth, and present nationality.
8. Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of candidate's birth, was he a British subject.
9. Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
10. Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving; any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc.; any University scholarship won.
11. University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other distinctions.
    Name of college and college tutor.
    Particulars of course of instruction undergone at any special college or institution (with dates).
12. Particulars of any experience or training in agriculture, or of special qualifications theoretical or practical.
13. Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.
    Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification.
    Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to services.
14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
15. Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment.
    If so when and for what appointment.
16. Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the institution at which the candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.) The name and address of a former commanding officer should be given to whom reference may be made regarding conduct and capacity. (*N.B.*—This should on no account be omitted.)
17. Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
18. Particulars of any examination by medical boards as a result of wounds, injuries, illness or the like, giving dates and places.
19. Whether trained at the public expense at any institution.
20. Enclose a photograph of yourself.

Signature of Candidate _____

Dated the 192 .

Fort St. George, January 17, 1921.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 and the other provisions of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby direct that, from 1st April 1921, the duty on ganja be levied at Rs. 20 per seer of 80 tolas in supersession of the rate prescribed in Notification No. 15, dated the 6th January 1919, published on page 74 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1919.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 28.—In modification of the erratum dated 26th May 1919, published at page 870 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd June 1919, it is hereby notified that the further operations in connexion with the preparation of record of rights of the whole inam villages mentioned in notifications Nos. 277 and 288, published at pages 777 and 1062 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1917 and 28th August 1917, respectively and reproduced in the Supplement to the *Tanjore District Gazette*, for July and November 1917, respectively will be conducted by the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party who is hereby appointed Revenue Officer for the purpose.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·46 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the conversion of Pandaravadai Railway station into a crossing station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. Under section 17 (1) of Act I of 1894, the land will be taken possession of on the expiry of fifteen days from date of publication of the notice mentioned in section 9, sub-section 1, of the Act.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Pandaravadai village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 97-E, belonging to 169, Mawliyah Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 25 others, bounded on the north by No. 97-A, east by No. 97 A; south by No. 102; west by No. 97-B	0 35
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 97-B, belonging to 170, S. L. K. Abdul Ratna Ravuttar and 36 others, bounded on the north by No. 97-B; east by No. 97 A; south by No. 132; west by No. 97-C	0-05
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 97-D, belonging to 170, S. Abdullah Ravuttar and 43 others, bounded on the north by No. 97-C; east by No. 97-C; south by No. 132; west by No. 97-E	0 05
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 97-E, belonging to 170, S. L. K. Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 36 others, bounded on the north by No. 97-E & D; east by No. 97-B, south by No. 102, west by No. 97-E	0-01
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 199-A, belonging to 170, S. L. K. Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 36 others, bounded on the north by No. 132, east by No. 200-F; south and west by No 199-A	0-03
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 200-E, belonging to 174, Mulla Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 71 others, bounded on the north by No. 132; east by No. 201-A; south by No. 200-A; west by No. 200-B	0-24
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 200-B, belonging to 173, S. Abdullah Ravuttar and 43 others, bounded on the north by No. 132; east by No. 199-E, south by No. 200 B, west by No. 200 F	0-21
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 203-A 2, belonging to 177, Inji Pareedin Ravuttar and others, bounded on the north by No 203-A; east by No 203-B; south by No 203-A, west by No 203-E	0 26
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 204-A, belonging to 178, S. I. Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 176 others, bounded on the north by No. 132; east by No. 135-C, Rajagiri; south by No. 204 A; west by No. 204-B ..	0 24
Ryotwari wet, part of S. No. 204-B, belonging to 1b, E. Abdul Karim Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 132; east by N. 204 A & B, south by No. 204-E & C; west by No. 204-C	0-07
Dry, S. No. 204-D 1, belonging to 21, E. Abdul Karim Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 132, east by No. 204-C, south by No. 203-E; west by No. 204-D	0 02
Wet, part of S. No. 203-E 2, belonging to 173, S. I. Abdul Karim Ravuttar and 43 others, bounded on the north by Nos. 203-E and 204 C & D; east by No. 202-B, south by No. 205-B; west by No. 203-A ..	0-18
Total ..	1·46

Fort St. George, January 8, 1921.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·30 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the conversion of Pandaravadai Railway Station into a crossing station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Under section 17 (1) of Act I of 1894, the land will be taken possession of on the expiry of 15 days from date of publication of the notice mentioned in section 9, sub-section 1 of the Act.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Rajagiri village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, wet, part of S. No. 185-C, belonging to Annachattram and others; enjoyer 211, R. A. P. Raja Muhammad Ravuttar and others, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E, east by No. 186, south by No. 185 C; west by No. 201 A, Pandaravadai	0-02
Ryotwari, wet, part of S. No. 186-1, belonging to T. O. Suyanam Devi Ammal and others; enjoyer No. 211, R. A. P. Raja Muhammad Ravuttar and others, bounded on the north by No 175-3 E, east by No. 187, south by No 186 D, west by No 186-1	0 03
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No 186, belonging to 211, R. A. P. Raja Muhammad Ravuttar and another, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E, east by No. 187; south by No. 186 B, west by No. 185 C ..	0 07
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No. 187 A, belonging to 211, R. A. P. Raja Muhammad Ravuttar and others, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E; east by No. 186 B; south and west by No. 186 D	0 01
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No. 187 B, belonging to 194, Annachattram trustee T. O. Sundaraya'o Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E, east by No. 187 C, south by No. 187 E; west by No. 187 A ..	0-01
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No. 187 C, belonging to 166, S. Dur Bivi Ammal, Rokiaya Bivi Ammal, Jama Bivi Ammal, and Qadir Batcha Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No 175-3 E; east by No 187 D; south by No 187 C, west by No 187 B	0-04
Ryotwari, dry, part of S No. 187 D, belonging to 20, S. O. Abdul Karim Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E; east by No. 187 E; south by No. 187 D; west by No 187 C	0-02
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No. 187 E, belonging to 19, S. Ammen Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 175-3 E, east by No. 187 F, south by No. 187 E; west by No 187 D	0 02
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No 187 F, belonging to 211, R. A. P. Raja Muhammad Ravuttar and others, bounded on the north by No 175-3 E, east by No. 187 G, south by No. 187 F, west by No. 187 E ..	0-07
Total ..	0 30

ACQUISITION OF A TREE.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the tree specified below, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, in connexion with the conversion of Pandaravadai railway station into a crossing station; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said tree. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Rajagiri village.

One coconut tree on S. No. 176-3 B, charred pambadu, bounded on the north by S. No. 176-3 J, on the east by S. No. 176-3 J on the south by S. Nos. 185-B and 185-A, and on the west by S. No. 185-D, belonging to Ayshe Bivi Ammal, Nayeram Bivi Ammal, Maryam Bivi Ammal, Jaan Bivi Ammal, Rahmana Bivi Ammal and Haleva Bivi Ammal.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 14.—M.R.Ry. K. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after the 10th January 1921.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

In notification No. 10, dated 29th December 1920, published at page 22 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1921—

For—	*Read*—
K. S. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal.	K. O. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal.
S. E. Venkataramayya Garu.	S. C. Venkataramayya Garu.
D. Gampathi Rao Avargal.	D. Gopath Rao Avergal.
Rao Sahib D. Bellie Kavundar.	Rao Sahib D. Bellie Gowdar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 16.—The Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area specified below, a reserved forest under the Act and to extinguish the right of way specified in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the village.	Name of the field and description of the area proposed to be reserved.	Area.	Situation.
Guntur	Repalle	Nizampatam	S. No. 682-A (R.S. No. 682-1 A).	A. C. 2-81	Annex by the salt-creek from Nizampatam to Bindi and thence by another salt-creek running south and by a foot path two yards wide for man only from the latter creek running north-west to the field.

2. The Governor in Council, under clause (*c*) of the said section, appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existing nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the above-mentioned land or to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the said Act. The Governor in Council, under section 4 of the Act, appoints the District Forest Officer, Guntur, for the time being to attend on behalf of the Government during the inquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the powers vested in him under section 14 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Guntur, for the time being, to hear appeals from the order of the Forest Settlement Officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1921.

No. 16.—Under rule IV of the Rules of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mrs. Cornish to be a Government member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, for a period of three years.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1920.

No. 4.—Subject to there being places available at the Institute, the Government propose to award not more than three scholarships, of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable by natives of this Presidency at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of four years commencing on the 2nd Monday in June 1921 for the study either of Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry, or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Director of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 1st February 1921. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended.

2. Candidates should be either Graduates in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent of father or guardian to proceed to Bombay, of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of life and study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

3. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed through the Principal of the Bombay Institute. In case the Principal reports adversely about any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be stopped.

5. The calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute may be consulted by intending candidates at the office of the Director of Industries.

6. The Director of Industries will consider the applications received and submit them to Government, with such recommendations as he may see fit to make not later than the 16th February 1921.

APPENDIX.

APPLICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

[To be in the candidate's handwriting.]

To

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

Madras.

Sir,

I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. I am desirous of taking the course in _____* _____ or, if I cannot secure admission to that, in _____† _____. The required particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith.

I am,

Sir,

Yours

(Signed)_____

Date _____ 19 .

Particulars.

1. Name_____
   Father's name_____
2. Age_____
3. Religion_____ Caste_____
4. Place of birth_____
5. School or college last attended_____
6. Highest standard studied_____
7. Languages known_____
8. Present occupation_____
9. Name and address of father or guardian
   Name in full_____
   Address in full_____

I solemnly affirm that I possess the pecuniary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the institute on account of pecuniary difficulties.

_____

Applicant.

* Here enter one only of the following: Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

† Here enter the course which you would like to enter for in the event of your failure to secure admission to the one entered in the application.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No 17.—The Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below 'reserved forest' under the Act.

2. The Governor in Council under clause (*c*) of section 4 appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, for the time being to be Forest Settlement Officer, (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act appoints the Collector of Chittoor for the time being to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Number and description of field.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.
Chittoor ..	Palmaner ..	Tulakallu ..	S. No. 125 lying in the Pedalinayinkl durgam reserve.	9·7	Surrounded on all sides by the reserve.

J. M. TUHING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 9, 1921.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment. Mr. A. V. Raman, Municipal Engineer, Salem, to be a temporary Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

R. F. STONEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·18 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a surplus channel from Kaveranur tank in Kaveranur village, Melur taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Melur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Melur taluk, Kaveranur village.

	ACRE.
Wet, No. 268-2 B, belonging to Sesha Ayyangar, bounded on the north by Nos. 268-2 B and 267-1 B; east by No. 267-1 B; south and west by No. 268-2 A	0·10
Wet, No. 267-1 B, belonging to Ayyanar, bounded on the north by No. 267-1 A; east by No. 268-1 B; south by No. 268-2 B; west by No. 268-2 B and 2 B	0 07
Wet, No. 267-3 B, belonging to Muthayya, bounded on the north by No. 267-3 A; east by No. 268-1 B; south by No. 268-1 B; west by No. 267-1 B	0 01
Total ..	0·18

S. O. MAJUMDAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 5 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Appointments, Leave, etc.—	
Board of Revenue and Public Works	97-98
Notifications—	
General	98
Judicial	103
Financial	109
Military	109
Revenue	110
Public Works	114
Marine	114
Official Advertisements	124
Vacancies	193
Private Advertisements	134
Meteorological Report	135

Supplement—

Abstract of season report for week ending 13th January 1921.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for four months granted to Inspector M R.Ry. Paruvambukuppan Pattar Krishna Ayyar Avargal in Board's notification, dated the 17th December 1920, is extended by seventeen days.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
7th January 1921.

Postings.—(1) Mr. Samuel Herbert Clough French, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Bezwada to the charge of the Ramipettai Circle. To hand over charge to his Assistant.

(2) M.R Rv. Rao Sahib Rajamadam Sambamurti Swami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, from the Ramipettai to the Vellore Circle. To join on relief.

(3) Mr. Albert Alexander Connor, Inspector, from the Vellore to the Bezwada Circle. To join on relief.

(4) Mr. Cuthbert Winchester Harding, Assistant Inspector, second grade, Bezwada Circle, to be in temporary charge of the same circle till relieved by Inspector Mr. A. A. Connor.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
11th January 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reposting.—M.E.Ry. J. S. Muttayya, Assistant Engineer, Madras Engineering Service, posted to this Circle in Public Works Department Notification No. 4-C, dated 3rd January 1921, is reposted to Kistna Central division for the charge of the Headquarters subdivision, vice Mr. E. H. J. Stewart, Assistant Executive Engineer, posted for Accounts training.

Bezwada, 10th January 1921.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. S. Sashadri Ayyer Avargal, Supervisor attached to the Drawing Section of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, during the absence of M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, as Executive Engineer, Bellary division.

Bellary, 10th January 1921.

Reposting.—Staff Sergeant P. H. Mathews, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in Government Notification No. 4-C, dated the 3rd January 1921 is reposted to the Bellary division for the charge of the Bellary subdivision in relief of Staff Sergeant A. C. T. Booth, Assistant Engineer, who is proceeding on long leave.

Bellary, 11th January 1921.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

CHANGE OF NAME OF RANGE.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the present Muddanoor range of West Cuddapah division will be henceforth known as Kondapuram range with effect from 1st January 1921.

Madras, 23rd December 1920.

J. S. SCOT,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS.

It is hereby notified that the headquarters of the office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkari of Godavari Agency Circle have been transferred from Polavaram to Rajahmundry.

Rajahmundry, 11th January 1921.

K. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Intending pilgrims to Sreesailam for the next "Sivaratri" festival are hereby warned that the tank at Petcheruvu is likely to dry up by the beginning of March and that there will be scarcity of water there.

Kurnool, 30th December 1920.

J. C. MOLONY,
Collector.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 144, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Whereas a large concourse of people is expected to assemble at Kumbakonam during the approaching Mahamakham festival and whereas cholera is likely to prevail in and about the town and whereas danger to human life, health and safety is likely to occur unless special precautions are taken, the District Magistrate is pleased to issue the following order which will be in force from the 5th February 1921 to the 5th March 1921 :—

1. The bed of the Cauvery within Municipal limits will be reserved for bathing purposes. The public are prohibited from taking away the water for any purposes, except as specified below,

washing clothes or committing any other nuisance therein. This prohibition does not, however, apply to the removal of water for purposes of abhishegam in temples, which will be allowed on the person or persons wishing to remove the water producing a written permission from the chairman of the municipality.

2. Cattle are not to be allowed into the river west of the Canarey bridge. They will not be prohibited from entering east of the bridge. Special ponds within Municipal limits have been selected and notified in which cattle can drink and bathe.

3. Any person disobeying these orders will be liable to be punished under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 10th day of January 1921.

P. C. DUTT,
District Magistrate.

Tanjore, 13th January 1921.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that treasure consisting of five gold coins hidden in a small pot buried in the open site of Yeddula Venkatappa of Basavanapalli, hamlet of Kirikera village of Hindupur taluk, was discovered by Mala Rasulada alias Narasimhadu and Peddadu alias Narasimhadu of the village on or about February 19. The value of the coins recovered from the finders is approximately estimated at Rs. 35.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Anantapur on the 11th day of April 1921 at Anantapur in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
10th November 1920.

It is hereby notified that treasure, consisting of one whole rupee, one silver two-annas piece and 108 silver quarter rupee pieces amounting in all to Rs. 28-2-0 hidden in one of the two worn out copper vessels buried in a dilapidated house in the middle of the main bazar of Pamidi town, Gooty taluk, belonging to the goddess Sri Kannika Parameswari, was discovered by Bate Sankanna on or about the 12th July 1920. The value of the two copper vessels is estimated to be Rs. 4.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure and the vessels or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector on Monday the 11th April 1921 at 11 A.M., at Anantapur in view of the matter being inquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
13th November 1920.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 22nd day of July 1920, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 13-8-11 was found hidden in S. No. 889 unassessed waste in the village of Boorlapalle in the Madanapalle taluk, Chittoor district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Gnanampet, Chittoor, on the 8th day of February 1921 in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.
Three gold coins weighing 13¼ annas or 5⅝ dá tola	13 8 11

Chittoor Collector's Office,
2nd September 1920.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 16th day of November 1920 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 15 0-0 was found hidden in the poramboke land belonging to the Zamindar of Pungenur in the village of Ammarajupalle, hamlet of Bommarajupalle in the Punganur division, Chittoor district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Gnanampet on the 9th day of June 1921 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.
Eight gold coins weighing 2¼ tolas	15 0 0

Chittoor Collector's Office,
23rd December 1920.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 30th July 1920 the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 100 were found by Ravoor Ramamma, daughter of Venkanna, and Ravipati Nagayya and Subbayya, sons of Chinpiri of Thammavaram, Gooty taluk, Guntur district, in the village-site held by Ravipati Venkanna and Chinpiri at a place where manure is stored.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Guntur at his office on 21st February 1921 at the Collector's office, Guntur, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property		Weight.	Height.		Value.
			ft.	in.	Rs.
Brass images of	(1) Rama	1 maund	1	7	100
	(2) Lakshmana	22½ seers	1	5	
	(3) Sita	23½ „	1	5½	
	(4) Krishna	6 seers, 5 palams	0	9½	
	(5) Chakrapernmalla	7½ seers	0	9½	

Guntur Collector's Office,
4th September 1920.

T. H. HILL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 4 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 15th July 1920 a treasure consisting of seventy-seven chilly seeds gold coins of the days of the Nawab of Arcot approximately valued at Rs. 25-2-0 was discovered while preparing mud for laying a well in the house of one Viraswami Reddi of Edaiheri village, Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 3rd February 1921 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
22nd August 1920

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by Panchama Nagappan, son of Kuttan of Malliam village, Anaimalagaram vattam, Mayaveram taluk, while excavating a well in S.F. No. 383-90 of the village classed as "Threshing floor" poramboku:—

Description of treasure.

Names of articles.	Approximate value.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Big Amman (Sivakami)	109	8	0
(2) Small Amman	64	0	0
(3) Tripod	1	5	0
Total ..	184	13	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore in the office on 3rd March 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
16th September 1920.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by Panchama Fakkir, son of Kathan, of Koyanallur village, Tirutturaipundi taluk, while removing earth from S. No. 154-N of the aforesaid village classed as 'patta dry':—

Description of treasure.

Names of articles.	Estimated value.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Big Perumal	20	14	0
3. Big Nachiar	46	0	0
3. Do.	47	4	0
4. Small Perumal	18	12	0
5. Small Nachiar	18	12	0
6. Do.	14	12	0
7. One Nachiar with Tiruvasi	24	6	0
8. Broken bell (bundle only)	2	6	0
9 & 10. Brass thambalam, big 1, small 1	0	6	0
11. Doopakkal (broken piece only)	0	2	0
12. Doopakkal	0	2	0
13. Pathuvethi or brass plate	0	1	0
14-17. Iron nails 4	0	0	6
18. Chakram	5	14	6
Total ..	252	11	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore in his office on 10th March 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
28th October 1920.

F. G. DUTT,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

[*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.]

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 8th January 1921.

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 2nd February to the corresponding week of previous year		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from 1st January to 8th January 1921 (both months inclusive).	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from 1st January to 8th January 1921 (both months inclusive).	Total of columns (11) and (13) minus column (12).
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly	124	660	26	669	694	38,763	42,369	41,100	169,467	177,869	..	..	..
Salems ..	33		82			6,414		7,026			..	..	..
Cambodia ..	695		124			64,967		28,770			..	..	..
Northerns and Westerns.	336	190	280	797	1,093	32,432	34,790,359	19,616	170,467	64,892	..	..	..
Comandas ..	21		311			792		672			..	..	..
Outside cotton	356	Nil	355	Nil	355	19,900	Nil	16,855	Nil	16,855	..	..	..
Total ..	1,185	1,010	785	1,467	2,252	130,677	173,649	113,120	339,936	307,196	(d) 140,199	(e) 13,741	307,196

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by ten mills.

(b) Do. in the current week by eight mills.

(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras, 797; Tuticorin, 615; Mangalore, 1.

(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, 139,264; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, 127; exports (1) to Pondicherry, 7,960; (2) to Bengal including Calcutta, 6,841.

(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency, 6,197; from the Hyderabad State, 6,671; imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State (via Wadi and Secunderabad) as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, 1,876.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 8th January 1921.

[*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.]

Variety of cotton	In the previous year				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1919-20 crop.
	Number pressed in week ending 10th January 1920.	Number pressed from 1st Feb. 1919 to 10th January 1920.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 2nd Feb. 1919 to 10th Jan. 1920.	Total cotton consumed from 2nd February 1919 to 10th January 1920.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 1st February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st Feb. to date.	Total cotton consumed for from 1st February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly ..	1,146	190,833	4,163	204 636	116	109,468	21,416	131,893	199 200
Salems	Nil	9,139	3,838	8,148	Nil	412	2,313	2,914	48,000
Cambodia	2,254	118 888	10,990	138,137	450	120,923	8,243	108,178	101,000
Northerns and Westerns	1,358	157,891	Nil	157,891	246	120,847	84	120,921	145 700
Comandas	697	66,682	279	66,961	66	29,328	647	29,726	36 000
Total ..	5,455	473,555	13,000	480,553	859	381,230	20,403	673 720	418,400

G. A. D STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 14th January 1921.

H-2

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 14th January 1911.

(D = Deaths : S = Seizures.)

—	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Tinnevelly.	Vizagapatam.	Cocanada Stn.	Bezwada Stn.	Tuticorin Stn.	Rangoon.	Port Blair & other places.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	D 728 S 304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,032 304
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D — S —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901)	D — S —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902)	D — S —	—	—	—	300 300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300 1,301
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D 176 S 176	—	—	—	116 600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,706 4,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,882 4,833
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D 1,000 S 1,000	—	—	—	4,882 5,000	—	801 876	—	—	—	801 888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,683 9,164
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D 1,731 S 1,000	—	—	—	2,078 3,000	—	10 70	—	—	—	205 119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,054 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,078 14,189
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D — S —	—	—	—	317 317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503 317
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D — S —	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	807 611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	807 611
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D 866 S 370	—	—	—	900 145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200 974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,966 1,489
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D — S —	—	—	—	4,134 1,389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,734 1,389
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D — S —	—	—	—	4,021 3,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,054 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,075 4,173
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D 110 S 10	1,100 —	—	2,031 1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,106 5,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,347 6,342
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	2,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Twenty-second period (July 1919 to June 1920).	D 200 S 200	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200 4,200
Twenty-third period (1st July 1920 to 15th January 1921).	D 44 S 44	1,000 1,000	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,044 3,044
Grand Total	D 10,000 S 10,140	10,100 10,100	—	15,107 14,315	50,076 50,315	1,101 20	811 946	—	—	1,115 772	2,001 2,154	2,478 2,478	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	77,000 74,613	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	6,000 6,345	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	244,000 244,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 15th January 1921 as compared with two previous weeks

Name of place and date.	Reported during the week ending 1st January 1921.						Reported during the week ending 8th January 1921.						Reported during the week ending 15th January 1921.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	0	1	5	3	5	4	—	—	5	4	5	4	—	—	57	39	57	39
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	91	96	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore Periods	—	—	845	701	845	701	—	—	357	295	357	295	—	—	201	173	201	173
Coimbatore town	—	—	10	8	10	8	—	—	69	60	69	60	—	—	18	9	18	9
Dharapuram town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirupattur town	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	5	5	5	5
Pollachi town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20	20
Udumalpet town	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erniapur town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undigul parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad and port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gooty district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8	1	1	194	118	194	119
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	64	64	64
Red sea-shore towns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	63	63	63
Dindigul town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Palni town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	5	5	5
Calicut Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palghat town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	207	166	207	166	—	—	219	169	219	167	—	—	179	134	179	134
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore town	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alleppey port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	5	429	356	439	361	1	1	808	619	811	620	1	1	910	681	911	682

* Imported.

Madras, 17th January 1921.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras (Sanitary).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Seventh day of February next being the date hereof at ten forty-five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 20th day of December 1920.

M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the

undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Coimbatore Raghavendra Krishna Rao Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Bapatla

High Court, Madras,
7th January 1921.

M.R Ry. Madwacharyulu Venkata Hayagreeva Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Madanapalle.

High Court, Madras,
6th January 1921.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court has made the following amendment of the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905 :—

Substitute the following revised "scale of allowance to ordinary witnesses" in lieu of the existing scale in Appendix III to the Civil Rules of Practice :—

APPENDIX III.

Scale of allowance to ordinary witnesses.

Class of witnesses	Travelling allowance			Allowance for subsistence and other expenses, not exceeding per diem.
	By rail.	By road.	By sea or canal.	
				Rs. A. P.
First class ..	First-class fare ..	Eight annas per mile.	Actual expense of passage.	4 8 0
Second class ..	Second-class fare ..	Four annas per mile .	Do.	2 0 0
Third class ..	Intermediate or if there be no intermediate, third-class fare.	Two annas per mile. .	Do.	1 8 0
Fourth class ..	Third-class fare ..	Two annas per every 10 miles or if witness is unable to walk, one anna per mile.	Do.	0 12 0

(Signed) J. P. WALLIS, *Chief Justice.*
" ABDUR RAHIM,
" W. E. AYLING,
" F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
" T. SADASIVA AYYAR,
" T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR,
" W. W. PHILLIPS,
" J. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI,
" C. NAPIER,
" C. KRISHNAN,
" O. E. OSBORNE,
" J. W. HUGHES,
Judges.

High Court Madras,
10th January 1921.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

APPRENTICES' EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that candidates for the ensuing Apprentices' Examination are required to file their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, not later than the 15th February 1921.

2. The fee of Rs. 25 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasuries and the receipt should be submitted along with the application.

3. Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch.

High Court, Madras,
6th January 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

It is hereby notified for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that, under the rules for the destruction of useless records framed by the High Court of Judicature, Madras, under Act III of 1875 and issued under Dis. No. 539, dated 18th March 1916, all the documents produced by them and filed as exhibits in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the schedule hereunder and all other documents which have been produced by them but have either not been

tendered in evidence or having been tendered in evidence have been rejected in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the said schedule will, unless previously reclaimed, be destroyed after 31st March 1921 :—

SCHEDULE

Year.	Number of suits.
1906.	284.
1907.	31.
1909.	47, 148 and 449.
1910.	259.
1911.	134 to 137, 221, 398 and 453.
1912.	23 and 69.
1914.	219, 292, 339 and 377.
1915.	12, 40, 114, 132, 153, 160, 236, 265, 303, 340, 347, 367, 369, 440, 447 and 451.
1916.	1 to 11, 13 to 18, 20 to 77, 79 to 103, 105 to 126, 127 to 140, 142 to 154, 154 to 159, 161, 163 to 169, 171 to 222, 224, 228 to 230, 230 to 237, 239 to 260, 262 to 269, 271 to 286, 291 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 326, 328 to 339, 341, 342, 344 to 347, 349 to 356, 358, 359, 362 to 373, 376 to 379, 382 to 388, 390 to 393, 395 to 399, 401 to 404, 406 to 408, 411, 412, 414, 415 417 to 427, 429 to 435, 441, 443, 445 to 461, 470 to 475, 476 to 478, 484, 486, 487 to 491, 494, 496, 501 and 502.
1917.	1, 3 to 12, 15, 18, 20 to 22, 24 to 25, 27, 29 to 40, 44, 48 to 53, 56, 58, 60, 63 to 65, 67, 68, 70, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 85 to 87, 91 to 127, 130 to 139, 141 to 157, 160, 172, 174, 176, 181, 182, 184 to 191, 194, 196, 198, 200 to 207, 206, 208, 209, 211, 213, 214, 217 to 220, 223, 224, 226 to 229, 232, 235, 236, 238 to 241, 246, 248 to 250, 253, 257, 260, 263, 266, 267 to 269, 272, 274 to 280, 284 to 286, 291 to 297, 304, 306, 308, 307 to 313, 317, 320, 321, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329 to 337, 339 to 341, 341, 343, 347 to 349, 355, 360, 364, 369 to 372, 373, 381 to 385, 389, 390, 391, 393 to 395, 397, 398, 401, 403 to 408, 411 to 415, 417 to 419, 422, 424, 426, 427, 440 to 442, 445 to 450, 453, 455, 464, 466, 470, 478, 481, 483, 484, 489, 497, 499, 502, 504, 508, 513, 524 and 527.

Execution Petitions.

Number and year of execution petition.	Number and year of connected suits.
73 of 1903	2 of 1902.
137 of 1903	
191 of 1904	4 of 1902.
118 of 1903	5 of 1903.
239 of 1903	
69 of 1907	7 of 1903.
43 of 1908	
304 of 1906	18 of 1903.
265 of 1915	
311 of 1903	16 of 1903.
213 of 1908	17 of 1903.
240 of 1905	
340 of 1903	20 of 1903.
264 of 1903	26 of 1903.
318 of 1903	28 of 1903.
494 of 1906	31 of 1903.
28 of 1905	
138 of 1909	34 of 1903.
343 of 1904	
190 of 1906	37 of 1903.
307 of 1904	
169 of 1907	43 of 1903.
177 of 1903	46 of 1903.
178 of 1911	47 of 1903.
203 of 1903	48 of 1903.
169 of 1906	49 of 1903.
93 of 1905	50 of 1903.
195 of 1905	
60 of 1904	52 of 1903.
303 of 1904	
248 of 1904	53 of 1903.
220 of 1901	54 of 1903.
432 of 1904	
242 of 1904	58 of 1903.
254 of 1904	
317 of 1907	
198 of 1905	67 of 1903.
345 of 1904	
168 of 1904	68 of 1903.
154 of 1904	69 of 1903.
331 of 1904	61 of 1903.
251 of 1903	62 of 1903.
134 of 1906	66 of 1903.
132 of 1907	
170 of 1901	
336 of 1906	88 of 1903.
9 of 1908	
98 of 1906	

Execution Petitions—cont.

Number and year of execution petition.	Number and year of connected suits.
230 of 1902	73 of 1903.
248 of 1902	78 of 1903.
242 of 1904	
229 of 1903	74 of 1903.
310 of 1903	
251 of 1904	76 of 1903.
93 of 1906	77 of 1903.
121 of 1903	80 of 1902.
319 of 1903	81 of 1903.
291 of 1903	
322 of 1903	82 of 1903.
9 of 1904	83 of 1903.
179 of 1905	84 of 1903.
232 of 1903	87 of 1903.
110 of 1904	88 of 1903.
148 of 1907	89 of 1903.
304 of 1906	90 of 1903.
	C.C.C.A. 26 of 1904.
215 of 1906	99 of 1903.
272 of 1904	
298 of 1904	
183 of 1907	93 of 1903.
260 of 1903	
28 of 1904	
439 of 1903	95 of 1903.
28 of 1904	96 of 1903.
97 of 1906	98 of 1903.
	C.C.C.A. 81 of 1904.
161 of 1905	100 of 1903.
233 of 1903	
97 of 1904	
180 of 1904	101 of 1903.
245 of 1903	
268 of 1903	
230 of 1904	102 of 1903.
42 of 1906	
83 of 1906	
296 of 1906	107 of 1903.
37 of 1905	
171 of 1905	
217 of 1907	113 of 1903.
307 of 1904	114 of 1903.
21 of 1905	115 of 1903.
194 of 1901	
260 of 1901	119 of 1903.
240 of 1904	
315 of 1903	125 of 1903.
229 of 1903	126 of 1903.
197 of 1906	128 of 1903.
306 of 1907	130 of 1903.
47 of 1908	130 of 1903.
171 of 1906	132 of 1903.
276 of 1905	
55 of 1901	134 of 1903.
206 of 1904	
249 of 1904	
330 of 1904	135 of 1903.
231 of 1904	
423 of 1901	137 of 1903.
95 of 1908	
256 of 1904	138 of 1903.
181 of 1904	139 of 1903.
124 of 1904	141 of 1903.
139 of 1904	
268 of 1904	143 of 1903.
224 of 1906	
323 of 1903	148 of 1903.
481 of 1907	153 of 1903.
264 of 1904	158 of 1903.
199 of 1904	
238 of 1904	159 of 1903.
143 of 1904	
289 of 1906	162 of 1903.
119 of 1907	166 of 1903.
348 of 1906	169 of 1903.
185 of 1906	
.03 of 1905	168 of 1903.
272 of 1903	
178 of 1904	165 of 1903.
281 of 1903	168 of 1903.
792 of 1904	167 of 1903.
73 of 1904	
14 of 1901	168 of 1903.
307 of 1904	170 of 1903.
343 of 1903	171 of 1903.
414 of 1903	207 of 1903.

Execution Petitions—cont.

Number and year of execution petition.	Number and year of connected suits.
835 of 1904 60 of 1905	178 of 1902.
374 of 1904 261 of 1904 460 of 1904 73 of 1905	174 of 1903.
76 of 1904 60 of 1905 139 of 1905	178 of 1903.
150 of 1901	127 of 1902.
403 of 1902	278 of 1902
105 of 1903	138 of 1903.
317 of 1904	162 of 1903.
352 of 1903	183 of 1902.
285 of 1904 273 of 1905	185 of 1903.
629 of 1901	161 of 1902
309 of 1904 64 of 1907 62 of 1905	190 of 1903.
384 of 1902	160 of 1903.
310 of 1904 2 of 1905 11 of 1905 74 of 1905	203 of 1903.
250 of 1901	204 of 1903.
107 of 1907	207 of 1902.
217 of 1905 47 of 1907 87 of 1906	206 of 1903
283 of 1904 17 of 1906 54 of 1906	210 of 1903. 216 of 1902
80 of 1904	213 of 1902.
287 of 1907	214 of 1903.
66 of 1904 203 of 1907	215 of 1903.
22 of 1905	220 of 1902.
134 of 1901	220 of 1903.
314 of 1901	227 of 1902
48 of 1905	223 of 1902
607 of 1904 84 of 1906	228 of 1903.
376 of 1906	
248 of 1905	236 of 1903.
124 of 1906 122 of 1906	227 of 1903.
151 of 1905	229 of 1902.
330 of 1901	229 of 1903.
201 of 1904 213 of 1904	231 of 1903.
218 of 1904	232 of 1903.

Execution Petitions—cont.

Number and year of execution petition.	Number and year of connected suits.
56 of 1906 99 of 1905 4 of 1906	236 of 1903.
110 of 1903	239 of 1903.
340 of 1903	241 of 1900.
342 of 1903	242 of 1903.
70 of 1907	O.C.C.A. 6 of 1906.
59 of 1906 84 of 1904 72 of 1904	244 of 1903.
136 of 1900 138 of 1904 98 of 1905	249 of 1903.
351 of 1904	250 of 1903.
64 of 1906 342 of 1906	251 of 1903.
355 of 1904	253 of 1903.
104 of 1906	255 of 1903.
256 of 1904 66 of 1907	254 of 1905.
324 of 1907 625 of 1910	256 of 1902.
359 of 1907	258 of 1902
56 of 1906	261 of 1903.
384 of 1906	262 of 1903.
240 of 1907 11 of 1906 125 of 1906 212 of 1905 227 of 1906	261 of 1903.
74 of 1905 140 of 1905	268 of 1903.
44 of 1907	276 of 1903.
73 of 1906	270 of 1903.
27 of 1906	272 of 1903.
189 of 1901	264 of 1902.
318 of 1904	268 of 1902
253 of 1904	280 of 1903.
107 of 1906 270 of 1904 28 of 1906 313 of 1906 49 of 1907	280 of 1903 O.C.C.A. 26 of 1904
69 of 1906	281 of 1903.
127 of 1904	284 of 1903.
67 of 1907	290 of 1903.
362 of 1904 110 of 1906 107 of 1905 221 of 1905	296 of 1903.
285 of 1904	299 of 1903

G. V. VISWANATHA SASTRIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

Madras, 22nd December 1920.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247 (4).

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND OF THE NEGAPATAM UNIVERSAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

As the half-yearly statements of progress in liquidation have not been filed since January 1918 by the liquidators of the company as required by section 244 of the Act and as the communications addressed to the liquidators have been returned through the Dead Letter office or remain unanswered notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the Negapatam Universal Benefit Society, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

Madras, 10th January 1921.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Whereas the returns required to be made by the liquidator of the Transports, Limited, have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the Registrar demanding the returns and whereas the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting a notice dated the 2nd October 1920 was published on page 1768 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 12th October 1920 pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would, unless cause was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 2nd January 1921, the name of the company has, under section 247 (4) of the Act, been struck off the register.

Whereas the returns required to be made by the liquidator of the Madras Automobiles, Limited, have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the Registrar demanding the returns and whereas the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting a

notice dated the 2nd October 1920 was published on page 1795 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 12th October 1920, pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would, unless cause was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 2nd January 1921, the name of the company has, under section 247 (5) of the Act, been struck off the register.

T. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 11th January 1921.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 1st, 8th, 15th and 29th November 1920, it is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency :—

	Name of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
325 of 1915	.. V. P. DeGlosta	1st November 1920.
175 of 1918	.. H. E. Jacob	Do.
97 of 1920	.. P. Arumuga Nattan	Do.
94 of 1917	.. T. Gnanamuthu Pillai	8th November 1920.
171 of 1915	.. Nasir Khan Sahib	15th November 1920.
295 of 1915	.. T. Doraiswamayya	Do.
223 of 1915	.. K. Venkataswami Nayudu and K. Sitramulu Nayudu ..	29th November 1920.
140 of 1917	.. M. Vasudeva Murthi	Do.
61 of 1918	.. Nungambakkam Pushpammah	Do.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

Madras, 8th January 1921.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 30 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Chittam Basayya and Chittam Thoppayya .. .. *Petitioners.*
Adam Haji Ibrahim and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners having been declared insolvents by an order of the Court, dated 16th November 1920 and time for the petitioners to put in a petition for discharge having been granted till 17th February 1921, the creditors of the abovesaid insolvents should prove their claims before me as early as possible before 1st February 1921.

Y. V. APPAJI RAO,
Receiver.

Anantapur, 29th December 1920.

No. 34 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Tallam Subbarayudu, son of Appayya, 40 years, Vaisya, trade, residing in Bukkapatnam, Penukonda taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mahendrakar Subba Rao and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 31st January 1921.

A. J. GURGENVEN,
District Judge.

Anantapur, 9th January 1921.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Penneiur Lakshmanaraseddi & Co., by its managing partner, Dodla Ramireddi, Nellore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kondur Appayya and Kondur Venkataramanayya both, are sons of Rangayya, Brahmins, landholders and traders, Vidavalur, Kovur taluk .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this court for adjudging the respondents as insolvents and that the petition is posted to 23rd day of February 1921 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 14th day of January 1921.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District Judge.

Nellore, 14th January 1921.

No. 4 of 1920 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tellicherry.

Pathanparayil Randaparayil Kunhi Thoppor of Kottayam amsom and nagaram of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Paramban Kandi Mahtih Thanha Mammad of Tellicherry and ten others .. .. *Creditors (Respondents).*

Notice is hereby given, under sections 7 and 13 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this court to be adjudged an insolvent under the above petition and that his petition has been posted for hearing to 21st day of February 1921.

V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Tellicherry, 10th January 1921.

No. 11 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Kuttikkanchira Koya Kutti's son Ahmad of Vevulliapuram amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuttikanchira Koya Kutti's son Veeramma and eight others, .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court dated the 5th day of January 1921 and that he has been directed to apply for discharge within the 5th day of April 1921. Creditors may prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Calicut, as soon as possible.

N. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Alatur, 14th January 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Dharmapuri.

Thandavan Sakkili, son of Pallan Sakkili at Kovilpillippatti, Sellampatti taraf, Uttankarai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been adjudged insolvent. Creditors should prove their claims on or before the 19th March 1921 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

K. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Dharmapuri, 11th January 1921. *Assistant Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Quilandy.

Matakkarabath Koyammotty of Kovilkandi Nagaram of Pantheleyani amsam, Kurumbranad taluk .. .. *Debtor (Petitioner).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me, an insolvent on 22nd December 1920. He has been further directed to apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

L. V. SIVARAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Quilandy, 14th January 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Chowdi Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somakrugari Ramanna, Sanjeeva Reddi and Chowdi Reddi .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 18th February 1921.

B. SUBBA RAO,
Penukonda, 20th January 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tenkasi.

Duraisakayam Servai, son of Srinivasagam Servai, residing at Uthumalai, Tenkasi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Sellathammal and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 5th February 1921.

V. K. RANGACHARIAR,
Tenkasi, 10th January 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 14 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirupati.

Arcot Muthusami, son of Munusami, Yelama; coolie; aged 50; residing at Tirupati .. .. *Petitioner.*
L. V. R. Vairavan Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 20 of Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 11th January 1921 and is directed to apply for discharge within 11th January 1921. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to this court an affidavit in form No. 6 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

K. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Tirupati, 16th January 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 19 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Gooda Subbi Reddi, son of Rami Reddi, residing at Pagidala, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Chikati Subbayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 27, clause (3), of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court. The creditors of the insolvent should prove their debts on or before the 14th day of February 1921. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Cuddapah, 8th January 1921. *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 71,11,660 15 1			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 47,61,504 8 1	1,18,73,164	7	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,79,01,652	13	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	30,407	7	1
Sundries	21,19,279	10	3
Total ..	18,79,24,504	1	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	3,06,75,460	11	8
Other authorized Investments	8,94,852	5	8
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,79,50,152	15	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized overdrafts	4,93,66,168	8	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,96,37,877	10	11
Balances with other Banks	49,14,678	7	10
Bullion	2,164	1	6
Dead Stock	20,41,178	14	8
Stamps	26,567	8	2
Sundries	45,234	8	8
	18,79,24,289	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	5,86,80,706	3	7
Total ..	18,79,24,504	1	6

W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
A. FULLARTON,
Chief Accountant.

JAS. F. SIMPSON,
HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
F. E. KITTERY,
M. A. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR,
MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAIT,
Directors of the Bank of Madras.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1921.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 53,13,190 9 9			
Public Deposits at Branches 50,00,364 8 10	1,03,13,994	10	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	15,24,66,988	7	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	46,834	2	11
Sundries	34,32,000	12	10
Total ..	17,24,59,819	0	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	2,66,61,263	0	0
Other authorized investments ..	8,30,652	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,69,66 892	7	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities ..	4,49,11,920	8	01
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,87,01 495	1	6
Balances with other Banks	20,64,375	4	3
Bullion	82,941	8	7
Dead Stock	20 88,593	8	8
Stamps	28,283	10	9
Sundries	9,09,143	4	5
	16,64,50,014	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	6,41,88,804	01	11
Total ..	17,24,59,819	0	0

* Includes nil Sovereigns.

(By order of the Directors)

A. FULLARTON,
Chief Accountant.

N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 56·01.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 14th January 1921.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of deserter or absentee without leave from the 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, this 9th day of January 1921.

Number, rank and name, 2/809804, Lance Corporal Swingler Jack Thomas; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, metal turner; date of enlistment, 8th January 1919; place of enlistment, Mhow, India; parish and county in which born, Coventry, Warwick; date of desertion or absence, 24th December 1920; place of desertion or absence, Piparya; marks, build—broad, probably wearing a dark grey suit and in company with a man named Page; on leave; has under two years' service.

[Illegible],
Commanding 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps.

Descriptive return of Lieut. T. H. Barry, R.A., who broke open arrest at Gangoru, Dehra Dun district, on 12th day of January 1921, from India Pack Artillery Depot.

Age, 28-30 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, brown?; marks—(a) hesitation in speech, (b) some lower front teeth missing, (c) stout, (d) closely clipped moustash

or clean shaven, (c) of a bibulous appearance; in uniform or plain clothes, either; probable date and place of attestation, not definitely known; probable date of desertion or beginning of absence, and from what place.—(a) 12th January 1921, (b) Gangora, Dehra Dun district.

C. H. GARRED, Lieut., for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Indian Foot Artillery, Gangora.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 530-2 Aliparamba desom, No. 144 of Walluvanad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of the settlement but which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th of April 1921 to have their names registered as such.

E. C. SMITH,
Divisional Officer.

Malappuram, 10th January 1921.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the persons propose to prospect or mine.
The South Indian Export Company (Limited), Madras.	18th December 1920.	Madras Presidency.
M.R.Ry. Maparti Nayudamma of Kuchipudi, Tenali taluk, Guntur district.	27th December 1920.	Do.
M.R.Ry. Dodla Rami Reddi of Nellore ..	Do.	Do.
M.R.Ry. P. Rangappa Nayuda of Tummala Talupur.	Do.	Do.
M.R.Ry. Palukur Venkata Narappa Reddi of Tatiparti, Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.	Do.	Do.
M.R.Ry. Kandamur Venkatasubbayya of Kandamur, Nellore taluk and district.	Do.	Do.
Mon. Edmund Goodart of Pondichery ..	7th January 1921.	Do.
M.R.Ry. A. Pitchayya Nayudu, Proprietor, the Mica Mining Company, Mysore	Do.	Do.
Mr. Hamamad Hussain Sidiki, No. 45, Jani Jenkhan Road, Royapetta, Madras.	11th January 1921.	Do.
Mr. Charles Robert Armes, No. 17, Crooked Lane, Calcutta.	Do.	Do.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
11th January 1921.

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby notified that the office of the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Board of Revenue, Madras, will be removed from the Bank of Madras Buildings, Mount Road, Madras, to the Chepauk Palace, Chepauk. All communications intended for the Income-tax Department of the Board of Revenue should from January 7th, 1921, be addressed as follows:—

"Deputy Commissioner and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras".

Bank of Madras Buildings, Mount Road.
Madras, 4th January 1921.

J. R. KRISHNAMMA,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following are the conditions of sale of the privilege of manufacture and vend of country spirits in the Agency division (Vizagapatam portion).

N.B.—In these conditions 'shop' means combined still and shop.

I. A deposit must be made by each bidder before bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 50 or less.

II. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Agency Commissioner. The average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Agency Commissioner, wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

III. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power of attorney from him.

IV. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground (1) that he has been convicted by a criminal court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of license or of a contract under the Abkari Opium Act as to render him undesirable as a holder of a licence, or (2) that he is insolvent or in arrears to Government; (3) that his bid is purely speculative; or (4) for any other valid reason.

V. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder. If for any of the reasons mentioned in the preceding clause the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken or the shop resold at the selling officer's discretion. In case of dispute, the selling officer's decision shall be final. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Agency Commissioner, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tant amount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Commissioner himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VI. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause I) for each shop or farm unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause I will be forfeited and the shop or farm will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Commissioner and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop or farm in the sales thereon progress.

VII. Any person to whom a shop or farm has been knocked down and who has made deposits as provided in clauses I and VI shall also deposit, in cash or approved security, within ten days from the date of communication of the Commissioner's acceptance of the bid, such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent and shall without unnecessary delay take out a license in the form hereinafter set forth. In the event of the purchaser's death after issue of the license, his heirs and assigns shall be responsible for all moneys that may become due to Government under the terms of the license as well as for the proper observance of all the conditions of the license. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is requested to deposit twice that sum under clause VIII infra.

VIII. If on inquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause VII supra or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 57, Schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser, if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000 in those tracts where the Indian Registration Act is in force. In all cases where sureties are demanded, the licensee shall be bound to execute a counterpart agreement.

IX. On the failure of any person to make a deposit or take out a license under clause VII or to comply with any requisition or to execute any engagement under clause VIII supra, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop or farm may be resold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on a date to be notified by the Commissioner or may be otherwise disposed of by the latter officer. Resales under this clause will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the shop or farm is disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

X. The purchaser of any abkari or opium privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below in the licence, though a formal licence may not have been issued to him.

XI. The deposits referred to in clause VII or VIII may be made either in cash or in recognized Government, Port Trust, Municipal or Local Board securities or by depositing Postal Savings Bank pass-books. When deposits are made otherwise than in cash, the Commissioner may demand that they shall be of such higher face value than the cash deposit required, as in the circumstances of the market he may think necessary. The securities or Savings Bank pass-books deposited must be endorsed in the name of the Commissioner and Government promissory notes must be enfaced for payment of interest at the treasuries at which they are deposited, if so required. Deposits in cash will be adjusted towards the instalments of kists due in the last months of the period of the lease. Deposits of securities or Savings Bank pass-books will be returned upon payment of the full amount of the kists due in cash unless the depositors wish that Government should take them over, in which case they will be taken over at the price of the day, and the balance, if any, due to Government must be paid in cash. In cases of default under clause IX of the conditions of auction sale or under conditions of the licence, all securities deposited are liable to be sold for any amount due to Government under the terms of the lease, the remainder, if any, due after such sale being recovered as arrears.

APPENDIX.

License for the manufacture and vend of country spirits in the Agency division.

I, , Agency Commissioner, district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886, hereby license you, , son of , to manufacture and vend country spirits in the shop at , residing at in the taluk of from the 1st day of April 192 to the 31st day of March 192 subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

Conditions.

(1) The rental of the shop is payable in the Deputy Tahsildar of In the following instalments :—

1st instalment of Rs.	..	..	June 15th,
2nd "	..	..	September 15th,
3rd "	..	..	December 15th,
4th "	..	..	March 15th.

(2) the sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor outside the limits prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed is prohibited.

(3) Sale must be conducted in an approved building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a shop. If there are means of communication between the shop and an adjoining dwelling house, they must be kept locked at night.

(4) The licence must be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

(5) A signboard must be affixed to the front of the shop showing the nature of the licence, the name of the licensee and the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular.

(6) The sale or transport of liquor by persons below the age of 18, or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment in any capacity of such persons in shops are prohibited. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in shops.

(7) No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

(8) No person, except under a permit granted by the Deputy Tahsildar, shall be allowed to remove more than one Imperial quart (12 drams) of arrack at a time from the shop.

(9) No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 8 p.m. except under the special authority of the Agency Commissioner. No person shall be harboured in a shop during the night.

(10) No liquor shall be sold or given :—

(1) to Police-men, excise officers and railway servants when on duty.

(2) to any—

(a) child or young person under 18 years of age ;

(b) insane person ; or

(c) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

(11) Only such measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Department, shall be possessed and used by the shop-keeper. Until further orders a dram measure of 1/16 of a gallon shall be used.

(12) The materials used in manufacturing spirits shall be of good quality and the Agency Commissioner shall have power to direct that any material that he considers objectionable shall not be used. The spirits kept or sold in the shop shall be of good quality and unadulterated and nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

(13) The privilege of manufacture and vend shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the previous permission of the Agency Commissioner in writing. Nor, if the Commissioner so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of such privilege without his previous approval.

(14) In the tracts where it is customary for the supplier of Ippa flower and the distiller to share the liquor between themselves, the practice may be allowed to continue.

(15) The possession or sale of any liquor or intoxicants except that to which the licence relates, is prohibited.

(16) Shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Agency Commissioner so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or Indian soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. The Agent to the Governor shall have power also to close temporarily any shop in times of disturbance or religious excitement.

(17) Licensees shall not claim remission or reduction in kists on any account.

(18) With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any licence shall be revocable by the Agency Commissioner at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

(19) Licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari Laws and shall, if so required by the Agency Commissioner or any officer authorized by him, deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

(20) Infraction of any of the conditions of the licence either by the licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee either :

(a) fine up to Rs. 50 ; or

(b) cancellation of the licence or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee by the Agency Commissioner. The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

Schedule of Boundaries.

Door number or other particulars.	North.	East.	South.	West.	Remarks.

14th January 1921. M. SANYASI RAJU,
for *Agency Commissioner*.

HEMP DRUGS RULES.

No. I.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him in Government Notifications Nos. 485, dated 18th July 1906, and 135, dated 20th March 1919, and in exercise of all other powers enabling him so this behalf, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prescribes under sections 5, 7, 10 to 18, 23 and 29 of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886) as subsequently amended the following rules for the cultivation of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*) and the manufacture, storage, sale, import, export, possession and transport of hemp drugs. These rules supersede all existing rules on the subject.

I. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

(2) "Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants, when collected separately.

(3) "Ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

(4) "Hemp drugs" means any intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant and includes ganja, charas, bhang and every preparation and admixture of the same.

(5) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained from the Collector a licence for the retail vend of hemp drugs.

(6) "Stockholder" means any person who holds a licence for the possession and sale of hemp drugs in a public storehouse and includes also a cultivator who holds a cultivating licence.

II. The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited except under a licence. Licences will be granted for cultivation only in such parts of the Bapatla taluk of the Guntur district and of the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district and in such other localities as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

III. A public storehouse will be provided in the neighbourhood of each area in which cultivation of the hemp plant is carried on for the deposit of the hemp drugs produced therein and will be in charge of an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

IV. The licence to cultivate will on application be issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse and will be in force for one fasli year only. No fee will be charged on the application or on the licence.

V. The officer in charge of the cultivation will grant permission to harvest. The permission granted may apply either to the whole or to a definite portion of the area cultivated by the licensee.

VI. The harvested plants must be transported under permit granted by the sub-inspector in charge of the block to the manufacturing yard where the stems will be stripped and flowering tops pressed into cakes.

VII. During the harvesting of the crop and the preparation of hemp drugs therefrom the licensed cultivator must work under the general superintendence of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be and his subordinates and shall comply with all orders given by such officer for the purpose of safeguarding the revenue.

VIII. All hemp drugs manufactured must be transported from the manufacturing yard to the storehouse under cover of permits issued by the officer in charge of the yard.

IX. On the arrival of the drugs at the storehouse, the officer in charge will at once cause them to be weighed and stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct and will grant a receipt for them. All ganja and bhang delivered at the Vetapalem storehouse will be examined by a Committee of officers appointed for the purpose and the quantity approved by the Committee will be purchased by Government on paying the cultivators the next price at which they have agreed to sell the drugs to Government.

X. Any stockholder may, with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storehouse, transfer all or a portion of his stock of hemp drugs to any other licensed stockholder whilst they are in the storehouse. A notice of the proposed transfer must be delivered in writing to the officer in charge of the storehouse who, unless he sees reason to refuse sanction, will sanction it and record the fact in his books.

XI. The officer in charge of the storehouse at Sankarasal will grant stockholders and intending purchasers all reasonable facilities for inspecting the hemp drugs and transacting their business. He will also allow the owners reasonable opportunities for taking such measures as may be necessary for keeping their stocks in good condition but will not permit any manipulation of them for the purpose of making other preparations.

XII. The Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision in which the storehouse is situated will take stock of the hemp drugs in the storehouse at such intervals, not being greater than three months, and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct. He will be authorized at the time of such stock taking to destroy any hemp drugs that have been in stock for more than two years or that may be declared by the Board or by the owners thereof to be unfit for issue.

XIII. All goods deposited in a storehouse shall be at the risk of the owners.

XIV. Unless the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, with the previous sanction of Government shall direct otherwise, duty shall be levied on all hemp drugs removed from a storehouse at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

XV. Hemp drugs may be sold from the storehouse to licensed vendors, agents of Native States and French Settlements or to other persons specially authorized by the Board at a price not exceeding the maximum price which may be fixed by the Board of Revenue from time to time.

XVI. No quantity of hemp drugs less than three seers of any one kind shall be removed from the storehouse at one time. During the month of March, however, indents from licensed vendors for quantities less than this minimum may be complied with.

XVII. The Government do not guarantee the supply of hemp drugs of any particular sort.

XVIII. A licensed vendor desiring to procure hemp drugs from a stockholder must first pay duty at the prescribed rate into the treasury in the taluk in which his shop is situated. The treasury officer will, after assuring himself that the applicant is a licensed vendor, grant him a receipt and

send a letter of advice to the officer in charge of the storehouse intimating the payment of duty. The licensed vendor will make his own arrangements for the purchase of the required drugs from the stockholder. The stockholder will present the receipt to the officer in charge of the storehouse and apply for delivery of the drugs to the purchaser. The officer in charge of the storehouse will after comparing the treasury receipt with the letter of advice superintend the delivery.

XIX. A licensed vendor desiring to procure hemp drugs from the Vetapalem storehouse must pay both the duty and the cost price of the drug into the treasury of the taluk in which his shop is situated. The treasury officer will grant a receipt for the amount received and send a letter of advice intimating the payment of duty and cost price to the storehouse officer. The licensed vendor will forward his receipt to the storehouse officer, who after comparing it with the letter of advice, will make the issues from the stocks in the storehouse.

XX. Unless the Board of Revenue order otherwise, the hemp drugs purchased shall be weighed first alone and a second time after packing. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the officer in charge of the storehouse so that it cannot be opened without injury to the seals and it shall also be marked so that it can be easily identified.

XXI. A licensed vendor may sell hemp drugs to any persons in any quantity not exceeding the limits fixed for possession without a license and to any other licensed vendor within the district in any quantity not being less than five tolas of ganja or twenty tolas of bhang.

XXII. No licences for sale will be issued to persons interested in the cultivation of the hemp plant.

XXIII. Any person may have in his possession in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari any quantity up to such limits not exceeding ten tolas of ganja and forty tolas of bhang as the Board may from time to time prescribe and elsewhere any quantity not exceeding five tolas of ganja and twenty tolas of bhang.

XXIV. The possession of preparations or admixtures containing more than the above quantities is similarly prohibited.

XXV. A Collector may with the prior sanction of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, grant special permission to any person to possess more than the prescribed quantity of hemp drugs.

XXVI. The transport of hemp drugs in quantities above the limits of private possession is permitted under the following conditions:—

(1) Hemp drugs transported from a storehouse must be covered by a permit issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse. The permit shall allow a reasonable but not excessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. The officer issuing the permit will send a copy of the permit to the Inspector of the circle wherein the shop is situated and to the sub-inspector of the range concerned. The latter officer will without unnecessary delay proceed to verify the consignment.

(2) The permit shall accompany the consignment while in transit and shall be produced for inspection on the demand of any Abkari, Land Revenue or Police officer. On arrival at its destination the consignment must be kept with seals unbroken until verified by the sub inspector of the range in which the shop is situated. The latter if he finds cause for suspicion will detain the consignment and report the matter without delay to the Inspector for orders. If not, he will verify the quantity of drugs entered in the permit, enter the quantity received with his own hand in the account book maintained in the depot or shop and affix his signature thereto and return the copy of the permit he received with a certificate of verification on the back to the storehouse officer who issued it.

(3) No consignment of hemp drugs may be opened by a licensed vendor unless and until it has been verified and passed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding rule.

(4) Transport of drugs from one licensed vendor to another must be covered by a permit granted by a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar in independent charge or in the absence of the tahsildar from headquarters by the taluk head accountant.

XXVII. The import of hemp drugs is prohibited except under the special sanction of the Governor in Council or the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, Madras.

XXVIII. Hemp drugs may be exported to Coorg under passes granted by the Commissioner of Coorg, and, with the special permission of the Board of Revenue to be obtained in each case, to the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and Hyderabad under passes granted by the Residents in those States, to Sandur and Pudukkottai under passes granted by the Political officers accredited to those States respectively and to any of the French Settlements in the Presidency of Madras under passes granted by the Political Agent for such settlement.

XXIX. Licensed vendors shall maintain accounts of their purchases and sales, shall file the permits for the hemp drugs received and shall produce the same for the inspection of any officer of the Abkari and Land Revenue departments not below the rank of sub-inspector and revenue inspector respectively when called upon to do so.

XXX. Stockholders and licensed vendors shall maintain such accounts as the Collector may direct.

XXXI. The Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary for the carrying out of these rules.

XXXII. The applications, licences, permits, accounts, etc., referred to in these rules must be in such forms as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

XXXIII. Whoever, being a licensed cultivator, stockholder or licensed vendor, contravenes any of these rules or disobeys the instructions issued by any departmental officer for the purpose of carrying out these rules shall be liable at the discretion of the Collector to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of such a person for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

XXXIV. Nothing herein contained shall affect any rules or notifications at present in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules now published.

FORMS.

FORM H.D. 1.

Licence to cultivate the hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) *during the fasli year.*

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*) in an area of acres cents in survey No. situated in the village of in the taluk of in the district of and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop subject to the following conditions:—

1. The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. published on pages of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse, and by the general conditions governing all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licenses published in Board's Notification No. as far as in each case the rules and conditions may be applicable.

2. The licensee shall on demand produce this licence for inspection by any Land Revenue officer of or above the rank of village headman or accountant by any Abkari officer of or above the rank of sub inspector and by any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse on date of expiry—viz., 30th June.

3. The area to be cultivated under this licence shall not be exceeded nor shall any part of it be left uncultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

4. The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

5. The licensee shall not prevent any Abkari or Revenue officer from entering his fields, or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plants or for any other purpose connected with the cultivation of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.

6. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any hemp plants before harvesting or any part of the produce of the plants before it has been deposited in the storehouse.

7. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.

8. All plants uprooted in the process of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspector.

9. The crop shall, as soon as it is received in the manufacturing yard, be cured with the least possible delay at such hours and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner. If any of the ganja or bhang manufactured is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, of inferior quality, it may be destroyed by him at any time up to three months after its delivery into store.

10. All manufactured ganja or bhang shall be transported to the storehouse under passes granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.

11. The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp.

12. The licensee shall not have more than two baskets open for sale at any one time. If having already two remnant baskets he wishes to open an additional basket or baskets for sale, he must apply in writing to the storehouse officer stating that the stock remaining in his remnant basket or baskets is not fit for issue and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

13. So long as the licensee has stock in hand he shall be bound to supply ganja to licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and French Settlements and other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment in legal tender of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas or such other maximum price as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Indents for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be complied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable dispatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storehouse to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should an indent be received on the licensee when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storehouse officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at the licensee's risk and expense.

14. If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D. 2.

Licence to cultivate the hemp plant in the Repalle taluk of the Guntur district during the fasli year.

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant in acres cents in fields No. in the village of in the taluk of the district and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop at the manufacturing yard at , and to sell the same to Government subject to the following conditions:—

1. The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. published on pages of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated , Part I and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture and storage of hemp drugs and by the general conditions governing all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licenses published in Board's Notification No. so far as in each case the rules and conditions may be applicable.

2. The licensee shall, on demand, produce his licence for inspection by any Land Revenue officer of or above the rank of village headman or accountant, by any Abkari officer of or above the rank of sub-inspector and by any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse at the end of the manufacturing season.

3. If the licensee does not himself conduct any of the operations under this license, he shall appoint a duly empowered agent for whose actions he shall be responsible as if they were his own. All such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision who shall also have authority to require any such agent who is incompetent or otherwise unsatisfactory to be removed and replaced by a suitable person.

4. The area to be cultivated under this license shall not be exceeded nor shall any part of it lait uncultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

5. The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and of manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

6. The licensee shall not prevent any Abkari or Revenue officer from entering his fields or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plant or for any other purpose connected with the cultivation of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.

7. The licensee shall provide space for patrolling round the area cultivated and shall construct watchtowers and beat huts for the patrolling officer in such places and of such dimensions as may be indicated to him by the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

8. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any part of his crop.

9. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.

10. All plants uprooted in the processes of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of the cultivation or of the manufacturing yard as the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspector.

11. The plants shall as soon as they are received in the manufacturing yard be cured with the least possible delay at such hours and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner.

12. All manufactured ganja or bhang shall be packed in baskets, and transported to the storehouse at the expense of the licensee under passes granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.

13. The storehouse officer will give a receipt for the quantity of ganja and bhang delivered at the storehouse. All ganja and bhang delivered at the storehouse will be examined by a committee of officers appointed for the purpose and payment will be made to the licensee at the rate of Rs. per maund of ganja and Rs. per maund of bhang approved by the committee. If any of the ganja delivered is, in the opinion of the committee, of inferior quality, it will be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner at any time after its delivery into store.

14. Any amount due to Government as the cost price of the ganja seed issued to the licensee, will be recovered at the time of payment of the cost price of ganja and bhang purchased from him.

15. The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop for the sale of ganja, bhang or other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp.

16. If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this licence or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the cultivation of hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1885 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D. 3.

Fuldicar Register.

License number.	Survey number and area.	Area harvested.	Number of bundles of plants harvested and sent to the yard.	Number and date of the permit for transport of the hemp plant to the yard.	Remarks.

FORM H.D 4.

Counterfoil.

No.

Name of cultivator.
Number of licence.
Field number.
Number of bundles of plants to be transported
Period of currency of permit.

No.

Permit for transport of the hemp crop from the field to the place of manufacture at

Holder of cultivation licence No. is hereby permitted to transport bundles of the hemp crop at field No. of village to . The permit is current for hours, must always be carried with the consignment and must be delivered to the officer supervising manufacture at before

sub-inspector in charge of the block of cultivation.

FORM H.D. 5.

Register showing the operations in the manufacturing yard No. name of the licensee

(1) Month and date.	(2) Number and date of the permit with which the hemp plants were sent.	(3) Number of bundles of plant received in the manufacturing yard.	(4) Weight of ganja after pressing.	(5) Number of cakes pressed.	Quantity sent in store. (6) Date.	(7) Net weight.	(8) Tare of empty basket.	(9) Gross weight.	(10) Drugs mentioned in [(5) between columns (1) and (7)].	(11) Number and date of the permit with which ganja was sent to the store-house.	(12) Remarks.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Name of cultivator.
Number of licence.
Field number.

Actual quantity of { Ganja. / Bhang. } KGS. GRS. TOLAS.

Period of currency of permit.

FORM H.D. 6.

No.

Permit for transport of hemp drugs from the manufacturing yard at to the storehouse at

Holder of cultivation licence No is hereby permitted to transport maunds seers tolas of ganja and maunds seers tolas of bhang from the manufacturing yard at to the storehouse at . The permit is current for hours, must always be carried with the consignment and must be delivered to the officer in charge of the storehouse at before

Officer in charge of the manufacturing operations at

Date

REVERSE.

Details of packages.

Distinguishing marks.	Weight. KGS.	GRS.	TOLAS.

Officer supervising the manufacturing yard at

Date

Received into the storehouse the quantity mentioned above.

Initials of Storehouse Officer.

FORM H.D. 7.

No.

Certified that holder of retail licence No for sale of hemp drugs at village taluk has this day paid the sum of Rs being the duty and cost price on maunds seers tolas of ganja and maunds seers tolas of bhang into the Taluk Treasury at and that he is entitled to issue of the same from the Government Storehouse at in accordance with the rules prescribed in Board's Notification No. , dated 19 .

	Ganja.	Bhang.
Duty		
Cost price		

Date

Treasury Officer

To

The Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse at

Issued as per H.D. 5, No.

Initials of the Storehouse Officer.

FORM H.D. 8.

To

The Officer in charge of the Government Storehouse at

Sir,

I beg to give you notice that I have sold to licensee of shop No. at maunds seers tolas of ganja and maunds seers tolas of bhang, for the purchase of which he has obtained the treasury receipt, dated , No. from the Treasury officer at , and I hereby request you to be good enough to transfer the same to his account in your books or deliver to him the same from my stock in the Government Storehouse granting him a permit at the same time for the transport of the drug.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Licensed cultivator / stockholder.

Dated

Issued as per H.D. 9, No

Transferred to the account of

Initials of the Storehouse Officer.

FORM H.D. 9.

Permit / Advice for the transport of hemp drugs.

1. No. Consecutive / District number of the storehouse.

2. Particulars of packages—

(1) No.
(2) Kind
(3) Marks and seals
(4) Contents whether ganja / bhang.
(5) Weight of contents.
(6) Gross weight.

3. Name of shopkeeper permitted hereby to transport.

4. Shop to which the transport is to be made.

5. Quantity of hemp drugs to be transported ganja / bhang.

6. Number of days for which the permit is current.

7. Route by which the package or packages are to be transported.

N.B.—The permit must always be carried with the consignment and must be produced to the Sub-Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the range before and should be filed in the shop after verification.

Officer in charge of the Storehouse at

Copy to the Sub-Inspector, Range.
Copy to the Inspector, Circle.

FORM H.D. 10.

Register showing the disposal of H.D. 7 (Advice from Treasury Officer for payment of duty and grant of receipt) and H.D. 8 (Notice of the sale of hemp drugs by cultivators / stockholders in the storehouse at)

Date of receipt of H.D. 7. (1)	Consecutive number. (2)	H.D. 7. Officer who issued. (3)	H.D. 7. Number and date. (4)	H.D. 8. Date of receipt. (5)	H.D. 8. Name of stockholder. (6)	H.D. 9. Date of issue. (7)	H.D. 9. Number. (8)	H.D. 9. Quantity issued. (9)	Date of verification of the consignment by Range Sub-Inspector. (10)	Quantity acknowledged by Range Sub-Inspector. (11)	Reminders issued. (12)	Remarks. (13)

FORM H.D. 11.

Register showing the storage and outturn of ganja and bhang in storehouses.

Number.		Licence.		Number and date of the permit with which ganja was sent from the declaring yard.	Storage.				Removal.			Net quantity.	Quantity of residue powder.	Excess + or deficit — not written off.	Drying written off.	Percentage.	Initials of the Storehouse officer.	Remarks.
									Number of H.D. 9.									
Year.	Basket.	Number.	Stem.		Date.	Gross weight.	Tare of empty basket.	Net weight.	Date.	District.	Consecutive number.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

Note.—Reasons for any abnormal wastages or excesses should be written

FORM H.D. 12.

Register of issues of ganja.

Duty serial number	Basket number and year.	H. D. 9 number (consecutive number for each district).	H.D 7 number	Issue price per seer.	Quantity issued.				Residue powder.			Tare gross weight.			Remarks.
					Ganja.			Bhang.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)			(9)			(10)
				Rs.	A.	P.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	A.	P.	M.	S.	T.	

FORM H.D. 12 (A).

Monthly statement of issues of hemp drugs submitted to Collectors by Ganja Storehouse officers.

Date of issue of hemp drug	Name of shop to which issued	Quantity issued.		Date of payment of duty into the treasury			The treasury into which duty was paid.	Remarks.
				Date.	Amount.			
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)
		mds.	seers.		Rs.	A.	P.	

FORM H.D. 13.

Abstract stock account of ganja and bhang.

Date. (1)	Block number.	Balance in hand.		Stored.		Removed.		Drugs written off.		Drugs not written off.		Initials of the Storehouse officer	Remarks.
		Ganja. (3)	Bhang. (4)	Ganja. (5)	Bhang. (6)	Ganja. (7)	Bhang. (8)	Ganja. (9)	Bhang. (10)	Ganja. (11)	Bhang. (12)		(14)
		M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.		

Note.—A series of pages should be allotted for each block and for a total of all the blocks put together.

FORM H.D. 14

Statement showing the result of stock-taking in the Government storehouse at [Date of stock-taking— *for the quarter ending* 19]

Kind of intoxicating drug. (1)	In hand on date of last inspection. (2)	Stored or received during the quarter. (3)	Total in hand and received. (4)	Issued during the quarter. (5)	Difference between columns (4) and (5) (6)	Total of wastages noted by the Storehouse officer in column (11) or (12) of H.D. 13 ascertained in bank's completely unlicensed,		Balance according to the Storehouse officer's books. (9)	Percentage of wastage shown in column (8) calculated on the stored contents shown in column (3). (10)	Results of stock-taking by Assistant Commissioner				Explanation of the Storehouse officer for any unfavourable discrepancy between the percentages noted in columns (10) and (14). (15)	Remarks of Superior officers. (16)
						Stored contents of baskets. (7)	Wastage (8)			Stored contents of the baskets (3 per cent of the stock) test-weighed by the Assistant Commissioner. (11)	Actual contents ascertained by the Assistant Commissioner (12)	Excess or drugs [differences between columns (11) and (12)] (13)	Percentage of wastage shown in column (13) on the quantity shown in column (11). (14)		
	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.		M. S. T.	M. S. T.	M. S. T.			

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Subdivision.

Assistant Commissioner.

FORM H.D. 16.

Wholesale licence for the storage and sale of hemp drugs in the ganja storehouse at

No.

, son of resident in , is hereby authorized by the officer in charge of the Government storehouse at to store hemp drugs and sell them wholesale at the storehouse in the taluk of in the district of during the term of one year from 1st April 19 to 31st March 19 , both days inclusive, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. published on pages of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated , Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse and by the general conditions governing all shop and opium licences and the special conditions applicable to ganja licences published in Board's Notification No. , so far as in each case the rules or conditions may be applicable.

(2) The licensee shall not have in the storehouse any hemp drugs other than those manufactured by him under a licence in Form H. D. 1 or purchased by him from a stockholder with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storehouse.

(3) The licensee shall comply with all instructions issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse for the storage and the preservation of the hemp drugs.

(4) The licensee shall not have any interest in any shop for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

(5) The licensee shall not have more than two baskets open for sale at any one time. If having already two remnant baskets he wishes to open an additional basket or baskets for sale he must apply in writing to the Storehouse officer, stating that the stock remaining in his remnant basket or baskets is not fit for issue and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

(6) So long as the licensee has stock in hand, he shall be bound to supply ganja to licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and French Settlements and other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment in local tender of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas or such other maximum price as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Indents for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be complied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable dispatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storehouse to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should an indent be received on the licensee when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storehouse officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at licensee's risk and expense.

(7) If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments in the matter of the storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM H.D 17.

No.

[*License granted to shopkeeper for the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.*]

I, , Collector of the district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886 hereby license you, , son of residing at , to establish a shop at , in the town of , and sell ganja bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant therein from the 1st day of April 19 to the 31st day of March 19 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said :—

General conditions applicable to all abkari and opium licences. } As in the Board's general sale notice.
Conditions applicable to ganja licences. }

Schedule showing the boundaries of the shop.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

Personal Clerk. *Head Draftsman.* *Collector.*

H-7

Form H.D. 13.

Counterfoil

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the shop at to the shop at in the district of

licensee of hemp drugs shop No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his shop by the following route :—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and weight.	Contents (whether ganja, etc.)	Weight of contents			Gross weight.			Remarks.
				M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

The permit is current for days

Initials of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar

Date 19 .

Original.

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the shop at to the shop at in the district of

licensee of hemp drugs shop No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his shop by the following route :—

Particulars of packages.

Number	Kind.	Marks and weight.	Contents (whether ganja etc.)	Weight of contents			Gross weight.			Remarks
				M	S.	T.	M	S	T.	

The permit is current for days, must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the shop

Signature of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19 .

Duplicate.

No.

Permit for the transport of hemp drugs from the shop at to the shop at in the district of

licensee of hemp drugs shop No. at is permitted to transport the undermentioned hemp drugs to his shop by the following route :—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Kind.	Marks and weight.	Contents (whether ganja, etc.)	Weight of contents.			Gross weight.			Remarks
				M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	

The permit is current for days. must always be carried with the consignment and must be filed in the shop.

Signature of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar,

Date 19 .

To the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Circle.

Form H.D. 19.

Account of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs procured from the hemp plant received into and sold in the retail shop at

| (1) Month and date. | (2) Stock in hand. | | | Receipts. | | | | | | Issues. | | | | | |

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Supplemental list of tanks to be added to the list in the Notice of Draining of tanks in the Chingleput district for repairs during the year 1921.

P.W.D Mount Sub-division—Chingleput taluk—
Pottari Tank Irrpl. No. 326

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Chingleput, 4th January 1921.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1921.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
3rd January 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

South Patches light-vessel—Temporarily replaced by a country brig.

No. 338-*I (first publication)*—

Subject.—The South Patches light-vessel 'Sarasti' will be removed from her station on the 1st January 1921 and replaced early in February 1921.

During her absence a 100-ton country brig will be moored in the same position. She will have 'S.P.' painted in large letters on each side. By day she will carry a black ball on her starboard foretop sail yardarm, and by night she will exhibit two ordinary ship's riding lights, in a horizontal position, one at each foretop sail yardarm and will also burn a flare every half hour.

Position.—Lat. 21° 29' N., long. 91° 37' E.

Charts affected.—No. 829, Coconada to Bassein river.

,, 859 Matla river to Elephant Point.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1920, No. 630.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1919, page 328.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice dated 13th November 1920.

W. K. TURNS, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. R. BAILEY,
Deputy Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, 24th November 1921.

No. 2 of 1921.

The following is republished for information.

INDIA—EAST COAST—BAY OF BENGAL.

The Commander of the S.S. "Calea" reports having passed a sunken bungalow on 15th January 1921 at 9 p.m. in Lat. 6° 45' N. Long. 81° 56' E.

Mariners are warned accordingly of the danger.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th January 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st February 1921, for the supply of the following during 1921-22:—

(1) Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

(2) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

(3) The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

(4) Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of casuarina roots."

(5) Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

(6) The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

(7) Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Madras, 7th January 1921.

H. F. macCOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In spite of the notification published at page 269 of the *South Arcot District Gazette*, dated 26th June 1873, no claimant has appeared till now for the idol Manavalamahamuni. Notice is hereby given that the idol which is concerned in the Thengalai-Vadagalai suit of Thiruvendipuram in O.S. No 4 of 1898 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot, and kept in sole custody in the South Arcot huzur treasury, will be sold in public auction by the Treasury Deputy Collector at the huzur treasury, Cuddalore, at 4 p.m. on Monday the 11th April 1921.

Cuddalore, 8th January 1921.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Acting Collector.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCT OF TREES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufruct of trees, collection of shells, etc., noted below will be conducted at the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot to the case of unsuccessful bidders

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of dispute the right will be re-auctioned

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessees.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms, of canal. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufruct, etc., as noted, but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Number and name of sub-division	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
1. Tirusulam ..	Right of collecting banyan trees' leaves in the left upper flood bank in Kadirvedu limits.	1st March to 31st December 1921.	Tamarapak anicut bungalow compound.	1921. 10th February.
2. Do. ..	Right of collecting sorgum seeds and fallen leaves.	Do.	Vallar anicut bungalow compound.	Do.
3. Mount ..	Right of fishing in the old Nangara channel	One year ..	Lascars' shed at Kanavanur	25th January.
4. Do. ..	Right of fishing in Varadhakathara river	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
5. Do ..	Usufruct of trees in Johnsons Gardens, Saidapet.	Do. ..	Johnsons Gardens, Saidapet,	11th February.
6. Do. ..	Right of cutting kora grass in old Nangara channel	1st March to 31st May 1921.	Lascars' shed at Kanavanur	16th do.
7. Do. ..	Right of fishing in Chembrambakam tank	1st April 1921 to 31st March 1923.	Chembrambakam tank bund.	Do.
8. Tirusulam ..	Tamarind produce in the compound of Vallar anicut bungalow	1st January to 31st July 1921.	Vallar anicut bungalow	26th January.
9. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the Vallar channel.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the left bank of Kortilliar below Vallar anicut in Somaramam limits.	Do	Do.	Do.
11. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the right bank of Kortilliar above Vallar anicut.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12. Do. ..	Tamarind produce below Vallar anicut.	Do.	Do.	Do
13. Do. ..	Tamarind produce above left bank of Kortilliar above Vallar anicut in Mihyar limits	Do.	Do.	Do.
14. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the right bank of Kortilliar above Vallar anicut in Salur limits	Do.	Do.	Do.
15 Do ..	Tamarind produce in Nayar limits .	Do.	Do.	Do.
16. B Canal South.	Cocoanut and palmyra trees in Javanian canal.	One year ..	Adyar North Jetty ..	30th January
17. Do.	Tamarind, date, wood apple and mangoes produce	Do. ..	Do. ..	31st do
18. Tirusulam ..	Tamarind produce on the right bank of Kortilliar above Vallar anicut in Madipur limits.	1st January to 31st July 1921.	Vallar anicut bungalow.	24th do.
19. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the left bank of Kortilliar above Vallar anicut in Vannipakam limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Number and name of sub-division.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
				1921
30. Tiruvallur ..	Tamarind produce in Kortialaiyar in left upper flood bank in Sembedu limits.	1st January to 31st July 1921.	Tamarapak ancient bungalow compound.	27th January.
31. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the old and new Bundhal.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32. Do. ..	Tamarind produce on Red Hills tank bund.	Do.	Sub-Overseer's quarters at Red Hills.	28th January.
33. Do. ..	Tamarind produce on Cholavaram tank bund.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34. Do. ..	Tamarind produce on lower supply channel bund.	Do.	Do.	Do.
35. Do. ..	Mango produce on the left bank of Kortialaiyar above Vallur ancient in Vallur limits.	1st March to 31st July 1921.	Vallur ancient bungalow compound.	12th February.
36. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the compound at Vallur ancient bungalow.	1st March to 30th September 1921.	Do.	Do.
37. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in Vallur channel in Seemavaram limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the left bank of Kortialaiyar below Vallur ancient in Seemavaram limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39. Do. ..	Palmyra produce above and below Vallur ancient in Seemavaram limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
40. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in Vallur ancient in Minjur limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in Vallur ancient in Palur limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the right bank of Kortialaiyar above Vallur ancient in Nayar limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the right bank of Kortialaiyar above Vallur ancient in Minjur limits.	Do	Do.	Do.
44. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the left bank of Kortialaiyar upper flood bank above Vallur ancient in Vanampakkam limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
45. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the Kortialaiyar left upper flood bank in Pangalmedu limits.	Do.	Tamarapak ancient bungalow compound.	Do.
46. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the Kortialaiyar left upper flood bank in Endrambadu limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the Kortialaiyar left upper flood bank in Sembedu limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
48. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the upper flood bank in Annamambakkam limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
49. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the upper flood bank in Vallipuram limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in lower flood bank in Sothupakkam limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in lower flood bank in Agaram limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in old and new Bundhal in Kalikuppam limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in upper supply channel in Kalikuppam, Sangalikuppam and Ayalurkari limits.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54. Do. ..	Palmyra produce in the foreshore of the Cholavaram tank bund.	Do.	Cholavaram rest-house compound.	Do.
55. Do. ..	Produce of date trees on the right and left banks of Kortialaiyar in Vallur channel in Minjur, Kallur, Seemavaram, Nidugur, Nayar, and Vanampakkam limits.	Do.	Vallur ancient bungalow compound.	Do.
56. Do. ..	Produce of date trees on Red Hills tank bund.	Do.	Sub-Overseer's quarters at Red Hills.	Do.
57. Do. ..	Right of cutting Jambu grass on the Red Hills tank Bund.	Do.	Do	Do.
58. Do. ..	Right of cutting Jambu grass on Cholavaram tank bund.	Do.	Cholavaram rest-house compound	13th February.
59. Do. ..	Right of cutting Karai grass in the margin of Kortialaiyar in Vanampakkam limits.	Do	Vallur ancient bungalow compound.	10th February.
60. Do. ..	Right of cutting korai grass in upper supply channel in Annamambakkam limits.	Do.	Tamarapak ancient bungalow compound	Do.
61. Do. ..	Right of cutting korai grass in Cholavaram irrigation channel.	Do.	Cholavaram rest-house compound.	11th February.
62. Do. ..	Right of cutting korai grass in lower supply channel.	Do.	Do.	Do.
63. Do. ..	Right of cutting valai grass in the upper supply channel in Annamambakkam limits.	Do.	Tamarapak ancient bungalow.	10th February.
64. Do. ..	Right of cutting valai grass in sub-overseer's quarters compound.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Number and name of sub-division.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
				1921.
55. Chingleput ..	Tamarind produce in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Karungunli.	1st January 1921 to 31st July 1921.	Karungunli inspection bungalow.	20th January.
56. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Chinglepet.	Do.	Chinglepet inspection bungalow.	17th do.
57. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the P.W.D. Subdivision office compound at Chinglepet.	Do.	P.W.D. Subdivision office at Chinglepet	18th do.
58. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Tirukkalikkunram	Do.	Inspection bungalow at Tirukkalikkunram	20th do.
59. Mount ..	Tamarind produce in Kumbakkal 6th to 8th mile.	One year ..	Injambakkam railway station	27th do.
60. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in Kumbakkal 8th to 13th mile.	Do. ..	Malpadavur bungalow	25th do.
61. Do. ..	Tamarind produce in Kumbakkal 13th mile to end.	Do. ..	Kandur	26th do.
62. Do. ..	Tamarind produce from Govindavadi channel, six yards to end.	Do .	Kuram village ..	28th do.
63. E canal ..	Produce of coconut and palmyra trees in canal cast adjoining the Pappankhavadi wharf.	1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921.	Pappankhavadi wharf	24th do.
64. Mount ..	Palai produce in Kumbakkal 10th mile.	One year ..	Malpadavur bungalow	25th do.
65. Do ..	Tamarind produce in Kumbakkal 1 to 4 miles.	Do. ..	Kuram village ..	28th do.
66. E canal ..	Mango produce in Kumbakkal 6 to 10/1 miles.	1st February 1921 to 30th June 1921.	Ennur south lock ..	26th do.
67. Do. ..	Mango produce in Kumbakkal 12/ 3 to 14 miles.	Do.	Puddivakkam ..	26th do.
68. Do. ..	Mango produce in Kumbakkal 16 to 20 miles.	Do.	Chintamani lock ..	26th do.
69. E canal south	Collecting shells canal bank 27 to 33 miles.	1st April 1921 to 31st August 1921.	Coromandel lock ..	2th February.
70. Do.	Collecting south canal bank 33 to 38 miles.	Do. ..	Kosha	10th do.
71. Do.	Tamarind produce 27 to 33 miles.	1st December 1920 to 31st May 1921.	Coromandel lock ..	6th do.
72. Do.	Do. 28 to 33 do.	Do.	Kosha	10th do.
73. Do.	Do. 33 to 38 do	Do.	Pambi .. .	12th do.
74. Do.	Do. 63 to 75 do.	Do.	Swarnamukhi .	12th do.
75. Do.	Do. 75 to 83 do.	Do.	Pelldevarayu ..	14th do.
76. Do.	Do. 83 to 90/1 do.	Do.	Do. ..	14th do.
77. Do.	Produce of mango trees, Adyar south lock,	1st January 1921 to 30th June 1921.	Adyar south lock ..	22nd January.
78. Do.	Produce of tamarind trees 5/5 to 8/0 miles.	Do.	, Do. ..	23rd do.
79. Do.	Produce of tamarind trees 8/0 to 15/0 miles	Do.	Pappankhavadi wharf.	24th do.
80. Do.	Produce of palmyra trees at seven Pagodas.	Do.	Mahabalipuram ..	27th do.
81. Do.	Produce of tamarind trees 37/0 to 42/0 miles	Do.	Sadras	29th do.
82. Do.	Produce of palmyra trees 37/0 to 42/0 miles.	Do.	Do.	29th do.
83. Do.	Produce of mango and tamarind trees at inspection bungalow at seven Pagodas.	Do.	Do.	28th do.

Madras, 10th January 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 21st February 1921 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Stores during 1921–22.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from the date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

(i) Rate per coolie per mile.
(ii) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(iii) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
(iv) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(v) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
(vi) Rate per ton for articles weighing more than one ton, per mile, whether each article or articles put together weighing more than one ton.
(vii) Rate empty trucks going to or returning from stations on their actual weights per ton per mile.

(viii) Rate loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.

(ix) Rate loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Heavy articles—engines, pumps, girders, anchor, flats, rounds, etc., of over 10 feet length, cement and coal tar in barrels, etc and the like. Light articles—panels, kegs, belts, nuts, buckets, scientific instruments, staves, mamoottee, hammers, pick axes, crow bars and the like.

B.—Separate rate to tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given.

Note.—Carts and tracks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched on the same day without delay.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distance laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Medical Stores and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Madras, 7th January 1921.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF OILS, COAL, COKE, ETC., FOR 1921-22.

Tenders for supply of the following articles to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 will be received by the undersigned on Monday the 21st February 1921.

Tenders should be sent in sealed cover superscribed as "Tender" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 200. Samples of oil should be sent with the tenders. Tenders with which cash deposit is not furnished will not be considered.

Name.	Unit.	Probable quantity required.
1. Heavy engine oil	Gallons	3,000
2. Golden sperm oil	"	1,000
3. Crank case oil	"	50
4. Shafting oil	"	50
5. Machine oil	"	50
6. Special gas engine oil	"	200
7. Cylinder oil	"	400
8. Kerosene oil 125°	"	15,000
9. Herbe boiled linseed oil	"	2,500
10. Pale boiled linseed oil	"	1,000
11. Raw linseed oil	"	400
12. Wood oil (Indian)	"	1,000
13. Cocoanut oil	"	150
14. Kerosene oil 115°	"	50
15. Mineral grease	Tons.	1½
16. Bengal steam coal	"	450
17. Hard foundry coke	"	75
18. Turpentine	Gallons	300

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 11th January 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVANT'S TENT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that an old servant's tent will be sold in public auction on 3rd March 1921 in the District Forest Office premises by the District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah, at 1 p.m.

2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 20 with the officer conducting sales and successful bidders will be required to pay up the full bid amount as soon as the sale is over. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
District Forest Officer.

Cuddapah, 13th January 1921.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Tenders are invited from experienced book binders for the execution of the works noted below in the district of Guntur. Those only that have had experience in the binding of the Registration records need apply.

2. Tenders will be received only up to 1st March 1921 by the undersigned for the execution of the binding work at Guntur. Any tender received after that date will be rejected.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for the binding of the Registration Records" and addressed to Registrar of Guntur. They should furnish particulars regarding the rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work of the various kinds specified hereunder.

4. The successful tenderer will, subject to the approval of the tender by Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement on a date to be fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected.

5. The works should be completed before the end of December 1921 and should not be sublet. Each instalment of work should be completed within the time fixed therefor.

6. The tenderer may at any time before the submission of the tender apply to the undersigned for any information regarding the style of binding and the mode of execution or any other information.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the due performance of the contract and this sum is liable to forfeiture on the breach of any of the conditions specified in the agreement.

8. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.

Nature of work.	Style of binding.
9. (1) Rebinding of Register Book I, royal size 500 pages.	Full leather or roxine.
(2) Rebinding Register Books 2 and 5, namely foolscap size 120 pages	Do.
(3) Rebinding of Register Book 3, foolscap size 220 pages.	Do.
(4) Restitching of records mentioned in items (1), (2) and (3).	....
(5) Binding of Indexes I, II, III and IV ..	Half calico and roxine. (Roxine at the back and corners and calico on the sides.)
(6) Restitching of do ..	....
*(7) (1) Rebinding of Registration Books 4 and 4-D	With binders cloth with back and corners of leather or roxine.
(2) Thumb impression registers	
(8) Binding of file books	With binders cloth with roxine back.
(9) Rebinding of miscellaneous records such as deposition books, files of powers of attorney, registers of records, files of appeal orders, etc., settlement registers, accounts A, B, C, and other miscellaneous records of foolscap size.	Half calico and marble.

NOTE.—Leather or roxine to be used for the cover should be of the finest quality, durable and strong enough to withstand all wear and tear. Straw boards and not country paste boards shall be used for covers and card boards of 1½ lb. should be used for Book I registers; 2 lb. for file book I file of translations and indexes; 1½ lb. for Books 3 and 4 and 4-D; and 1 lb. for Books 2 and 5.

S. SRINIVASA RAO,
Registrar.

Guntur, 10th January 1921.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Tenders are invited for binding the undermentioned registration records of the Madras-Chingleput district :—

	Style of binding.
(1) Original Indexes I and II	Calico with back and corners of roxine or leather.
(2) File book I	Binder's cloth with roxine back
(3) Book I	Full roxine or leather.
(4) Deposition books	Half calico and marble.
(5) Settlement registers	Binder's cloth with back and corner of leather or roxine.

N.B.—Straw boards and not country paste boards should be used for covers.

2. Every tender should be superscribed as follows :—"Tender for binding the registration records of the Madras-Chingleput district." It should be addressed to the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput, Madras, and should reach him on or before the 25th January 1921. It should specify the rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the several items of work.

3. Each tender will be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 10. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be refunded as soon as possible after the result of the tenders has been decided with the approval of the Superintendent of the Government Press.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreement on the date to be fixed by the undersigned. If he fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected and his deposit forfeited.

5. The work should commence immediately after the execution of the agreement and be completed before the end of December 1921. It should not be sublet.

6. Intending tenderers may apply to the undersigned for any further information required as regards the nature of binding, etc.

7. Payment for the work done will be made only after the bill is checked and passed by the Superintendent, Government Press, whose decision will be final.

8. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

GHULAM MOHI-UD-DIN SAHIB,
Acting Registrar.

Madras, 22nd December 1920.

11-9

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTER HOSPITAL, KURNOOL.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool, up to 10 a. m. on 15th February 1921, for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool, for the year 1921-22.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest money. In default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderers as soon as he lodges the security.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender or to refuse to undertake the contract if his tender is accepted, and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must within thirty days from the date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, deposit as security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the total value of the articles to be supplied which will come to Rs. 600 and execute a bond at his cost.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

9. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the effect

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

11. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

12. The contract is subject to the approval of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

13. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital, except on authority signed by the medical officer or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per
Rice, old and well cleaned	1 pound.
Rice, new	1 "
Raw rice	1 "
Tamarind without seeds	1 "
Salt, white	1 "
Dhall, first sort	1 measure.
Do. second sort	1 "
Curry powder including all ingredients	1 pound.
Pepper	1 "
Onions	1 "
Garlic	1 "
Turmeric	1 "
Coriander	1 "
Asafœtida	1 ounce.
Cumum seeds	1 "
Ghee, fried	1 pound.
Vermicelli	1 Seer.
Vegetables	1 pounds.
Gingelly oil	1 "
Olive, good sort	1 "
Kerosene oil, white	1 bottle.
Do.	1 tin (exclusive of tin).
Kerosene oil, yellow	1 bottle.
Do.	1 tin (exclusive of tin).
Olive oil	1 bottle.
Cocoanut oil	1 pound.
Castor oil	1 bottle.
Linseed oil	1 "
Mutton with bones	1 pound.
Do. without bones	1 "
Hoppers, weight 2 oz.	One.
Sheep's feet	1 pair.
Beef	1 pound
Soda split	One.
Lemonade split	"
Eggs, local	"
Chicken	"

Articles.	Rate per
Coffee powder, first sort	1 pound.
Coffee seeds	1 "
Tea, Lipton	1 "
Sugar, Ashtagram	1 "
Do. brown	1 "
Jaggery, best sort	1 "
Sago	1 "
Sugar candy	1 "
Milk (sifted in hospital—specific gravity not below 1040)	1 pint.
Milk, hard (not below 1024)	1 "
Hard milk tin—small	1 tin.
Firewood, well dried	1 pound.
Menthol	One.
Chatties, large	"
Do. small	"
Earthern pots, large	"
Do. small	"
Gunjels, big	"
Do. small	"
Coal tar	1 pound.
Charcoal	1 "
Saw dust, dal wood	1 "
Do. teakwood	1 "
Cocoanut spoon	One.
Country spoon	"
Iron cots, country	"
Bronchitis bandis	"
Ladder	"
Winnowa	"
Basket, common, large	"
Do. small	"
Tin plate big	"
Cloth, muhlmuhl, for bandages	A yard.
Longcloth bleached, for plaster	1 "
Dungry cloth	1 "
Flannel cloth	1 "
Cotton, china	1 pound.
Muslin	1 yard.

Articles.	Rate per
Gauze cloth	1 yard
Soap, carbolic	One.
Do. brown	"
Do. sunlight	"
Do. Pears	"
Linseed	1 pound.
Honey, pure	1 "
Dried ginger	1 "
Copper sulphate	1 ounce.
Camphor	1 "
Ammonium chloride	1 pound.
Lard	1 "
Potash nitrate	1 "
Alum	1 "
Chiretta	1 "
Tulsi (medicine)	1 "
Senna leaves	1 "
Barley	1 "
Sago, powdered	1 "
Corn flour, first sort	1 "
Oatmeal, first sort	1 "
Arrowroot, first sort	1 "
Do. second sort	1 "
Chiretta	1 measure
Candles, Belmont	One.
Do. country	"
Wick	1 yard
Chimneys for lamps, big	One.
Do. small	"
Straw	1 bundle.
Lime fruit	One.
Orange	"
Butter milk	1 pint.
Match boxes	One.
Pins, safety, big	1 doz.
Do. small	1 "
Washing soda	1 pound
Table salt	1 packet.
White lead polish	1 pound.
Knife polish	1 tin.
Metal polish	1 "
Nail brush	One.
Gun-paper	1 doz.
Biscuits	1 packet.

Articles.	Rate per
Almond	1 pound.
Bran, wheat	1 "
Chalk	1 "
Sewing pins	One.
Needle, worsted 1", 4" and 1"	1 doz.
Needle, sewing do.	1 "
Hooks and eyes	1 "
Iron hinges	One.
Bees' wax	1 pound.
Vinegar	1 bottle
Mustard	1 bottle, big.
Do.	1 " small
Sulphur	1 pound.
Soap-nuts	1 "
Cloves	1 tola.
Cardamoms	1 "
Nutmegs	1 "
Pepper seeds	1 pound.
Brandy, hospital	1 bottle.
Do. Exshaw No. 3	1 "
Arrack	1 "
Brand, essence of chicken	1 tin.
Do. mutton	1 "
Bowrl	1 jar.
Antiphlogestine	1 tin.
Liquid peptonoid	1 bottle.
Gum, white	1 pound.
Thread (reel), big	One.
Do. small	"
Blow pipe	"
Chiretta	1 pound.
Bamboo stick	One.
Straw rug	"
Pinkah rope	1 yard.
Corub, aluminium	One.
Do. wooden	"
Do. horn	"
Coconut fibre	"
Do. tatie	"
Wooden ladle	"
Leeches	"
Brass, big tin	"
Do. small tin	"
Black, Japan	1 tin.

Kurnool, 11th December 1920.

R. R. WILLIAMS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a clerk on Rs. 20 + 10 (the temporary additions to pay) in the District Police office, Cuddapah. The appointment is at present acting but is likely to continue for a long time. Preference will be given to better qualified and experienced applicants whose vernacular is Telugu.

Cuddapah, 22nd December 1920.

L. E. SAUNDERS,
Acting District Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Elementary examination in Typewriting for the post of a typist in the District Police Office, Cuddapah. Salary Rs. 30—1—35 with the usual temporary allowance of Rs. 10. Preference will be given to those who are educationally qualified as well and have experience of office work.

Cuddapah, 11th January 1921.

L. E. SAUNDERS,
Acting District Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Income-tax Inspector (at present temporary) on Rs. 40—2—60 with a bicycle allowance of Rs 5 for the Saidapet taluk. Applicants should have an adequate knowledge of English and must have had experience of commercial book-keeping as carried on by Indian merchants and if possible training in a commercial school or in an Auditor's office. Applications should be presented to the undersigned in person not later than the 20th instant and should contain the following particulars :—

(1) Full name. (2) Age. (3) General educational qualifications. (4) Knowledge of Indian Languages. (5) Present appointment. (6) Technical qualifications such as proficiency in accountancy and past experience with commercial firms or in auditing accounts or in income-tax work with testimonials

Saidapet, 6th January 1921.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and who have passed Typewriting examination, elementary grade, for the post of a typist in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Fourth Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 with the usual temporary additions to pay of Rs. 15. The post is permanently vacant Preference will be given to those who have experience in office work. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by 25th January 1921.

St. Thomas' Mount, 5th January 1921.

N. S. KULANDAISWAMI PILLAI,
Asst. Director of Agriculture in charge, Fourth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates in Law or Graduates in Arts (who have had experience in the Judicial Department) for the post of Deputy Nazir (salary Rs. 50, temporary addition to pay Rs. 15 per mensem) which is now vacant in this court. The vacancy is at present of three months' duration but is likely to become permanent. Knowledge of Telugu is essential. Copies of testimonials, if any, should be submitted.

Tirupati, 6th January 1921.

K. NARASIMHAM,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS, so as to reach the undersigned before the 31st instant, are invited from Telugu-knowing candidates for the post of third clerk and shorthand writer in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chittoor. The selected candidate will be on probation for three months. Preference will be given to Graduates or Intermediate in Arts men in the Judicial Department. The vacancy is sub. *pro tem.* at present and is likely to become permanent shortly.

Chittoor, 6th January 1921.

T. KRISTNASWAMI,
Subordinate Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates, duly qualified, under the examination rules and who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting (Intermediate grade preferred)

for the post of a Typist in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 20-1-25 plus the temporary additions to pay of Rs 10. Preference will be given to those who have got previous office experience Applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st January 1921.

N. R. UBRAYA, Capt., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range.

Coimbatore, 9th January 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Draughtsman in the District Forest Office, West Vellore, Tiruppattur, on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 plus the temporary additions to pay of Rs. 10-8-0. The post is a temporary one but it will continue year after year Men with experience of Forest Office work will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January 1921.

V. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, West Vellore Division.

Tiruppattur, 10th January 1921.

WANTED a really good estimator on Rs 100 per mensem for the Special Consulting Architect Section of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras. The post is temporary and is likely to last till 5th November 1921. None but those qualified under examination rules and thoroughly conversant with the preparation of estimates for buildings need apply. Applicants should state age, qualifications, present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination, and should forward copies of testimonials. Applications will be received by the Special Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, Chepauk, till the 1st February 1921.

W HUTTON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

Madras, 14th January 1921.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 12th January 1921 I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil.

K. V. RAMANUJACHARI.

Kumbakonam, 18th December 1920.

I, hitherto called, Gudipati Seshagiri Rao, clerk, Taluk office, Cuddapah, do hereby change my name with effect from 1st January 1921 into Swamy Seshananda Saraswati.

SWAMY SESHANANDA SARASWATI.
(Formerly *Gudipati Seshagiri Rao*, Clerk, Taluk office.)

Cuddapah, 3rd January 1921.

I, Purnachandra Rao, shall henceforth be known as Sanka Rao.

BUDHIRAZU PURNACHANDRA RAO.

Bezwada, 10th January 1921.

I, Bernard Rupert John, S.S.L.C. No. 28139 A, shall henceforth be known as Bernard Rupert Johnstone.

B. R. JOHN.

Madras, 18th January 1921.

NOTICES

To all whom this might concern:

I give public notice that my son P. S. Ekambaram Chetti, who is leading an immoral and reckless life and who is addicted to vices, has no right, title or interest in any of the properties belonging to me, that all the properties owned and possessed by me are my own self-acquisitions, that he has absolutely no properties of his own and that any acts of my said son will not in any way bind me or any of the properties in any wise and the persons who deal with him do so at their own risk.

P. CHITHANATHAM CHETTI,
Oil Merchant.

East Masi Street, Madura,
14th January 1921.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the insolvent, Gudlasetti Nanjappa, in Insolvency Petition No. 5 of 1915, of the Bellary District Court, now transferred and numbered as such in the Anantapur District Court, that they should prove the debts due to them from the insolvent before the Receiver only on or before the 10th of February 1921. If they do not do so, the amount realized by the Receiver will be distributed among the other creditors without regard to their claims.

K. RAMADAS RAO,
Receiver.

Anantapur, 14th January 1921.

Take notice that Insolvency Petition No. 49 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Guntur, filed by creditor Pedumallu Balakotayya of Lathavaram to declare Challa Venkata Reddi of Nallapadu an insolvent is posted to 19th January 1921 for inquiry.

R. L. SOMAYAJI,
Vakil.

Guntur, 11th January 1921.

Notice is hereby given that Medisetti Narayya of Kataruaripalem, hamlet of Yaddanapudi, Narasaraopet taluk, has applied to the District Court, Guntur, in Insolvency Petition No. 60 of 1920, to adjudge Alu Rangayya of Chintaravaripalem as insolvent and to declare the alienations, made by him invalid. The persons who want to oppose the application may appear in person or by a pleader on 8th February 1921 the day of hearing.

T. NAGABHUSHANAM,
Pleader for petitioner.

Guntur, 14th January 1921.

தென்ன சட்டசபைக்கு எலெக்ஷன் நோட்டீஸ்.

(தாடிவேர்ட்டை தாலுகா அசோஸியேஷன் தொகுதி)

தே. தொகுதியைச் சார்ந்த தே. சட்டசபைக்கு எலெக்ஷனுக்குத் தகுதியுள்ள வாக்காளர் நாமாவளி தயாரிப்பதற்காக நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் தே. சட்டசபைக்கு எலெக்ஷன் நடத்தும் அதிகாரியின் ஆணைப்படியும், தே. சட்டசபைக்கு எலெக்ஷன் நடத்துவதற்கு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் விதிகளின் 24 (1)-வது விதிப்படியும், 1921-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரி 12 வ தேதிக்குள் சரியான வோட்டர்களுடைய முழுமை தே. சட்டசபைக்கு எலெக்ஷன் செய்ய தே. சட்டசபைத் தொகுதி புதுக்கோட்டையைச் சார்ந்த தே. தாடிவேர்ட்டை தாலுகா அசோஸியேஷன் தொகுதிக்காக கட்டளையிட்டிருப்பதால், தே. தொகுதியை நான்காம் கிளாஸ் ஸிவில் ஜட்ஜியின் அதிகார முபயோகித்துவரும் நான், 1920-வது வருஷம் டிஸம்பர் 28-வ தேதி விதித்த Court Guide ஒழுங்கு செய்யும் விதிகளுக்கு மேலும் தமிழ் நாடு சட்டசபை 3-வது நிரந்தரமான தடையில் கண்டபடி விளம்பரம் செய்கிறேன் —

1. தொகுதியின் பெயர்—தாடிவேர்ட்டை தாலுகா அசோஸியேஷன்

2 வோட்டர்களுடைய பெயர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை—1 (ஒன்று).

3. தே. எலெக்ஷனுக்கு தே. தொகுதியின் முடிவான நாமாவளியில் தத்தெடுத்துள்ள தே. வோட்டரை நிராகரிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது நியாயம் இருந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி மேற்படி 1921-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரி 21-வ தேதி வெள்ளிக்கிழமை பகல் 10 மணி முதல் 12 மணிவரை அடியேன் கட்டளைப்படியில் வருமாறு அதிகாரியிடம் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். தே. தெரிவிக்க வேண்டிய தே. ஆக்ஷேபணைகளை நிரூபிக்கவும் அதற்கு நியாயம் கேட்கப்படும். அதற்கு தெரிவிக்க வேண்டிய தே. ஆக்ஷேபணைகளை மனிதனே வேண்டும், எனவே நான் சொல்லும் நாளில் ஆஜராக வேண்டும் என்று நியாயம் கேட்கப்படும்.

4. மேலே குறிப்பிட்டபடி, தே. ஆக்ஷேபணை 1921-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரி 7-வ தேதி நிராகரிக்கப்படாமல் பகல் 12 மணிக்கு தே. சட்டசபைக்கான தாடிவேர்ட்டை வோட்டர் பட்டியலை தயாரிக்கவேண்டும். மேற்படி தேதியில் தே. ஆக்ஷேபணைகள் ஏதாவது இருந்தால் 1921-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரி 6-வ தேதி மாலை 5 மணிக்குள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதையடுத்து வரும் தே. ஆக்ஷேபணைகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டாது.

P. M. A. MUTTAYYA CHETTY,
தாலுகா அசோஸியேஷன் சட்டசபை நாடிவேர்ட்டை தாலுகா அசோஸியேஷன் தொகுதி, குறிப்பு—38-வ தே., போலீஸ் மஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டு ரோடு, கோவிலூர், மதுரை.

மதுரை, 1921-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரி 12-வ.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1921	Barometer reduced to M.S.L.	Thermometers. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily wind.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
January.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.			Miles.	Inch.	Cts.	Hrs.	
16th Mon. ..	29·920	79·7	74·8	80·1	74·1	152·9	32	N.E. by E.		201	0·94	70	6·1	Passing showers.
11th Tues. ..	·921	77·3	74·3	83·3	74·5	134·1	46	N.E. by E		183	0·76	50	0·5	Showery.
12th Wed ..	·905	76·4	73·6	77·1	73·9	91·6	81	E.N.E.		184	3·13	100	0	Heavy rain.
13th Thurs .	·941	79·1	75·3	83·0	76·4	125·5	56	E.		169	0·64	50	0·3	Passing showers.
14th Fri.	·932	79·3	75·6	84·6	76·4	150·4	66	E. by S		88	0·03	76	5·4	Do.
15th Sat ..	·904	79·4	74·3	86·1	73·8	161·6	78	E.		84	..	40	8·6	Fine with passing clouds.
16th Sun ..	·883	75·9	71·8	82·5	69·7	153·4	76	N.N.E.		90	..	35	7·7	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 4·91 inches, the average due for the same period being 0·57 inch.

Madras Observatory,
17th January 1921.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Home Department (Education) 59
Miscellaneous Notifications 66
Vacancies 79

Supplement—
Government Examinations—
Special Test Examinations, October 1920—Candidates passed and failed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

No. 19.—Under articles 260, 222 and 301 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations (new rules), Miss T. Lazarus, Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year and three months from the 1st April 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1921.

No. 20.—M.R.Ry. Samuel Gnanamuthu Dunai Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, acting in the Trichinopoly district in class I of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, to be Headmaster, Model School, Training College, Rajahmundry in the Madras Educational Service with effect from the 8th January 1921, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Rameswara Ayyangar Avargal, permitted to retire, but to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Madras Educational Service, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, on other duty or until further orders.

POSTINGS.

No. 21.—M.R.Ry. Rama Rao Mangesh Rao Savur Avargal, acting Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Temporary), on relief by M.R.Ry. N. R. Krishnamma Avargal, to act as Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, in the Indian Educational Service during the employment of Mr. W. B. Brierley on other duty or until further orders.

No. 22.—M.R.Ry. V. K. Raman Menon Avargal, to act as Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, in the Indian Educational Service from the 6th January 1921 to the date of his relief by M.R.Ry. R. M. Savur Avargal.

No. 23.—M.R.Ry. Palamadai Pitchumoni Subrahmanya Sastri Avargal, Superintendent Sanskrit Schools (under training), to act as Principal, Mangalore College in the Madras Educational Service, *vice* Mr. S. A. Steele on other duty or until further orders with effect from the date of taking charge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

No. 24.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments

Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the temples Koints, Yudhishtera and Bhima described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description, whether wet or dry, with survey or paimash number	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Ganjam district, Gumpta taluk, Mahima.	Zamindari Hill ..	Lieutenant-Sri Zamindar of Mandasa.	These three temples are situated on the top of the Mahendragiri Hill.	seven S (each temple).

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No. 25.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the "Kathale Basti" consisting of two small ruined stone-built Jaina mandapas, a little Siva temple containing a linga and a small oblong stone-built temple, described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of district, taluk and village.	Description, whether wet or dry, with survey or paimash number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
South Kanara district, Udipi taluk, Koral village (Karkar).	Paramboke S. No. 8 ..	Government ..	North, S. No. 7 (6) of Koral village; east, S. No. 7 (6) of Koral village; south, S. No. 7 (1) of Koral village; west, S. No. 8 of Koral village (public road leading from Karkar to Shiriyar)	a.m. 1-04

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

No. 28.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the Bakthavatsala temple at Sermadevi described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Name of the district, taluk and village—Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, Sermadevi village.

Description, whether wet or dry, with survey or paimash numbers—Survey No. 276/1, temple paramboke.

Name of the owner—Ooa Range Baltar, who is paid a ready money allowance of Rs. 36 per annum from Government for performing puja in the temple, is in charge of it

Extent—0·1 acres.

BOUNDARIES—

North—S. No. 1503 (Tambraparni river and Navanithakrishnaswami temple)

East—S. Nos. 255/1 wet, 255 cart-track, 255/1 assessed waste wet and 276/2 channel.

South—Navanithakrishnaswami temple and garden of Minakshisundareswarar temple.

West—Sri Sankaracharyaswami Mutam and vacant site.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No. 27.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Name of the owner.	Description, wet or dry.	Survey number.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Ongole ..	Kesarpalli.	Ancient mounds.	Government.	Donka dry ..	648	North, south and east, portion of S. No. 646; west, S. No 749-A.	A. C. 9·07
Repalle .	Chattiprolu.	Ruined Buddhist stupa.	Do.	Buddhist stupa poramboke dry.	394 and 403-B	North, S Nos. 395 and 403-A; west, S.No. 399, south and west, S. No. 383.	1·81
Satteropalli.	Amaravati.	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains.	Do.	Village-site poramboke dry	256-1	North, S. Nos. 257, 269-3 and 269-1, east, S Nos 247, 239 and 244, south, S Nos. 247, 248, 249, 250 and 263, west, S. Nos. 264, 265 and 190 of Dharanikota.	9·00
Do.	Do.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota.	Do.	Government, dry patta land	224	North, S. No 209-1, east, S. No. 220, south, S. No. 510, west, S. No. 223.	0·02
Do	Do.	Dharanikota Fort.	Do.	Village-site poramboke.	206-1	North, D Nos. 199, 194-1, 195, 193, 197, 198-1 and 2 and 199, east, D. No. 193-1, 189 A-B, 178, 177, 167, 168 and 169, south, D. Nos. 166, 167, 165, 167, 163-4 205 A and B and 203, west, D. Nos 202, 201, 237 and 201-1.	30·0
Vinukonda.	Vinukonda.	Narasimham temple.	Do.	Government.	930-1	North, road leading to the hill, east, Fort wall, south and west, hill.	0·68
Do	Ipur.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple.	Do.	Government dry belonging to A Venkatarayudu.	103-A	North, east and south, 104-A belonging to A. Venkatarayudu, west, D. No. 101 of Jonnabhotla Krishnayya.	¼ cent.
Guntur.	Sitanagaram	Rock-cut cave on the hill.	Do	Railway hill poramboke.	199-11	North, Kistna river; south, Sitanagaram hill poramboke; east, S No 147; west Sitanagaram hill poramboke.	0·06
Do.	Vandavalli.	Four storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Do	Forest reserve.	221-F	North, forest reserve, south, forest reserve; east, 211-2, west, forest reserve.	3·45

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 28.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904) is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the ancient monuments.	Name of district, taluk and village.	Description, whether dry or wet with survey or patmash number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries. North, east, south and west.	Extent.
Hill Fort with ancient buildings thereon.	Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Udayagiri village.	Unassessed and unsurveyed block not included in the garidah of Udayagiri village but within the forest reserve limits.	Government.	Udayagiri Durgam reserve forest on all sides.	600 acres.
Cave	Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Dasarpalli, hamlet of Appannaidupalem.	S. No. 1051, Forest reserve.	Do.	Reserve forest on all sides.	3 cents.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1921.

No. 29.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk, and village.	Description of the monument—wet or dry, with survey number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur village	Sir Thomas Munro's house and a well in the compound.—Dry—poramboke S. No. 485-A	Government.	North, S. No. 482, east, S. No. 484, south, S. No. 486, west, S. No. 487.	acs. 14·72
Anantapur district, Gooty taluk, Gooty village	Hill fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill—Village site—All in S. No. 870 poramboke.	Do	Hill poramboke on all sides.	295·85
Anantapur district, Gudipatur taluk, Lepakshi village.	Eswarasvami.—Temple poramboke—S. No. 511.	Do.	North, S. No. 502, east, S. No. 510, south, road poramboke S. Nos. 515 and 516, west, S. No. 520.	2·10

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921

No. 30.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Malikayal Chandappan Eomara Avargal, B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1921.

No. 31.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

Name of the district, taluk, and village.	Description of the monument—wet or dry, with survey number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Anantapur district, Kalyandrug taluk, Kalyandrug village.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock about one and half miles north-east of Kalyandrug—Assessed waste S. No. 257-B, dry.	Government.	North, S. No. 206 (east, S. Nos. 196/4-1, and 193-2, south, S. No. 257/C-1; west, S. Nos. 243, 245, and 253	25 sq. ft.
Do.	Two oblong cairns on the north and west of the hill—Assessed waste and Patta—S. No. 131/4-1, dry and S. No. 196, dry.	Do.	North, S. No. 194-1, east, S. No. 194-3 south, and west, S. No. 194-4; North, S. No. 131-1, east, S. No. 125, south, and west, S. No. 257-B.	8,160 sq. ft. 6,680 sq. ft.
Do.	Group of nine circular cairns half a mile to the north of the bungalow—Assessed waste S. No. 218-2, dry.	Do.	North, S. No. 118; east, S. No. 217, south, S. No. 215-1, west, S. No 219	I 53 ft. II 74 " III 68 " IV 68 " V 68 " VI 69 " VII 80 " VIII 103 " IX 214 " X 112 " XI 90 " XII 123 "
Do.	Group of three large cairns two miles north east of the bungalow—Poramboke S. No. 194-1.	Do.	North, S No 193-1, east, S. No. 194-2, south, S No 193; west, S. No. 191.	
Anantapur district, Madakasira taluk, Madakasira village.	Hill fort.—Hill poramboke S. No. 314.	Do.	North, S. No. 314, surrounds, east, south and west, hill poramboke on all sides.	0·89 acre.
Do.	Large bastion and an old gate-way—Village-site S. No. 913 B-2, poramboke.	Do.	North, S. No. 313/B-3, east, road, south Amaravaram road, west, Pampu road and kunta.	2·22 "
Anantapur district, Madakasira taluk, Ratnagiri village.	Hill fort and a large well—S. Nos. 436 and 921, dry.	Do.	North, east, south and west, S Nos. 436 Ratnagiri village-site	0·63 "
Anantapur district, Madakasira taluk, Hamsanthi village.	Group of sculptures—Ancient site, S. No. 356-B, poramboke.	Do.	North, and east, S No. 356-B; south, S. No. 355/3-14; west, S No 343/2-B.	1·11 " 1·61 "
Anantapur district, Penukonda taluk, Penukonda village.	Seethalamthan well with entrance in the form of a bell—Poramboke S. No. 407-B.	Do.	North, S No 413, east and south, No. S. 407, west, S No. 407/A-1.	0·04 "
Do.	The hill fort and northern gate way with inscriptions—Poramboke S. No. 393-A	Do.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 399 A.	0·04 "
Do.	The citadel and ruined building on the hill—Poramboke S. No. 377/A-1	Do.	North, east, south and west, S. No 377/A-1.	0·12 "
Do.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion—Poramboke S. No 377/A-1.	Do.	Do.	0·21 "
Do.	Gagganamahal—Poramboke S. No. 393-A.	Do.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 393/A.	0 25 "
Do.	Small pavilion and ruined watch tower in a field near the last—Poramboke S. No. 407/A-2.	Do.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 407/A-2.	0·01 "
Do.	Old Gopuram—S. No. 413-B, wet.	Do.	North, east and south S. No. 416-A, west, S No. 405/A-2, and A-1.	0·03 "
Do.	Old stumbo or lamp pillar in the Sub-Collector's office compound—Poramboke S. No 390.	Do.	North, east, south and west, S No. 390.	0·01 "

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No. 29.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904) is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is first up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the said month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the sculptured Dolmen at Melkundah described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description of land.	Name of owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
The Nilgiris district, Ootacamund taluk, Melkundah village.	Group of six sculptured dolmens, dry, S. No. 20.	Hariya Gowder, Kakkanalla Gowder, Mallaya Gowder and Savana Mastri, trustees of the monument.	Bounded on all sides by S. No. 20.	Acre. 0·01 (about)

Fort St. George, January 8, 1921.

No. 30.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monument described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District—Kurnool.
Taluk—Kurnool.
Village—Kurnool.
Description of the ancient monument intended to be protected—Remains of the Gopala Raja's Palace
Name of the owner—Government.

Exact situation of the monument:
- Description, wet or dry, with survey or poramboke number—Dry, S No. 35-5 C-1.
- Boundaries:
  - North—Posts and Duraisamai Nayudu's house.
  - East—Road.
  - South—Posts.
  - West—House of Maruvadi Rukmaji Rao, etc.
- Extent—About 2 cents.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1921.

No. 31.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Description, wet or dry, with survey or poramboke number.		Boundaries.	Extent.
				Survey or poramboke number.	Description, wet or dry.		
Gingee ..	Gingee ..	Fortress comprising hill fort on the Rajagiri, the inner and lower fort, and lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri, Krishnagiri and Chekkidurg (Orme's St. George's Mountain) hills.	Government.	..	Excluded as the reserved forest called Mutta kadu.	North, Krishnaperum limits, south, reserved forest Muttakadu; east No. 78-1, forest poramboke, and, reserved forest Alattakadu.	ACS. ..
Do. ..	Do. ..	On the Rajagiri—two granaries, a magazine, flagstaff, Kangaroo temple, Kamakshi Ammanman temple and the cantilever shed in front of it, a big cannon, a treasury and an audience hall.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..
Do. ..	Do. ..	On the Krishnagiri—two granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil, two temples and an audience chamber.	Government	41-1	Fort poramboke.	North, No. 74-2, tank poramboke in Sirukadambur limits; south, No. 42, pond poramboke in Gingee limits, east, No. 41-3, missionary's patta land Nos. 41-2 and 33, Saiyid Ussain Saheb's patta land No. 32, Pa Jodya Bibi and M. Karnaharan's patta lands, west, No. 42-2, Shaik Mahammad Sahib's patta land No. 11, Arumpakka Chetti's patta land Nos. 41-4 and 41-5, Viraswami Kavundan's patta land Nos 41-6, 42-3 and 42-4, Kaliya Kavundan's patta lands and No. 42-4, Viraswami Kavundan's patta land.	67·43

* This has not been surveyed; hence survey number and extent not given.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Description, wet or dry, with survey or patnaah number		Boundaries.	Extent.
				Survey or patnaah number	Description, wet or dry		
Gingee	Gingee	In the middle and inner forts—					Acs.
		(a) (i) Inner fort, Venugopala temple called the "Rajanathadurai" with large polished idols and fine carved figures in three panels, a granary, a gymnasium, Kalyana Mahal	Government.	78-1	Poramboke.	North, south, east and west, S. No. 78-1, Muthukadu reserve forest.	
		(ii) Stables and barracks, the remains of Muhabat Khan's mosque,	Do.		Do.	North, No. 79, Gulam Hussain Sahib's patta land, south and east, No. 78-1, Muthukadu reserve forest, west, No. 80, Abdulla Sharif's patta land.	66·99
		(iii) Anaikulam tank ..	Do.		Do.	North, No. 79, Gulam Hussain Sahib's patta land; south, No 81, Govinda Kavandan's patta land; east, No. 78-1, Muthukadu reserve forest; and west No. 80, Abdulla Sharif's patta land,	
		(b) Lower fort, Chakkara Kulam and Chokkalingam ponds, a dais with two idols representing Kamalambal Ammal and with two symbols of serpent god, the masonry platform of Desing's funeral pyre and the girl-wife's sati, idol of Hanuman	Do.	..	Included in the Muthukadu reserve forest.	North, No. 78-1, east, south, Muthukadu reserve forest; east, No. 78-1, Muthukadu reserve forest, west, No 80, Abdulla Sharif's patta land.	·1
		Shah-ul-alla Shah's mosque with Persian inscriptions, inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry gate (A. D. 1713).	Do	66	Masjid poramboke	North, No. 66, poramboke land; south No. 77-1, Abdulla Sharif Sahib's patta land, east, No 65, poramboke land, west, No. 78-1, fort.	2·82
		Venkataramana temple with inscriptions in Tamil—Prisoner's mall.	Do.	65-1, 69-1, 72-4, 73-2,	Temple poramboke.	North, No. 72-1, Abdulla Sharif Sahib's patta land; south, No. 69-2, Abdulla Sharif Sahib's patta land; east No. 66-2, poramboke land, No. 66-3, Pattal poramboke and No. 66-4, Medu poramboke, west, Nos 70-5 and 72-3, Abdulla Sharif Sahib's patta land,	1·63
		Old jail near the Pondicherry gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the south of the eastern wall of the inner fort.	Do.	41-3	Ditch poramboke.	North and south, No. 41-2, poramboke land; east, No. 41-3, ditch poramboke, west, No. 41-3, ditch poramboke and No. 41-2, Naicker's patta land.	23·40
	Narasingavaram-pettai.	Outside the fort—(1) Pattabhirama temple.	Do.	44	Koil poramboke.	North, No. 44-1, M. Parasurama Kavandan patta land and No 44-7, Rathinammal's patta land, south, No. 44-1, M. Parasurama Kavandan's patta land, east, No. 44-2, Abdul Karim Bibi Ammal's patta land, west, No. 44-1, Jalal Kavandan's patta land.	3·44
		(2) Twelve-pillared mandapa.	Do.	44-1	Mandapam.	North, No 44-7, Rathinammal's patta land; south and east, No 44-3, Rama Kavandan's patta land, west, No. 44-2, Abdul Karim Bibi's patta land.	0·13
	Sirukadambur.	Twenty-four Jain figures in two rows, a standing male figure, two fragments of a sitting figure and two inscriptions on Tirumathukunram	Do.	74-2	Tank poramboke.	North, Nos 7-17 and 1-20, Ramanujula Nayudu's patta land, south and west, No. 74-2, tank poramboke, west, No. 75-2, Periyana Kavandan's patta land, No. 74-2, tank poramboke.	1·18 hd
Tindivanam.	Kil Mavilangai.	Pallava rock-cut shrine ..	Do.	74-5	Dry ..	North, No. 71-3, K. Rangaswami Kavandan and Munikka Kavandan's patta land, south, No. 73-2 Ayyal Reddi's patta land, east No. 74-4, pattal poramboke, No. 74-5, pond poramboke, west, No 71-1, inam land of Dharmagnami Kavandan, No. 71-2 Ellya Kavandan's No 70-5, K. Rangaswami Kavandan's and No 70-4, R. Nalina Chettiyar's patta lands.	0·04

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Description, wet or dry, with survey or puimash number.		Boundaries.	Extent.
				Survey or puimash number.	Description, wet or dry.		
Villupuram	Mandagapattu.	Rockcut Pallava temple	Government.	87	Eri poramboke.	North, Ammankurkoil, south, footpath, east, water-spread lands of tank poramboke, west, cart-track	acs. 48 95 (2 cents only covered by Rock temple).
Cuddalore	Dubrayanur.	Do.	Do.	9	Panchapandaval hill poramboke.	North, No 4-1, Viraraghava Chetti's, No. 4-2, Marudai Chetti's, No 4-7, Muhammad's, No. 4-9, Pirumalai Kavandan's, No. 4-8, Vandiera Kavandan's, No 4-4, Perumaru Kavandan's, No 5-1, Perumaru Kavandan's and No. 59, Palani Kavandan's patta lands; south, No. 7-1, Govinda Kavandan's patta land, No. 11-2, M. Vandiera Kavandan's patta land, No. 11-3, Parabathiyan Ammal's patta land, No. 11-4, Muhammad's patta land, No. 11-5, Perumalai Kavandan's patta land, No. 11-6, Muhammad's patta land, west, No. 60, bargal, No. 61-1, Sankara's patta land, No. 61-2, Marumami Chetti's patta land and No. 61-3, Viraraghava Chetti's patta land.	

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS, 1921.

It is hereby notified that the next Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 22nd April 1921 and the succeeding day at the following centres :—

Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	Rajahmundry.
Bellary.	Guntur.	Salem.
Berhampur	Madras.	Tanjore
Bhadrachalam.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Vizagapatam.
Chittoor.	Mercara.	
Coimbatore.	Nellore.	

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST.

2. The examination consists of two parts and is open to—

(i) Probationary Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses in temporary ranges and teachers in Government Training Schools in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(ii) Teachers, Supervisors of Schools in the service of Government and teachers in recognized institutions, provided (1) that, if men, they have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the University of Madras and, if women, the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination; or hold a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of the standard laid down in G.O No. 50, dated 2nd February 1910; (2) that either they have passed the Elementary Technical Examination in Freehand Drawing or hold a certificate of proficiency in Drawing awarded by the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, to the teachers under training at the end of their training course; and (3) that they are recommended by an Inspector or Inspectress of Schools or the head of a recognized college.

(iii) All others not included in clauses (i) and (ii) of this rule, but possessing qualifications not inferior to those prescribed in clause (ii), provided that they are specially permitted to appear by the Director of Public Instruction.

The examination in the first part is open also to candidates for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department.

3. *Subjects of Examination.*—The subjects of examination are as follows:—

PART I.

(i) The Madras Inspection Code with special reference to the office and general duties of Sub-Assistants and Supervisors of Elementary Schools.

(ii) The Madras Educational Rules, important Government notifications relating to Education and the sections of Madras Acts IV and V of 1884, relating to Education and the by-laws and regulations passed thereunder.

(iii) The Grant-in-Aid Code.

(iv) Educational statistics of the candidates' own District and Accounts. If there is to be any deviation in any case, the circumstances should be reported to the Director and his orders taken.

NOTE.—The following are the subjects for Accounts under clause (iv) :—

(a) Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition, Chapter I—General Principles and Rules. Chapter III—General Rules regarding salaries and allowances excluding article 41 regarding Exchange Compensation Allowance and its sub-clauses. Chapter V—Establishment. Chapter VI—Contingent charges excluding articles 95, 83 and 97.

(b) The Civil Service Regulations, Fifth edition—Chapters III, V (section I only), IX, XI (sections i and iv only), XII (sections II and III only), XIV (sections I and II only), XLIII (section II only), XLIV (section I), (articles 826, 827-A, 833 and 834 only) and (section II) (articles 839 and 840 only).

PART II.

(c) Linguistic Test in a vernacular language of the district in which the candidate is serving or wishes to serve

NOTE.—The vernacular shall not be the same as the second language taken up by the candidate in the highest general education test passed by him. There shall be a written examination in prescribed texts in modern prose and simple poetry, translation, composition and grammar of the standard for such language laid down under "C" in the scheme for the secondary school-leaving certificates.

4. *Order of time and subjects.*—The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Maximum number of marks.
Friday, 22nd April 1921.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Madras Inspection Code	100
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Madras Educational Rules	100
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Educational Statistics and Accounts.	100
Saturday, 23rd April 1921.	12-15 p.m. to 3-15 p.m.	The Grant-in-Aid Code	100
	3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.	Linguistic Test	100

Candidates must appear for all the subjects of the first part at the same time. They may appear for the second part either along with the first part or separately at their option.

5. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 12 for the first part and Rs. 8 for the second part, but departmental candidates who appear for the first time are not required to pay the fees Such candidates should state in their applications that they appear for the first time.

NOTE.—Candidates are informed that they need not appear for the paper on Accounts in the question paper on Educational statistics and Accounts if they have already passed the present Account test or the old Account test, Higher or Lower. The fact of their having passed the Account test should be clearly stated in the application with the number, date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing their success.

SUPERVISORS' TEST.

6. This examination is open to teachers of at least two years' standing holding trained teachers' certificates of the secondary or higher grades, to all supervisors holding permanent appointments and to others who may be specially exempted by the Director.

7. The following is the order of time and subjects according to which the examination will be conducted:—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
Friday, 22nd April 1921 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Madras Inspection Code.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Madras Educational Rules.
Saturday, 23rd April 1921 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	The Grant-in-Aid Code.

Candidates must appear for all the subjects at the same time.

8. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 3, but departmental candidates who appear for the first time are not required to pay the fee. Such candidates should state in their applications that they appear for the first time.

9. All applications which must be on printed forms should be sent direct to the undersigned so as to reach him *not later than the 1st February* 1921 post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Sub-Assistants' or Supervisors' Test (as the case may be).*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

A candidate wishing to know whether his application has been received should enclose a post-card addressed to himself with his application. Covers insufficiently stamped will not be received.

Printed forms of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

10. The fees should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application. No fees will be received in this office.

11. Candidates who have to apply for exemption to enable them to appear for the tests should not remit their fees, before such exemption is granted.

12. The fee paid will in no case whatever be refunded.

13. The results of examinations will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and certificates of success will be issued.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
MADRAS, 4th January 1921.

B 4

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written tests* in connexion with the next Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grade or grades specified opposite to each, will be held on the 22nd April next and subsequent days, *the Oral and Practical tests being conducted either before or after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations and to the Commissioner's "Notice regarding permission to appear" published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th and 21st December 1920 and 4th January 1921.]

	Civil Engineering.		
Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Building Drawing and Estimating.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Hydraulic and Irrigation Works.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Earthwork and Roadmaking ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
Bridge-work	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
Surveying and Levelling ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Applied Mechanics	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Masonry	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Carpentry	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..
	*Mechanical Engineering.**		
Machine Construction	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	.. ..
Machine Drawing	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Steam and the Steam-engine ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
	Electrical Engineering.†		
Practical Telegraphy	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	Advanced
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	....	Do. ..	Do.
Electro-Metallurgy	....	Do. .	Do.
	Physical Science.		
Heat	.. ..	Intermediate ..	....
Light	....	Do. ..	....
Electricity and Magnetism ..	Elementary..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Organic Chemistry	....	Do. ..	Do.
Metallurgy	....	.... ..	Do.
Physiography	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	....
Photography	....	Do. ..	....
	Geology.		
Geology	....	Intermediate ..	....
Mineralogy	....	Do. ..	....
	Biology.		
General Biology	....	Intermediate ..	....
Animal Physiology	Elementary..	.... ..	....
Botany	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	....
	Sanitary Science.		
Hygiene	Elementary..	.... ..	....
General Biology (special) ..	....	Intermediate ..	....
	Pharmacy.		
Botany (Special) †	....	Intermediate ..	....
Inorganic Chemistry (special) ..	....	Do. ..	....
Materia Medica	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Pharmacy	....	Do. ..	....
Special Laboratory Course ..	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	....	Do. ..	....
	Agriculture.		
Agriculture	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	...
Horticulture	....	Do. ..	....
Economic Entomology	....	Do. ..	....
Tobacco	....	Do. ..	....
	Veterinary Science.		
Veterinary Science	Elementary..	....	Advanced.

* The subject of Estate's work has been removed from the scheme of the Government Technical Examinations.

†Candidates coming up in Botany (special) should state in their applications whether they bring up this subject as one of the subjects required for the diploma for Chemists and Druggists.

Commerce.

Book-keeping	Elementary..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Theory and Practice of Commerce (c).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Banking (c)	Do ..	Do. ..	.. ..
Commercial Geography ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Shorthand (English) *	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vernacular Shorthand (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Annuities and Life Insurance	....	Do. ..	....
Type-writing †	Elementary..	Do. ..	Advanced.

2. The following are the centres at which the *Written* examination will be held in the above subjects :—

Amalapuram.	Guntakal (for Physiography, Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).	Nellore.
Anantapur.	Hyderabad (for Shorthand and Type writing only).	Ongole.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Ootacamund.
Bellary.	Kurnool.	Palghat.
Berhampur.	Madras.	Peddapur
Bezwada.	Madura.	Pudukkottai.
Bhadrachalam.	Mangalore.	Rajahmundry.
Calicut.	Masulipatam.	Salem.
Chicacole.	Mysore.	Tanjore.
Chingleput.	Nandyal (for Physiography, Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).	Tellicherry.
Chittoor.	Narasapur.	Tenali.
Cocanada.	Nazareth.	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	Negapatam.	Trichinopoly.
Conjeeveram.		Trichur.
Cuddalore.		Trivandrum.
Cuddapah.		Vellore
Ellore.		Vizagapatam.
Ernakulam.		Vizianagram.
Gooty.		
Guntur.		

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of *thirty*, the candidates that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, *which must invariably be the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held*. A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination cancelled.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the *Written* examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than *thirty* candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 22nd January. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5. The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—*To guard against disappointment in the case of such of the Oral and Practical examination as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the* Fort St. George Gazette *from time to time.*

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place must, at *their own expense*, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, or by the Director of Industries, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the *Technical* subjects and for the grades in them brought up by their *pupils*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical Examinations.

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* Candidates coming up in Shorthand (on the Pitman's System) should adapt the system according to the Centenary Edition of the Instructor. Candidates will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer; they must bring with them their own type-writer for this purpose.

† Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writer—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Stearns Visible, Gem Type-writer, Fox Visible, Victor Type-writer Model No. 3 (1) Postcaps. (2) Blickensderfer, (3) Polley), Monarch, Woodstock, Standard Visible, Nonpareil or L. C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will be examined in batches, but at least every four candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every three candidates in the *Intermediate* grade and at least every two candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

(a) With reference to sub-heads Nos. 2 and 3 of the syllabuses for the Intermediate and Advanced grade, respectively, for Theory and Practice of Commerce and with reference to sub head No. 6 of the syllabus for the Intermediate grade in Banking candidates will be examined in the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 omitting sections 154 to 202 and 221 to 213, and with reference to sub head No. 6 of the syllabus for the Advanced grade for Theory and Practice of Commerce, candidates will be examined in the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909.

8. All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no application of any *private* candidates being enclosed with these applications.

9. Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, before the 31*st January*, the necessary drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works." Each of the drawings, etc., so omitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or office to which he belongs, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by the examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in such case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of the persons granting the certificate. Further, if any suspicion attaches to any certified works submitted by pupils from technical schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction, the withdrawal of the departmental privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners will be liable to have their examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (i.e., the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. *Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars* in full:—

(1) Name of candidate,
(2) Place of examination,
(3) Subject,
(4) Grade, and
(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a *separate* cover and *not rolled* up with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's office on or before the* 31*st January, after which date no application will be received.* Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Cathedral Post office (Madras), and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For each subject	3	5	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the bank of Madras attached to the application, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 31st January. *On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date prescribed.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum in the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to headmasters on application.*

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it.*

☞ Candidates are warned that the application itself *should not be enclosed* with any drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other 'certified works' that may be sent, but should be submitted in a *separate* cover.

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post card in their respective applications.* The post cards should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

15. Candidates should write their names, their father's names and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications and give their *address in full* also; if 'Other Hindus' they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are 'Non-Brahman Caste Hindus,' or 'Panchamas.' Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them should invariably be stated in full in column 10 of their applications.*

16. *The fees paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any claim for fee may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination and that they can, if necessary, proceed, at their own expense, beyond the limits of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the written, or the oral and practical examinations.*

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (late Preliminary), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the Written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of examinations on the 22nd and 23rd April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time table. *Candidates will not be allowed to come up in more than one of the subjects bracketed together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.*

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1921.		
Friday, 22nd April ..	7 a.m. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (E.I.A *). 3 3 2
	11 a.m. (c).	Machine Drawing (E. I. A.). 3 4½ 4
	12-15 p.m. (f)	Type-writing (E.). ½+½
Saturday, 23rd April ..	7 a.m. (c).	Surveying and Levelling (A.). 3
	9 a.m. (a).	Applied Mechanics (A.). 3
	10-40 a.m. (b)	Type-writing (I.). ½+3
	1-10 p.m. (j).	Type-writing (A.) ½+3½
	12 noon (a).	Bridge-work (E. I.). 2+1½ 3+2
Monday, 25th April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.); Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.); Photography 2 2 3 3 2 3
		(I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (A.—vide time-table on the 3 next page).
	Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.); Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Shorthand— 2 2 3 3 2
		English or Vernacular (E.—vide time-table on the next page).
Tuesday, 26th April ..	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E.I.); Mist (I.), Shorthand—English or 2 3 3
		Vernacular (I.A. —vide time-table on the next page).
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E.I.); Light (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A. 3 3 3
		—vide time-table on the next page).
Wednesday, 27th April ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Carpentry (I.); Book-keeping 2 3 3 3
		(E.I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.). 2 3 3 3 2 3
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); ; Book-keeping 2 3 3
		(I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.); Organic Chemistry 3 3 3
		(I.A.). 3 3
Thursday, 28th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E. I.A.*); Machine Construction 1½+1½ 3 3
		(E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E. I. S. A.); Tobacco (I.); Theory and 2 3 3 3 3 3
		Practice of Commerce (E.I. A.). 2 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A.†); Machine Construction (E.I.); 3 3 3
		Inorganic Chemistry (A.), Physiography (E.I.); Theory and Practice of 3 2 3
		Commerce (I.A.). 3 3

* *Vide* footnotes on the next page.

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1921.		
Friday, 29th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A.‡); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Agriculture (E.I.); Dyeing (E.I.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.*A.*); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (A.‡); Steam and Steam-engine (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Botany (E.I.S.); Economic Entomology (I.); Commercial Geography (A.).
Saturday, 30th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.‖A.‖); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.); Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.), Metallurgy (A.); Geology (I.); General Biology (I.S.), Hygiene (E.); Materia Medica (I.); Horticulture (I.); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (I.‖A.‖); Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡), Metallurgy (A.), Mineralogy (I.), Animal Physiology (E.); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
* Second paper. † Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.

(a) Hour of commencement of examination.
(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 a.m., 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in *batches*.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing (for compounders) will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
	Monday, 25th April 1921.		
10-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	Advanced ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (a) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
1-15 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. ..	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Dictation.
2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
4-5 p.m. to 5-5 p.m. ..	Do. ..	Second paper ..	Paper on principles.
	Tuesday, 26th April 1921.		
10-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. ..	Intermediate ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 a.m. to 12-15 p.m. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
10-45 a.m. to 1-45 p.m. ..	Advanced	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Do.
2-45 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Advanced	Third paper ..	Dictation.
3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Do.	Do. ..	Continuation of the same.
4-5 p.m. to 5-5 p.m.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Paper on principles.

(a) 1.—Or a.m. to 1-15 p.m. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.

19. For any further information that may be required, candidates are required to the Government notification regulating the examinations and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

20. *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th January 1921.

D. A. HOSDAY, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Syndicate, question papers in English for the Intermediate Examination of March 1921 will be set on the text-books prescribed for the examination of 1920 as well as on those for the examination of 1921. Candidates should indicate in their applications for the examination which set of question papers they wish to answer. Those who have already forwarded their applications for the examination are hereby required to intimate at once to the Registrar which set they desire to be examined in.

It is hereby further notified that candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Preliminary Examination of 1921 will be permitted to take the question papers set on either the text-books of 1920 or the text-books of 1921. Candidates should indicate in their applications for the examination which set of question papers they wish to answer.

Senate House, 23rd December 1920

SPECIAL LECTURES.

A course of ten special lectures on "The Early Pallavas" will be delivered by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archæology, at the Senate House, Madras, twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays, public holidays excepted, commencing each day at 4-30 p.m. The first lecture will begin on Tuesday the 25th January 1921.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours courses in any college affiliated to the University, the students of Group VI of the B.A. Degree course taking South Indian History for their related subjects and other students recommended by the Principals of colleges and any other persons interested for whom there may be accommodation. Admission to the lectures, for which accommodation is very limited, will be by tickets only. Applications for tickets should be made to the Acting Registrar, University of Madras, not later than the 20th January 1921. The Principals of Colleges are requested to forward a list of students undergoing Honours courses in Branch V (History and Economics) and of other undergraduate students recommended for admission to the lectures. Graduates should state their degrees in their applications.

(By order)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Acting Registrar.

Senate House, 11th January 1921

NOTICE.

The public is informed that with effect from 1st February 1921 the weekly working hours of the Madras University Library will be as follows:—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday ..	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday	Closed all day.
Saturday and Sunday	7-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

N.B.—The library closes at 12 noon on the first Saturday of each month.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Chairman, University Library Committee.

Egmore, 12th January 1921.

PRESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistresses for training in July 1921.

2. European and Anglo-Indian mistresses will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary departments. Indian students are received only if they have been educated throughout in English.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the following departments shall be as follows:—

Secondary department.

	Rs.
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	20
Hindu mistresses	14

Elementary department.

European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	15

4. A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may be given to caste Hindu women who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

6. The following term fees are paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

	For term of six months. Rs.
Secondary department	20
Elementary department	10

7. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 15 and does not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 35 years. A birth certificate is required.

(iii) A certificate of examination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past ten years.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificates.

(iv) A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized College or Secondary School.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be—

(a) For Secondary departments a certificate of having passed the First-in-Arts examination, the Matriculation examination, the Higher examination for women, the High School examination for Europeans, the Senior Cambridge Local examination or other corresponding test, or a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

(b) For the Elementary department, a certificate of having passed the III Form in a European or a Secondary School, the Junior Cambridge Local examination or the Middle School examination for Europeans.

8. *Course of training.*—The Secondary and Elementary training courses will be of two years' duration each. In the case of students who have passed F.A. or the Intermediate Examination, the period of training will, however, be only one year.

9. Stipendiary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

10. Every student may be on probation for fifty working days of her training.

11. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued idleness or serious misconduct; and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.

12. Students must reside in recognized boarding houses except when residing with their parents or guardians. Students' quarters will be visited from time to time by the Superintendent or members of staff.

13. Application for admission should reach the undersigned before 20th April 1921 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Egmore, Madras, 6th January 1921.

M. I. EBBUTT,
Acting Superintendent.

TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Telugu area who seek admission into the Collegiate Department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution.

5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and of his B.A. Diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 12th February 1921 and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts (Cuddapah excepted). No teacher of less than one year's experience need apply.

2. The Matriculation or the School-Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach to their applications copies of their school and public examination records.

3. *Course of training.*—The secondary training course will be of two years' duration. In the case of students who have passed the F.A. or the Intermediate Examination the period of training will, however, be only one year.

4. *Rate of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

5. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students. *Board and municipal applicants should also state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub. pro tem. or acting appointments.*

6. Applications must be countersigned by managers of schools and Inspectors of the circles to which the applicant belongs.

7. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 30.

8. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.

9. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

10. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

11. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 12th February 1921 and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
3rd January 1921.

E. W. ROSS,
Principal.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for training in 1921-22 in the Collegiate Department (L.T. section). Candidates from the Northern Circars and Ceded districts, excluding Cuddapah, should apply for admission into the Training College, Rajahmundry. Applications, however, from candidates residing in those districts whose language is not Telugu will be received by the undersigned.

2. The course of training extends from July to April.

3. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 10 per mensem. Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

	Collegiate Department. Rs.
Masters of Arts and B.A. (Honours)	30
Europeans and Eurasians { Masters	25
Europeans and Eurasians { Mistresses	25
Muhammadans	20
Panchamas	20
Hindu mistresses	20

4. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Applications for admission which should be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1921 and must be made on printed forms which may be obtained from the Principal.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application *copies* of his academic certificates and B.A. diploma ; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. There is a hostel for Brahman students. A separate section for Vaishnavite Brahmans will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding. There is limited lodging accommodation for lady students.

10. No prospectus is issued by the college. All information regarding the institution will be found in the College Calendar, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

11. Managers are requested not to countersign the forms of those who have applied for admission into any of the other training institutions in the Presidency.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission in July next into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

2. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary department.

Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving certificates as are accepted by the Principal will also be admitted. Holders of Secondary School Leaving certificates should attach *certified copies* of their school and public examination records to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University, with whom it will be one year only.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 15 per mensem. Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians—	
Masters	50
Mistresses	30
Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses	15

5. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

6. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 20.

7. Applications should be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution and should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1921. Printed forms may be obtained from the Principal.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his academic and general educational certificates ; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

9. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

10. There is a hostel for Brahman students. A separate section for Vaishnavite Brahmans will be opened provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding.

11. No prospectus is issued by the college. All information regarding the institution will be found in the college calendar, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission in July next into the Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Only trained secondary grade teachers need apply. The course will extend from July 1921 to April 1922.

In addition to special instruction in Educational handwork, the course will include instruction in the principles of Educational Theory.

They will have to appear for the examination in Manual Training to be held in March 1922.

Ten students will be admitted. They will be granted a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem and will be required to execute a bond to serve for three years immediately after training in a school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st March 1921. Printed forms may be obtained from the Principal.

Applications should be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

There is a hostel for Brahman students. A separate section for Vaishnavite Brahmans will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding.

Managers of schools are informed that Drawing forms a very important part of the Manual Training Course. It is suggested that drawing masters with the qualifications prescribed for admission into the Manual Training section be recommended to apply for admission.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRIYAR,
Acting Principal.

Saidapet, 5th January 1921.

LIST OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, CEDED DISTRICTS CIRCLE, BELLARY, DURING 1920.

Teachers' certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.	Class of completed certificate.	Date of completing of certificate.
				SECONDARY GRADE.			
21645	Malapati Jonima Satyanandam.	F	Secondary.	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.	1918 ..	Second ..	1920 28th Dec.
24317	Gnanammal Abraham	F	Do.	Sara Tucker Training School for Mistresses, Palamcottah.	1917 ..	Do ..	30th Dec.
				ELEMENTARY HIGHER GRADE.			
9618	Nemani Satyanadam.	F	Elementary Higher.	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	1919 ..	Second ..	24th Dec.
13338	Gangati Seathamma.	F	Do.	Do.	1918 ..	Do. ..	Do.
14395	M Narampa ..	F	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1916 ..	Do. ..	30th Dec.
11664	Ampanala Mariamma.	F	Do.	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
19723	K. Rahiem Paul ..	M	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919 ..	Do. ..	Do.
20063	Bobbapatnam Jayamma.	F	Do.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	1918 ..	Do. ..	Do.
21840	S. Nagayyamma ..	F	Do.	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
23691	Pagadala Jnanaratnam	F	Do.	C.M.S. Stanley Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Mettupalam.	1918 ..	Do. ..	Do.
				ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.			
22303	Mahabub Bi ..	F	Elementary Lower.	C.S.Z.M. Higher Elementary School, Bangalore.	1919 ..	Second ..	30th Dec.
3/11463	Abdul Sobhan ..	M	Do.	Government Mohammadan Training School for Masters, Guntur	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
21179	Gurrala Sramma ..	F	Do.	Government Training School, Karnool.	1919 ..	Do. ..	Do.
19457	Malvoli Ramakrishnayya.	M	Do.	Do.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.
15762	Allikonda Venkatrama Sastri.	M	Do.	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1916 ..	Do. ..	Do.
20317	M. Channa Ramamma.	F	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
22274	K Channa Ramamma.	F	Do.	Do.	1919 ..	Do. ..	Do.
23234	Dulgam Ramdas ..	M	Do.	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
23232	Midalur Kesamma ..	F	Do.	Proudamma Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.

M = Male. F = Female.

M. C. E. KARNEY,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle.

Bellary, 6th January 1921.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

List of students who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture in 1920.

Serial number	Name of student.	Father's name	Age.	Caste or community.	Native place.		
					Village.	District.	Rank.
1	Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, V. K.*	V. P. Kuttaliega Mudaliyar.	22	Vellala ..	Vellagal ..	Tinnevelly.	First.
2	Sankaran Nambiyar, M. P.	T. Kunhumbu Nambiyar..	23	Nambiyar..	Kuliyanseri.	Malabar ..	Second.
3	Achyutaramayya, V. ..	Varanasi Sambayya ..	24	Brahman ..	Bethanapur	Ganjam ..	Third.
4	Krishna Menon, K. ..	P. Kittunni Nayar ..	22	Nayar ..	Talakur	Cochin ..	Fourth.
5	Chidambaram Pillai, A. ..	R. N. Anandanayagam Pillai.	22	Vellala ..	Rajavalli-puram.	Tinnevelly.	Fifth.
6	Ramakrishna Rao, K. L..	K. Lakshminarayanappayya.	21	Brahman ..	Kelashur.	South Kanara.	Sixth.
7	Subrahmanya Ayyar, N....	N. Singaia Ayyar ..	22	Do. ..	Kelamam	Coimbatore.	Seventh.
8	Narayana Ayyar, M. ..	S. Muthuliega Ayyar ..	21	Do. ..	Tiruvadi-marudur	Tanjore ..	Eighth.
9	Satyananja Pantulu, M.†	Venkataramamurti Pantulu.	21	Do. ..	Kampaka.	Vizagapatam	Ninth.
10	Ramadas Pantulu, S. ..	N. Pattabhiramaswami Pantulu.	22	Do. ..	Chintapur.	Ganjam ..	Tenth.
11	Jagannatha Rao, K ..	K. Venkata Rao ..	26	Do. ..	Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	Eleventh
12	Narasimha Ayyar, S. S. ..	S. K. Sivarama Sastrigal.	21	Do. ..	Tenkasiri.	Tinnevelly.	
13	Sankappa Shanbari, K. G.	T. Subbayya Shanbari ..	22	Bant ..	Kalabur..	South Kanara.	Thirteenth.

*Robertson prize. †Kaye prize.

Coimbatore, 4th January 1921.

R. V. NORRIS,
Acting Principal.

EXAMINATION IN ADVANCED HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH AND MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING, 1920.

The following Sanitary Inspectors are declared to have passed the examination held in 1920 in Advanced Hygiene and Public Health and Minor Sanitary Engineering prescribed for Sanitary Inspectors in G.Os. No. 686 L., dated 21st May 1910 and No. 1108 L., dated 16th June 1914:—

SECOND CLASS.

1. Venkatachari, K. R.
2. Manikkam Pillai, N.

THIRD CLASS.

3. Venkatanabha Rao, N.
4. Sundaresan, S.
5. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, K.
6. Srinivasa Ayyar, M. V.
7. Narasinga Rao, N. L.
7. Subramanya Ayyar, S. K.
9. Vadyanantha Ayyar, T. R.
10. Lakshminarayana, K.
11. Lakshminarayana, G.
11. Krishnamachari, S. T.
13. Narayanaswami Ayyar, S.

Madras, 10th January 1921.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General (Sanitary).

NOTIFICATIONS.

With reference to the Notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th November 1920, Part I-B, page 743, inviting candidates for the grade of private pupils, the undermentioned candidate has been selected for admission as private pupil and ordered to join the Medical School, Rayapuram, at once:—

Name	Address.
G. Baburaj	C/o R. Govindaswami Nayudu, L.M.P., No. 39, Krishnaraya Thappakulam Street, Madura.
vice	
M. K. Krishnamurthi not willing to join.	No. 188, New Street, Mannady, Georgetown, Madras.

This cancels the posting of pupil M. K. Krishnamurthi to Rayapuram Medical School in P. No. 488, dated 23rd December 1920.

(By order)

Madras, 14th January 1921.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

The South Arcot district having been constituted into a separate Circle styled the Fifteenth Circle, with headquarters at Cuddalore, Inspecting Officers and Headmasters and managers of schools are requested to address all communications to the Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle, Cuddalore. The office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, has been kept in abeyance with effect from the 22nd December 1920.

Cuddalore, 23rd December 1920.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI,
Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Presidents of Taluk and District Boards, the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, the Headmasters of Secondary and Training Schools and of other officers in the Coimbatore district, that Coimbatore district is no longer included in the Ninth Circle. All communications relating to the district may hereafter be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Sixteenth Circle, Coimbatore.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Salem, 23rd December 1920.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that, with effect from the 13th December 1920, Malabar has been constituted into a circle by itself with headquarters at Calicut, and the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools kept in abeyance. All communications relating to educational matters which were hitherto addressed to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Malabar district, should henceforth be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle, Calicut.

S. LAKSHMANA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle.

Calicut, 20th December 1920.

With effect from the 7th December 1920, a new circle has been formed, comprising the districts of Coimbatore and The Nilgiris, with headquarters at Coimbatore. All communications should be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Sixteenth Circle, Coimbatore.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Sixteenth Circle.

Coimbatore, 23rd December 1920.

Managers, correspondents and heads of girls' schools in the Ceded districts are informed that all correspondence relating to girls' schools in the Ceded districts should henceforth be addressed to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle, Bellary.

A. SERGEANT,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 28th December 1920.

For the information of the public, it is hereby notified that the Salem district has been included in the Coimbatore Girls' range and that therefore all communications from or about all Government, Board, Municipal and aided elementary girls' schools in that district should henceforward be addressed to the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Coimbatore Girls' range, Coimbatore.

M. BARTELS,
Acting Asst. Inspectress of Schools, Coimbatore Girls' Range.

Palghat (Temporary), 29th December 1920.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that a new office styled "The Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Anantapur Girls' Range", comprising the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah, with headquarters at Anantapur, has been formed with effect from the 25th December 1920.

Managers, correspondents and heads of elementary girls' schools, and presidents of district and taluk boards and chairmen of municipal councils in those districts are requested to correspond with the undersigned on all matters concerning elementary girls' schools.

M. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Girls' Range.

Anantapur, 25th December 1920.

A pupil by name Mantha Sitaramayya who sought admission into the IV Form of the P.R. College, Cocanada, by false representation, is expelled for the school year 1920-21 in Proceedings Dis. No. 8821, dated 14th December 1920 of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. He shall not be admitted into any recognized school during the period.

K. GURUSWAMI REDDIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Rajahmundry, 4th January 1921.

The Managers, Correspondents, Headmasters and Headmistresses of all girls' schools, Inspecting Officers and Presidents of Local Boards are hereby informed that a new office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools styled as Tanjore Girls' range having jurisdiction over the whole of Tanjore district, with headquarters at Tanjore, has been formed with effect from 27th December last.

Communications and inquiries relating to the education of girls so far as it relates to Tanjore district may be kindly addressed to the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Tanjore Girls' range, Tanjore.

N. GOVINDA AYYANGAR,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Tanjore Girls' Range.

Tanjore, 6th January 1921.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that, with effect from 7th January 1921, a new circle styled the Fourteenth Circle has been formed, comprising the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah, with headquarters at Anantapur. All communications relating to the two districts should be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Fourteenth Circle, Anantapur.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourteenth Circle.

Camp Cuddapah, 11th January 1921.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that a new office styled "The Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Palghat Girls' Range" comprising the following taluks, Palghat, Walavanad, Ernad, Ponnani, Cochin and Anjengo in the Malabar district, with headquarters at Palghat, has been formed with effect from the 8th of January 1921.

Managers and correspondents and heads of elementary girls' schools and presidents of taluk boards and chairmen of municipal councils in these taluks are requested to correspond with the undersigned in all matters concerning elementary girls' schools.

E. VINCENT,
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Palghat Girls' Range.

Palghat, 10th January 1921.

Managers, Correspondents and Heads of Girls' Schools in the South Arcot district are hereby informed that all correspondence relating to girls' schools in the South Arcot district should in future be addressed to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

M. A. SIREENIVASA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 10th January 1921.

ERRATUM.

In the Gazette Notification dated 5th January 1921 inviting applications for admission into the Normal Training Class, in paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2, omit "The selected candidates, . . . Secondary grade teachers,' and the word 'also'.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRIYAR,
Acting Principal, Teachers' College.

Saidapet, 17th January 1921.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a second clerk for the Government Victoria College, Palghat. Pay Rs. 20—1—35 plus local allowance Rs. 10. The candidate must have passed the Elementary examination in Typewriting.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting stating age, examinations passed, present and previous appointments held, if any, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 20th January 1921, and the selected candidate should join duty at once.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Government Victoria College, Palghat,
20th December 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited before the 24th instant for the post of Warden in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, on a salary of Rs. 100—4—120. Applicants should be Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Preference will be given to pensioned Medical officers of proved ability. Private practice will not be allowed. Full particulars of the duties, etc., and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Industrial Schools, Post Box No. 454, Egmore, Madras.

W. FYFE,
Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Madras, 6th January 1921.

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualification (both general and professional), present appointment and pay and previous experience as teacher are invited from Muhammadan candidates for appointments to teachers' posts in the Government Islamiah Secondary School, Trichinopoly, on Rs. 35, 30, and Rs. 25 plus usual temporary additions to pay. The applications should reach this office on or before 1st February 1921 and should be submitted through present employers.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Salem, 10th January 1921.

WANTED a trained and certificated Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting for the Central High School, Mercara, from 1st June 1921. Salary Rs 60. The post is a permanent one. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Headmaster, Central High School.

Mercara, 11th January 1921.

WANTED immediately a qualified S.S.L.C. holder with experience of accounts to act as second clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle (Temporary), pay Rs 25-1-30. Apply to the Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle, Cuddalore N. T., before 31st January 1921.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI,
Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle.

Cuddalore, 14th January 1921.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1920.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Special Test under which their names appear :—

[Note.—Failure list will be published in due course.]

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette this month.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE REVENUE TEST.				
		First Class.				
1	894	Motapalli Srijagannayakulu.	Kurnool ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Kurnool.
2	1822	Tiruvalam Nataraja Ayyar.	Vellore ..	28	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.
3	2788	C. P. Jnanamutto ..	Madras ..	35	B.A.	Acting Clerk, Home Secretariat, Madras.
		Second Class.				
	50	Brahmanand Bisoi ..	Berhampur.	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chatrapur.
	96	Aravalli Lakshmi Narasimha Ayyari	Do.	32	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chatrapur.
	97	Parvathipuram Patnaik ..	Do.	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Chatrapur.
	102	Lakshmanayana Mahapatro.	Do.	29	S.S.L.C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Bellagunta Firka.
	106	Gangadhi Appalanarayya.	Do.	30	Entrance ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Chicacole.
	107	Kalingapalli Kamalappa Patnaik.	Do.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Divisional Office, Berhampur.
	108	Kathara Nageswara Rao..	Do.	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chatrapur.
	113	Kamanthu Venkataratnam.	Do.	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Parlakimedi.
	118	Muhammad Abdul Rahim.	Vizagapatam	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Additional Agency Works, Ramapatam.
	123	Vennaharapalli Venkataswamulu.	Do.	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narsapatam.
	224	Kandukuri Narayana Rao.	Do.	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Golkonda.
	225	Potnuru Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	226	Sundara Kanaya Rao ..	Do.	28	Matriculation ..	Do. do.
	233	Dabbiru Adinarayana Patnaik.	Do.	31	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Narsapatam.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general examination passed.	Designation of office held.

THE REVENUE TEST—*cont.*

Second Class—*cont.*

229	849	Sayid Amir	Vizagapatam.	21	B.A.	Nil.
242	849	Syayapati Ramudu ..	Do.	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Typist, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
243	849	Vajhala Satanandam ..	Do.	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Assistant Record keeper, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
244	849	Nambolla Adikesavayya ..	Do.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
248	849	Ekambapati Narasayya ..	Do.	19	S.S.L.C. ..	Camp Clerk, Special Forest Office, Parlakimedi.
251	849	Buddhavarapu Paparaju ..	Do.	21	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
253	849	Mandavalli Venkatarayu ..	Do.	27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
253	849	Pandure Appalanarasayya ..	Do.	32	B.A.	Assistant Accountant, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
260	849	Kapilavayi Satyanarayana ..	Do.	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narasapatam.
267	849	Ashanta Narasimhulu ..	Do.	31	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
268	849	Chaganti Sapayya ..	Do.	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Chicacole.
270	849	Charles Wynn Tremenheere.	Do.	25	European High School.	Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam.
274	849	Syayapati Jagannadhudu.	Do.	22	F.S.L.C. ..	Acting Clerk, Governor's Agent's Office, Vizagapatam.
276	849	Sonu deepla Reddi ..	Do.	23	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Vizagapatam.
305	849	Chavala Venkatayagaru ..	Cocanada ..	26	S.S.L.C.	Nil.
352	849	Jammi Subbayi Rao ..	Do. ..	22	Intermediate ..	Nil
355	849	Kesharikota Satyanarayanamurti.	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
363	849	Ganturi subba Rao ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narsapur.
368	849	Sista Jagannadham ..	Do. ..	23	Intermediate ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Razole.
372	849	Gudavarti Sriharayana..	Do. ..	27	B.A.	Sub-Registrar, Alamuru.
373	849	Divvari Subrahmanyami..	Do. ..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Treasury Deputy Collector's Office, Cocanada.
375	849	Kambhalam Lakshmanayya.	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
378	849	Yenuga Satyanarayana ..	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Cocanada.
379	849	Sovatla Ramachandrudu ..	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Peddapur.
404	849	Tallapragada Satyanarya	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
316	849	Faiyil Abdul Wahid ..	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
390	849	Duvvuri A. Somayajulu ..	Do. ..	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, District Board's Office, Cocanada.
391	849	Bulusu Jagannadham ..	Do. ..	27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
392	849	Satyavelu Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	Do. do.
397	849	Kakaraparti Sreeramu ..	Do. ..	28	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Bapatla.
431	849	Varanasi Subba Rao ..	Masulipatam.	29	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
509	849	V. S. B. V. Kameswa ..	Do.	22	B.A. ..	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Masulipatam.
511	849	Pappu Peraya Sastri ..	Do.	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bezwada.
513	849	Tata Gajapati Rao Nayudu	Do.	27	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Masulipatam.
516	849	Vyasam Satyanarayana ..	Do.	29	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
519	849	Talluri Narasimha Rao ..	Do.	25	Intermediate ..	Clerk, Birth and Death Registration Department, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
546	849	Parachuri Ramalingayya.	Do.	24	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
557	849	Jonnavitula Satyanarayana Sarma.	Do.	21	B.A. ..	Nil.
560	849	Allari Satyanarayana ..	Do.	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Bhimavaram.
568	849	Amanchi Hanumanta Rao.	Do.	28	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
619	849	Divvirala Venkayya Sarma.	Guntur ..	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Chagalamarri Fasli.
653	849	Prativadibhayankaram Ranga Achuta.	Do. ..	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
681	849	Yarramilli Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	22	Intermediate ..	Acting Accountant, Collector's Office, Guntur.

Number in order of proficiency	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE REVENUE TEST—*cont.*				
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*				
	877	Battula Chenna Kesavulu	Guntur ..	17	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Special Deputy Collector's Office, Guntur.
	892	Arcot Jagannatham Naynilu.	Do. ..	37	B.A., ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Electoral Rolls, Guntur.
	745	Ettukuri Suryanarayana.	Nellore ..	32	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Nellore.
	758	Jaldi Ramaiah	Do. ..	19	Do. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Nellore.
	763	Janga Venkayya ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Gudur.
	766	Pasupati Sitakantam	Do. ..	23	F.A. ..	Nil.
	767	Annadhula Venkatasubbayya.	Do. ..	28	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ammakur.
	788	Nandyal Venkatasubbayya.	Cuddapah ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kamalapuram.
	812	Ghulam Nabi, M. A. H.	Do. ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Cuddapah.
	827	Sapparikki Subrahmanyam.	Do. ..	17	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
	831	Jammalamadugu Muhammad Hussain.	Do. ..	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kamalapuram.
	834	A. K. Srinivasan ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Divisional Office, Cuddapah.
	838	Arudhyala Venkatasubbayya.	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Chirvel.
	868	Karuguri Krishnamurti Rao	Kurnool ..	28	Exempted ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Allagadda.
	893	Amanchurla Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	36	Do. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Nandyal.
	895	Pasupula Ramanjula Naynilu.	Do. ..	27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
	902	Coimatore Nagamatri Krishnaswami.	Do. ..	28	Do. ..	Acting Accountant, District Forest Office, South Kurnool.
	903	Coppersetti Raghupati Rao Naynilu.	Do. ..	19	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Dhone.
	896	Kurnool Hanumanta Rao	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Pupalli.
	907	Magadala Subrahmanyam.	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
	910	Basdura Moses ..	Do. ..	21	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
	918	Vinjamgiram Lakshminarayana Rao.	Do. ..	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Nil.
	925	Adankur Krishnamurti Rao.	Do. ..	21	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kurnool.
	927	Kaviripandi Appadurai Ayyangar.	Do. ..	34	B.A. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Atmakur
	922	Sura Subbayya ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Nandyal.
	939A	Nadimpalli Indrasenna Rao	Do. ..	18	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Pattikonda.
	1018	Siddamsetti Virupakshagupti.	Bellary ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Bellary.
	2019	Sundur Karnick Gosha Asheri	Do.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Hospet.
	1026	Chenji Gorantla Rao ..	Do. ..	42	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bellary.
	1027	T. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Second Circle, Bellary.
	1036	Kudligi Siva Rao ..	Do. ..	35	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Birth and Death Department, Collector's Office, Bellary.
	1043	Parupa Venkatalakshmi-narasimha Rao	Do. .	26	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
	1045	Tanjore Rama Rao ..	Do. ..	34	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Adoni.
	1048	Ghulam Muhiuddin Khan	Anantapur .	26	Exempted ..	Honorary Deputy Collector, Anantapur.
	1107	Rajam Kuinakkharam Naynilu	Do ..	42	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Anantapur.
	1116	S. Ganga Rao	Do. ..	23	B.A	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Anantapur.
	1124	Coimbatore J. Venkatapathiah	Do ..	24	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
	1130	N. Balaraju	Do. ..	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Do.
	1131	Kallur Rama Rao ..	Do ..	34	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Anantapur.

Number in order of precedency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed	Designation of office held.

THE REVENUE TEST—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1181		Ghathi Pandarinath Rao	Chittoor	26	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Madanapalle.
1184		Rayagolapalli Venkatasubbiah Achari	Do.	27	Do.	Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director of Land Records, Group No. II, Madanapalle.
1188		S. Rangaswami	Do.	26	Intermediate	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
1191		Paul D Visvasam	Do.	25	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chittoor.
1208		Pathur Tejarama Sarma	Do.	30	Matriculation	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
1269		B S. Anaji Rao	Vellore	28	S S L.C.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vellore.
1274		Vellore B. Narayanaswami Rao.	Do.	30	Matriculation	Clerk, Taluk Office, Walajahnagar.
1276		Gumanur Gomatam Rajagopala Achari	Do.	23	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Vellore.
1278		G. Punyakoti Mudali	Do.	33	Matriculation	Accountant, District Board Engineer's Office, Vellore.
1279		Tiruppanandal N Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.	25	S.S.L.C.	Clerk Land Records Tahsildar's Office, Vellore.
1287		A K. Subrahmanyam	Do.	28	B.A.	Acting Reserve Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Polur.
1290		N Ramaswami	Do.	28	Matriculation	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Cheyyar
1291		P. Srinivasa Rao	Do.	37	S S L.C.	Reserve Clerk, Taluk Office, Cheyyar
1292		Devasenam Pandyaraja	Do.	25	Matriculation	Clerk, Patent Forest Office, North Vellore.
1296		K. S Venkatarama Ayyar	Do.	26	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Wandiwash.
1297		T Raghava Achari	Do.	21	Intermediate	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.
1310		N. Sankaiya Rao	Do.	26	S S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Walajanagar.
1315		Tiruppattur M. Loganadhan Pillai.	Do.	30	S S.L.C.	Acting Reserve Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tiruppattur
1316		N Balla Rao	Do.	23	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tiruppattur.
1317		P S. Ramaswami Mudali.	Do.	24	Intermediate	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.
1324		Muhammad Abdul Basit	Do.	31	Excempted	Reserve Clerk, Taluk Office, Walajahnagar.
1328		Chettipoovam Kuppuswami Ayyar	Do.	25	S S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Cheyyar.
1330		S. Michael	Do.	28	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Collector's Office, Vellore.
1340		P. V Kuluvaswami Ayyangar.	Chingleput.	67	B.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Gingerambadur
1342		S. Krishnaswami Pillai	Do	26	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Conjeevaram.
1366		R. Rajagopala Mudali	Do.	23	B.A.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingleput.
1383		Nedumuni Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Do.	34	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingleput.
1388		C. G. Nadiveln	Do.	21	S S L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingleput.
1310		C Janakiram	Do.	22	S.S L.C.	Do. do.
1311		K. Govindaraja Pillai	Do	21	Intermediate	Clerk Taluk Office, Chingleput.
1324		G Madhavakrishna Naydu.	Cuddalore	28	Upper Secondary.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
1415		S Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.	30	Matriculation	Clerk, Taluk Office, Villupuram.
1450		Nyanam S Venkatramana Ayyar	Do.	27	S S.L.C.	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tindivanam.
1488		K. Rajan Ayyar	Do.	24	S S L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chidambram.
1606		A. Ahmad Muhiuddin	Tanjore	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tanjore.
1616		M. S. Devarajam	Do.	29	S S.L.C.	Minor Irrigation Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
1617		C Ramanuja Achari	Do.	30	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Kumbakonam.
1627		M. C. Sachchidananda Pillai.	Do.	26	S.S.L.C.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
1636		Devadoss Vedamuttu	Do.	28	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tanjore.
1638		S T. Sadasiva Ayyar	Do.	26	S S L.C.	Clerk, Divisional office, Kumbakonam.
1640		S. P. Sadasiva Ayyar	Do.	21	B.A.	Clerk, Treasury Deputy Collector's Office Tanjore.
1647		R Ramadesika Ayyangar.	Do.	30	B.A.	Assistant Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Adiramapatnam.
1672		T S. Arokiyappa Pillai	Trichinopoly	23	B A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Trichinopoly.
1744		Conjeevaram Rajam Chetti.	Do.	46	B.A.	Deputy Collector on Probation, Trichinopoly.
1729		V Ramachandra Ayyar	Do.	29	S S L.C.	Acting Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.
1743		V Ganesa Ayyar	Do	23	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Musiri.
1744		C.S. Sundara Rao	Do	32	S.A	Accountant, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE REVENUE TEST—cont.				
		Second Class—cont.				
	1763	T. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Trichinopoly	YRS 24	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.
	1766	T. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C.	Temporary Income-tax Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Trichinopoly.
	1780	K. S. Venkatarabhamanya Ayyar.	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Perambalur.
	1768	Frederick Gnanamuthum Jeevaraj.	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C.	Income-tax Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.
	1780a	Samuel Soorajanam ..	Do. ..	20	B.A. ..	Sub-Assistant Director, No. III Survey Party, Trichinopoly.
	1781	K. Muttaswami Ayyar ..	Pudukkottai.	31	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ilaniyam.
	1782	A. Swaminathan ..	Do.	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Aranthangi.
	1810	V. S. Muniyan ..	Madura ..	32	B.A. ..	Head Clerk, Estate Collector's Office, Sivaganga.
	1813	D. Jagavan Singh ..	Do. ..	27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Melur.
	1818	M. Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Dindigul.
	1820	Henry S. Paul ..	Do. ..	21	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Virudupatti.
	1813	S. V. Krishna ..	Do. ..	23	B.E. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Kannod.
	1840	P. Felix	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Dindigul.
	1845	Sayed Mahammad Sarhan	Do. ..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
	1846	K. Ramaswami Ayyangar	Do. ..	15	B.A. ..	Clerk, Head Collector's Office, Madura.
	1849	P. K. Kaleswara Ayyar ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Second Collector's Office, Madura.
	1884	S. Ranga Rao	Do. ..	32	H.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Palni.
	1884	O. R. Narayana Ayyar ..	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Acting Income-tax Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Dharapuram.
	1901	P. Venkataramayya ..	Do. ..	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
	1902	T. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	23	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Tiruvadanai.
	1921	K. Ramanujam Pillai ..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Melur.
	1925	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Do.
	2001	R. S. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	32	F.A. ..	Head Clerk, Taluk Board's Office, Melur.
	2036	G. Rajaratnam Naidu ..	Palamcottah	20	B.A. (Calcutta) ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tinnevelly.
	2098	W. E. S. Jesudasan ..	Do	32	S.S.L.C. ..	Mixed Irrigation Overseer, Sankaranayanarkoil.
	2093	K. S. Pandiyan Pillai ..	Do.	24	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ambasamudram.
	2105	S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai.	Do.	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Tinnevelly.
	2137	V. C. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.	Salem ..	20	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Erode.
	2172	C. Ramachandra Ayyar ..	Do. ..	20	Do ..	Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Salem.
	2180	Somala Narasimharaju ..	Do. ..	27	Intermediate ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Hosur.
	2183	M. Muttechidambaram Pillai.	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Namakkal.
	2187	A. G. Nagoji Rao ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Perundurai.
	2238	M. Sivarama Ayyar ..	Do. ..	20	Matriculation	Accountant, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2180	D. N. Narasimha Ayyar ..	Do. ..	27	Do ..	Acting Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Dharmapuri.
	2188	A. M. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Krishnagiri.
	2236	C. K. Antonisamitta ..	Coimbatore ..	26	B.A. ..	Land Records Inspector, Erode.
	2303	Muttayya Antoniamitta ..	Do. ..	25	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
	2310	S. Krishnaswami Pillai ..	Do. ..	30	Intermediate ..	Audit Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
	2329	Kallagoundanpalayam K. Gopala Ayyangar.	Do. ..	19	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Kallapalayam.
	2337	M. Rangappa Setigatti ..	Calicut ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Calicut.
	2454	Kuruvankunnath P. Kuttikrishna Menon	Do. ..	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ponnani.
	2471	P. Jacob Matthew ..	Do. ..	19	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Chowghat.
	2564	Kudangalloor Rama Varma Raja.	Mangalore ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Mangalore.
	2598	Chayottil Kunhi Kannan	Do ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Bench of First-class Magistrate's Court Mangalore.
	2842	Mahabhashi Narasimha Acharl.	Madras ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Tarakkal, Chingleput District.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register	Name of candidate.	Place of examination	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE REVENUE TEST—cont.				
		Second Class—cont.				
	2705	P. V. Jacobson ..	Madras	18	B.A.	Acting Clerk, Home Secretariat, Madras.
	2706	Tirumane Chakrapani Nayudu.	Do. ..	34	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Sandoor.
	2716	G. M. Joseph	Do. ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Madras
	2719	K. Gopala Achari ..	Do ..	29	B A	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2725	Villavaram V. Narayanasami	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tindivanam.
	2726	T. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Madras
	2730	K. Ramayya	Do. ..	31	B A	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
	2738	P. Venkataranga Rao ..	Do. ..	22	B A	Nil.
	2741	Sillakudi Narayanaswami	Do. ..	33	B A	Clerk Public Works Secretariat, Madras.
	2748	V. Ranga Achari ..	Do ..	32	S S L C. ..	Clerk, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
	2743	Kadaresani V Ramaswami Ayyangar	Do. ..	25	B A.	Acting Head Clerk, Resident's Office, Bangalore.
	2734	Cuddalur Rajagopala Achari.	Do. ..	32	B A.	Clerk, Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
	2743	V. Somayya Rao ..	Do. ..	25	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Police Commissioner's Office, Madras
	2761	Azumbakkam Tatiraju ..	Do ..	26	S S L.C. ..	Acting Interpreter and Clerk, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, Madras.
	2764	Cheruvala Pathumpura Karunakara Menon.	Do. ..	28	B A.	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras.
	2767	Nagarlapalli Damodaram.	Do. ..	25	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras
	2768	Parvaji R Ebenhyam Ayyangar	Do. ..	36	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
	2779	K Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	21	B.A.	Clerk, Local and Municipal Secretariat, Madras
	2781	R. Srinivasa Achari ..	Do. ..	28	B A	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Madras.
	2785	P Krishnan	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.
	2787	K. Narasimha Acharlu ..	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Madras.
	2795	K. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	21	B.A.	Income-tax Accountant, Collector's Office, Madras.
	2796	N. Srinivasa	Do. ..	18	B.A.	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Settlement Department, Madras.
	2809	T. S. Chennana Nayudu.	Do. ..	27	S S L.C. ..	Clerk, Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, Madras.
	2809	Turaikad S. Narayana Ayyar.	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2811	T. Sundaraja Pillai ..	Do. ..	19	Matriculation ..	Abkari Clerk, Collector's Office, Madras.
	2813	S. Lakshmanaswami Pattil.	Do. ..	27	B A	Clerk, Revenue (Special) Secretariat, Madras.
	2819	T. Purushottaman ..	Do. ..	22	S.S.L.C. ..	Temporary Clerk, Revenue (Special) Secretariat, Madras.

LIST OF FAILURES.

[*Note* 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.

Note 2.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST.

The Indian Evidence Act	a	Medical Jurisprudence	d
The Indian Penal Code	b	Deficiency of total marks	e
The Code of Criminal Procedure	c		

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
30	a b	499	b	1176	e	1877	b d
32	a c	502	a e	1227	a	1878	a
33	b e	544	c	1244	c b d	1882	d
35	a b c	597	b	1253	c	1884	a
37	b	613	a	1260	b	1885	a
41	b	619	b c	1267	a	1888	c
58	a b	626	b	1282	b c	1893	b e
64	a	652	b	1352	a	1895	a
65	d e	654	c	1418	a	1898	b
80	c	656	a	1417	d	1903	a b c
82	b	657	b	1424	a b c d	1904	a
91	a b c	674	a	1428	a b	1905	a
102	a	696	c	1435	a b c d	1907	a b c
105	b	730	b	1436	a b d	1911	d
107	b	731	c	1434	b	1914	a d
107A	a b c d	737	b	1546	b	1915	b c d
108	b	746	c	1557	a d e	1917	a b
125	a	748	b c	1560	a b	1918	a b c
128	b	751	a	1567	b c	1923	b
137	b d	757	b	1569	a	1922	b c
164	a b c d	801	a d	1571	a	1924	b c
170	b	807	a b c d	1574	a b	1925	a
182	a	818	a b c	1576	a b	1927	d e
191	b	817A	a	1581	b	2050	a
194	a b	828	d a	1581	d a	2054	a b
198	b c	830	b	1587	a d e d	2056	b
209	a b	835	d	1590	b	2064	b
215	c	841	a b	1593	b c	2070	b c
218	a c	892	a b	1594	c d	2078	c
219	a	893	a	1595	a	2173	a b d
220	a b c	895	c	1597	a b	2180	b c
221	a	905A	b	1604	a d	2184	b
226	b	908	d e	1597	c	2188	a b c
230	a b	1000	c	1700	a b c	2191	b
242	d c	1005	b d	1703	c	2197	b
243	b	1006	a b d	1704	a b c	2238 a	b
246	a	1007	c	1705	c	2243	a b
245	a	1013	a	1706	c b	2252	a
424	a a	1012	c	1706	c	2246	a b
457	a	1013	c	1710	a b	2271	a
466	b	1022	c	1712	a	2316	a b
479	c d	1025	a	1712	b	2346	b a
480	a b c	1026	c	1721	b	2498	a d
481	b c d	1034	a b c d	1723	a b c d	2425	b
488	a	1050	a	1730	a	2450	d
487	d	1051	a d a	1817	b	2455	b
488	d	1057	b a	1818	a	2301	c c
493	a	1058	d	1852	a b	2537	d
494	b	1101	b c	1844	b	2564	a b d
496	a b d	1102	a b	1848	a	2571	b
498	b	1140	b a d	1854	a b d	2575	a b
		1176	b	1872	a b	2584	c

(By order)

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, 11th January 1921.

D. A. HOSDAY,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 15th January 1921.—Rainfall very heavy South Arcot, Tanjore; heavy Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad; moderate Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, Travancore and the Hills; fair Nellore, Cochin; light or nil elsewhere. Rainfall to date still short in Circars, Deccan, Chittoor, and North Arcot. Standing crops fair generally but lost or withering in parts [of] Circars and Deccan and affected by floods in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Harvested paddy and dry crops—outturn generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding but restricted in places for want of rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices generally steady or fallen. Prospects fair generally but distress apprehended in Ganjam, Bellary, and Anantapur and possibly in Kurnool. Two test works in Bellary in progress. Total attendance on works 1,038.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. RVE. & AGRL.),
MADRAS, 18th *January* 1921.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Bosselikunda 5·85 feet. Surada 6·40 feet. Sowing of green gram and gingelly and transplantation of ragi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane; outturn fair; gingelly poor. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects not encouraging. Rain needed for dry crops in parts of two taluks.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Transplantation of ragi and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane, tobacco and horsegram; outturn poor to fair. Pasture becoming scanty in five taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects on the whole not favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Godavari 1·10 feet below anicut. Sowing of dry crops, raising of gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and chillies; outturn fair to normal; gram, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally poor.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Kistna 1·70 feet below anicut. Ploughing, sowing of tobacco and transplanting of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane, indigo, redgram and chillies; outturn fair. Pasture becoming scanty in seven taluks. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks Sowing of sunnhemp, bengalgram, horsegram, and transplanting of ragi proceeding in part. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and varigu, outturn poor to good; ragi, cholam, cumbu, redgram, horsegram, sugarcane, cotton, and korra, outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient but becoming scarce in three taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under rain fed tanks. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flowing. Sonkesala report not received. Sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Harvested paddy and dry crops, outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder insufficient in parts, but free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects poor.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient for irrigation generally under rain-fed tanks. Ploughing; weeding in wet lands and picking of cotton in parts in progress. Standing crops generally fair in western taluks, but failing in most parts of the eastern taluks Harvested paddy and sugarcane—outturn fair; cotton, cholam, korra and ragi—fair generally in western taluks and bad to poor in eastern taluks. Pasture insufficient generally; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment available except in most parts of eastern taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair to good in the west and bad in the eastern taluks

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of all taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, and bengalgram; transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of cholam and cotton in parts in progress. Standing crops fair—crops under wells and tanks poor in parts and dry crops mostly withered in parts. Harvested paddy and dry crops— outturn bad to normal Pasture scarce; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects bad.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except under most small tanks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, varigu, cholam and korra and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi, cholam, atuku, horsegram and varigu—outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in one taluk. Supply at the Sangam and Nellore anicuts and the Kandeli reservoir adequate Sowing; transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cholam, cumbu and indigo—outturn bad to normal; ragi—bad to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair in north-western taluks and generally good elsewhere

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, gingelly and indigo; transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, cholam, groundnut and sugarcane—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in a few villages of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three divisions and parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, gingelly, transplantation and weeding of paddy commencing or proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair but paddy crop affected by blast in parts of one division. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, samai and gingelly; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain required for wet crops in four taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and cumbu, transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, varagu, sugarcane and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair; recent rains have saved crops from withering.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. About six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of varagu and transplantation of ragi and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, pulses, groundnut, tenai, cotton, sugarcane, turmeric and chillies; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease in one taluk and rinderpest in one division prevail. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Nine reports not received owing to excessive rains and floods. Communications interrupted all directions. Damage to crops not yet known.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut on the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 8·2 feet and 7·9 feet respectively. Raising of paddy seedlings, sowing of gingelly and transplantation of paddy and tobacco commencing or proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy damaged in parts of two taluks on account of floods. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but the recent heavy rains likely to affect standing crops and their harvest.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge through Periyar main canal 1,121 cusecs. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cholam, cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one village and rinderpest in another village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, rab (snowmilled), cholam, cumbu and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Flow over Srivaikuntam anicut; discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects normal.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of third rice crop proceeding in parts of one taluk. Standing crops fair but withering in one taluk and suffering in parts of another taluk for want of sufficient water. Harvest of paddy commenced in parts of one taluk; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, pitting, manuring, proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1921

District		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Seers (or 85 tolas) per Rupee.												District	
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.				
		1921.	Average of 15 years ending 15th.	1920.	Average of 15 years ending 15th.	Average for January.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.		
Circars.	Ganjam	..	..	39·1	48·7	7·9	(a) 8·0	8·2	15·0	8·1	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	Circars.
	Vizagapatam (A. L.)	..	..	30·8	37·1	8·1	4·4	4·6	15·0	7·8	7·7	..	7·8	7·8	14·7	6·6	7·1	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	..	0·1	28·1	44·2													Godavari	
	Kistna	..	..	30·3	40·7	8·6	4·8	4·9	14·2	(a) 7·7	8·1	13·5	8·4	8·0	..	6·8	6·7	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	..	56·7	38·4	8·2	6·0	5·1	13·7	7·4	7·6	11·3	6·6	6·6	..	6·3	6·3	Guntur	
		..	..	24·2	31·6	8·4	5·1	6·3	..	8·1	8·6	12·2	7·3	7·5	16·4	4·7	5·9		
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	..	14·3	25·6	7·7	4·7	4·8	..	7·2	7·2	13·2	6·2	6·2	12·3	6·3	6·3	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	..	27·1	29·7	7·1	4·5	4·6	..	7·6	7·9	13·3	6·6	6·4	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	..	11·6	21·4	7·6	4·6	4·7	14·3	7·6	7·6	13·6	6·3	6·3	14·6	7·4	7·2	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·4	23·1	29·6	7·1	4·2	4·2	16·7	8·6	8·7	13·7	6·6	7·0	11·4	6·6	6·9	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	0·6	0·4	37·4	33·8	6·6	6·2	6·3	13·3	7·2	7·2	11·6	7·1	7·1	12·6	4·4	5·6	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	4·6	0·2	38·1	41·5	8·0	6·4	5·4	11·6	7·5	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	4·6	0·3	63·4	46·6	6·7	4·6	4·5	13·1	(a) 6·8	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	..	7·6	0·6	61·2	43·6	7·4	5·6	6·1	13·1	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	11·1	7·6	7·5	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	..	2·6	0·1	30·2	31·3	8·3	5·6	5·1	13·6	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	13·6	7·6	7·6	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	..	4·8	0·1	34·6	39·2	7·9	5·6	5·1	12·6	7·2	7·3	..	..	..	12·2	7·2	7·2	North Arcot	
	Salem	..	1·6	0·1	35·6	35·6	8·7	4·6	4·6	13·1	7·7	7·7	11·4	7·6	7·5	13·1	6·6	6·8	Salem	
	Coimbatore	..	1·4	0·1	20·2	25·6	8·7	4·6	4·6	15·6	8·7	8·9	15·0	7·8	7·7	11·4	8·6	8·6	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	..	4·7	0·2	42·7	31·8	7·8	4·5	..	13·4	8·7	..	12·7	7·2	..	13·0	7·8	.	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	..	6·6	2·6	72·6	61·1	7·2	6·1	6·1	12·4	6·1	6·1	..	..	..	..	6·7	6·7	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	4·6	0·3	30·6	30·5	7·5	4·6	4·7	12·7	5·8	6·0	11·6	6·4	10·2	11·0	7·1	7·6	Madura	
	Ramnad	..	4·6	0·6	28·7	28·5	7·4	4·3	4·3	13·2	7·1	7·2	12·7	7·1	7·0	10·6	6·2	5·2	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	2·1	0·4	34·2	25·0	7·2	6·1	5·2	13·6	6·5	6·4	11·6	7·3	7·5	10·6	6·7	5·6	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	6·3	6·1	134·4	117·1	7·7	6·6	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	11·1	..	139·1	142·2	6·6	6·6	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	..	1·0	0·2	81·6	66·2	..	4·7	4·7	..	5·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	..	0·8	0·3	121·4	† 110·7	..	4·6	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	2·9	0·6	70·6	71·6	7·0	4·4	4·4	11·9	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1919-20. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 11 as 6 p

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday, the 28th day of September 1920	85
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 29th day of September 1920 . . .	149
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 30th day of September 1920	189
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Friday, the 1st day of October 1920	221

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m on Tuesday, the 28th day of September 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avergal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avergal, I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. THONOKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. AHUMAINATHA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NARASUMAL CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR Avargal.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT GEORGE GRIEVE took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the Statutory Rules for the asking of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

Brahman Receiver for Nagore Durga.

1 Q.—With reference to my question No. 25 put at the Council meeting held on 17th August and the answer given thereto, is it a fact that another Brahman Receiver has been appointed by the Sub-Court of Negapatam for Nagore Durga where Muhammadan religious ceremonies are performed every day?

1 A.—It is not a fact that another Brahman Receiver has been appointed to the Nagore Durga. The present Receiver Mr T. Ramakrishna Ayyar was appointed by the Sub-Judge in March 1919 and the order was confirmed by the High Court. Pending disposal of a Letters Patent appeal, the order appointing the Receiver has now been stayed so far as it relates only to the Durga and its establishment.

Exemption from passport regulations of labourers.

2 Q.—Is it a fact that bona fide labourers from Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are allowed to travel to and from India free from passport regulations by Government of Straits?

2 A.—It is the case that bona fide labourers of Indian nationality are not required to take out passports.

Special religious facilities to Muhammadan convicts to say their prayers.

3 Q.—With reference to my question put at the meeting of the Council held on the 19th November 1919 and the answer given thereto, regarding the facilities for the Muhammadan convicts at Madras Penitentiary to say their prayers, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have examined the question and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

3 A.—The Government have examined the question, but as already pointed out by letter to the Honourable Member have deferred the passing of orders as the same issue is under the consideration of the Jails Committee.

Import of rice from Burma.

4 Q.—Is it a fact that the Directors of Civil Supplies of Bombay and Calcutta have now extended the issue of licences freely to all established merchants for importing rice from Burma?

4 A.—The Government are making inquiries.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)*

Improvements to the Negapatam harbour.

5 Q.—Is it a fact that the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee, Negapatam, have approved at its meeting held on Tuesday, the 24th August 1920, the plan and estimates prepared by Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners for the improvements of the Negapatam harbour at an estimated cost of Rs 6,60,000 and requested Government to help the committee to carry out the scheme with a free grant of half the estimated cost and a loan of the other half?

5 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Memorials from daffadars and dalayats.

6 Q.—Is it a fact that the daffadars and dalayats of the Collectors' offices have sent up memorials to the Government through the Collectors of the respective districts requesting that they may be supplied with three sets of dress and to sanction house-allowances?

6 A.—Four such memorials have been received.

Hindu-Muslim disturbance, Nellore.

7 Q.—(a) With reference to the question No. 22 put at the Council meeting held on 12th July 1920 and the Government's answer thereon, will the Government be pleased to state whether the magisterial judgment referred to in the case of the riot that took place at Nellore between the Hindus and the Muhammadans has been passed?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of Mr. Conchman?

7 A.—The magistrate delivered his decision on the 31st May, but the Government have not yet received a copy of the appeal judgment which is understood to have been delivered on the 9th instant and according to newspaper reports may form the subject of further proceedings in the High Court.

Hindu-Muslim disturbance, Ramaswamipuram.

8 Q.—With reference to my question No. 26 put at the Council meeting held on 13th July 1920 and the Government's answer thereon regarding the ill-treatment of the Muhammadans by the Hindus of Ramaswamipuram (Khanashibpuram) in the district of Ramnad and Kamapatti in the district of Madura, will the Government be pleased to say what action they have taken in the matter?

8 A.—The memorial mentioned in the answer to that question was transferred to the District Magistrates for disposal.

Non-official presidents of district boards.

9 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of district boards in the Presidency and how many of them are represented by non-official presidents?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of presidentships held by Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Christians and Muhammadans, respectively?

9 A.—(a) There are twenty-five district boards in the Presidency, of which sixteen have non-official presidents.

(b) Nine of the non-official presidents are Brahmans and seven non-Brahman Hindus.

Export of rice to Ceylon.

10 Q.—Is it a fact that the Government are arranging to purchase local boiled rice from this Presidency and despatch them to Ceylon for sale there as is done in the case of Rangoon rice?

10 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Restrictions on the export of rice to Ceylon and Straits Settlements.

11 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the restrictions imposed upon the export of rice to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are likly to be withdrawn?

11 A.—The restrictions were imposed by the Government of India. The Local Government have no information as to when they are likely to be withdrawn.

Pottamalai forest, Tinnevelly district.

12 Q.—With reference to my question No. 15 put at the Council meeting held on 17th August 1920 and the Government answer thereon regarding the Pottamalai forest near Kayalpatnam in Tinnevelly district, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the result of the inquiries they have made in the matter?

12 A.—There is no reserved forest of the name of Pottamalai. It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the Kottamadikki reserve. If so, the reply to his question is as follows:—

The reserve was disafforested in 1919. Up to the time of disafforestation from 1902 the reserve was closed to grazing as it was considered valueless for that purpose. Of the 1,970 acres of the reserve, 468 acres have been sold together with the palmyras thereon to Messrs. Parry & Co. for Rs. 21,660. There are no grazing restrictions in the unsold area.

Grant of lands to Mr. Wath in Nanguneri taluk.

13 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government has granted a large extent of darkhast lands to one Mr. Wath in the Nánguneri taluk free of compensation though several of the adjoining landowners applied for such grants with sufficient compensation?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why this special concession was granted to Mr. Wath in preference to the local adjoining landowners ?

13 A.—No special concession requiring the sanction of Government has been given. The Collector will be asked for a report as to the circumstances of the assignment.

Trolly line from Kulasekarapatnam to Thisinavilai Mangesam taluk.

14 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that a trolly line has been laid out from Kulasekarapatnam to Thisinavilai in Nanguneri taluk ?

(b) Is it a fact that though it is intended for the public use it serves only a particular English firm for their own interest ?

14 A.—(a) A tram line from Kulasekarapatnam to Thisinavilai was constructed by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, at their own cost.

(b) The line was originally intended solely for the use of the company, but on the representation of the local authorities that it would be a great convenience if a certain section of the tramway could be thrown open for public traffic, the company agreed to allow the public to use the line on certain conditions, one of which was that the requirements of the company's own traffic should be given preference.

Time-scale of pay of district munsifs.

15 Q.—Is it a fact that under the scheme proposed by the Government the time-scale will cease to operate after a district munsif rises to Rs. 600 and that he will have to wait for a vacancy among Subordinate Judges before he can get the next increment of Rs. 650 ?

15 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.

Temporary sub-courts and munsifs' courts in the Presidency.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many temporary sub-courts and munsifs' courts are now working in the Presidency, and how many of them have been working for more than two years now ?

16 A.—There are at present eighteen temporary sub-courts and twenty-three temporary district munsifs' courts, of which seven sub-courts and thirteen district munsifs' courts, respectively, are more than two years old.

Making temporary courts permanent.

17 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the High Court was consulted regarding the question of making these temporary courts permanent ?

17 A.—The High Court has been consulted.

Temporary service of district munsifs and the incremental scale of pay.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government intended to take into consideration the period of such temporary service of district munsifs in giving the benefit of the incremental scale of pay, and the fact that they would have been permanent in the usual course, if the additional courts have been made permanent ?

18 A.—The Government had no such intention but since the issue of G. O. No. 2125, Home (Judicial), dated 25th August 1920, notifying the revised scale of pay, memorials praying for this special concession have been submitted and are now under examination.

Pay and prospects of the Provincial Judicial Service.

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the Secretary of State's order on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the pay and prospects of the Provincial Judicial Service ?

19 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Revised scale of pay of the Provincial Judicial Service.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when it is proposed to give effect to the revised scale of pay of the Provincial Judicial Service ?

20 A.—From the 1st December 1919, as stated in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2125, Home (Judicial), dated 25th August 1920, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM :—" Will the Government state whether effect is to be given to the increased pay immediately ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—" From the 1st December 1919, as stated in the answer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.

Loan to the Madras Central Housing Association.

21 Q.—Referring to the provision in the budget for 1919-20 of two lakhs of rupees for loan to the Madras Central Housing Association, will the Government be pleased to state whether any portion of the allotment has been so far given to the Association referred to, and whether the Association has utilized the loan so made for the purpose for which they received it ?

21 A.—The Honourable Member apparently refers to the provision in the budget for 1920-21. The answer is in the negative.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Macphail.)*

The Hon'ble the Rev. F. M. Macphail, C.B.E.

Omission of Mr. K. V. Ramaswami Ayyar's name from list of part time auditors.

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the name of Mr. K. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Secretary, Sri Krsna Vilas Sabha, Limited, Coimbatore, who was granted a temporary certificate as auditor on 5th August 1919, does not appear in the list of names of part-time auditors to whom temporary certificates had been granted since 24th June 1918 furnished in reply to my question No. 42 at the meeting of Council held on 17th August 1920?

22 A.—The Government do not consider that the nature of the appointment held by M.R.Ry. K. V. Ramaswami Ayyar is such as to render him liable to be reckoned as a part-timer in the sense in which the expression is used in connexion with the grant of auditors' certificates.

Examinations passed by Indians who hold permanent certificates as auditors.

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what special or technical examinations have been passed by the different Indian gentlemen who have obtained permanent certificates as auditors but who do not hold the Bombay Government Diploma in Accountancy?

23 A.—The following statement gives the information asked for by the Honourable Member as furnished by the auditors themselves:—

Name of auditor.	Special or technical examinations passed
1. Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank (Limited), Madras. Granted Permanent unrestricted certificate in 1914—does not practise.)	Nil.
2. M.R.Ry. D. R. Balaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Chief Accountant, Indian Bank (Limited), Madras. (Granted permanent restricted certificate in 1914—does not practise.)	Nil.
3. M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Ayyar (Fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London), Trichinopoly. (Granted permanent restricted certificate in 1914).	(1) Clarke Civil Service Examination of London. (2) London Chamber of Commerce and National Union of Teachers' Examinations (Advanced grade).
4. M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopala Achari (Fellow of the Institute of Commerce, London), Madras (Granted permanent restricted certificate in 1915.)	Account test, higher grade; Accounts and Auditors' examination of the Accountant-General's office, Madras.
5. M.R.Ry. G. Narasimham (Associate Member of the Corporation of Accountants, Glasgow, and Licentiate Member of the Central Association of Accountants, London), Madras. Granted permanent restricted certificate in 1917.)	Intermediate and Final examination of the Central Association of Accountants, London.
6. M.R.Ry. T. C. Ranganatha Rao, F.R.E.A. (London), F.C.I. (Birmingham), A.P.I.A. (Victoria). (Granted a permanent unrestricted certificate in 1920 at the suggestion of the Government of India.)	Holds diplomas and certificates in a variety of subjects from the following institutions:— (1) The London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated). (2) The National Union of Teachers, London. (3) The Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham. (4) Clarke Civil Service and Commercial College, London. (5) The Institute of Commerce, Birmingham. (6) The Incorporated Institute of Accountants (Commonwealth of Australia). (7) Federal Institute of Accountants (Incorporated), Australia. (8) The Queensland Institute of Accountants, Incorporated.

Technical qualifications of Mr. J. V. A. Rajendram.

24 Q.—Is it a fact that Mr. J. V. A. Rajendram, who has been refused a permanent or temporary certificate on the ground that he is a part-time auditor, had passed the following Government technical examinations, being the highest in the Presidency:—

(a) Advanced grade in Book-keeping including Accountancy, and Auditing.

(b) Advanced grade in Theory and Practice of Commerce including Indian Companies Act and Negotiable Instruments Act, etc.

(c) Intermediate grade in Banking,

had been conducting audits for seventeen years, during six of which he had a temporary certificate from Government, had been instructor in the Y M C A School of Commerce (recognized) for twelve years and had had his temporary certificate already renewed on two occasions ?

24 *A.* The following statement of M R Ry. J. V. A. Rajendrum's qualifications, furnished by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in 1914, is all the information on the points referred to in the question, which the Government can accept responsibility for :—

Examinations passed—
Book-keeping (Advanced)
Theory and Practice of Commerce (Advanced) and Banking (Intermediate).

Special qualifications—
Chief Lecturer in the above subjects at the Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce for eight years.
Period of practical experience—Over five years.
M.R.Ry. Rajendram was first granted a temporary restricted certificate in July 1914 which was renewed on two subsequent occasions up to the 31st December 1919.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.

Time-scale for sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to introduce a time-scale of salary to the sub-assistant inspectors of schools and from what date ?

25 *A.*—The question of the revision of the scale of pay of sub-assistant inspectors of schools is under consideration.

Promotion of sub-assistant inspectors to the Provincial Educational Service.

26 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the chances of sub-assistant inspectors of schools being promoted to the Provincial Educational Service are now practically nil ?

26 *A.*—The answer is in the negative. It is the fact that the prospects of this class of officers will suffer from the abolition of the grade of assistant inspector, but the Director of Public Instruction hopes shortly to submit proposals which will compensate for this.

Recruitment of assistant inspectors of schools from sub-assistant inspectors.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in 1909 out of twelve appointments of assistant inspectors of schools in the Provincial Educational Service as many as eight were held by men promoted from the ranks of sub-assistant inspectors, while in 1919 only one such officer was allowed to hold the position of an assistant inspector ?

27 *A.*—On the 1st January 1909 five out of twelve assistant inspectors were officers promoted from the grade of sub-assistant inspector. On the 31st December 1919 there would similarly have been five promoted sub-assistant inspectors in that grade but for the fact that three of them were actually holding higher appointments owing to the creation of four temporary posts of inspector and a corresponding reduction in the number of assistant inspectors.

Reorganization of the Provincial Forest Service.

28 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have perused an article in the *Hindu* of 3rd August 1920, under the headline 'The Provincial Forest Service—Reorganization Scheme' ?

(*b*) Does the Government propose to take any action for remedying the disabilities brought to light in the said article ?

(*c*) Has the reorganization scheme for the Provincial Forest Service been sanctioned ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why the Accountant-General changed the maximum pay of the Extra Assistant Conservator to Rs 750 in the classified list of forest officers corrected up to the 1st July 1920, while all along the maximum pay for this section of the service has been Rs 850 ?

28 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the article in question.

(*b*) The scale of pay of the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and any alteration in the same requires his sanction

(*c*) The reorganization scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Certain points of detail have still to be settled by the Local Government regarding its application.

(*d*) The maximum pay of an Extra Assistant Conservator was previously Rs 550 and is now Rs. 750. The Honourable Member perhaps refers to the maximum pay of an Extra Deputy Conservator—Rs. 850 The grade of Deputy Conservator has been abolished by the Secretary of State.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Muttayya Chettiyar ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr Narasimha Raju)*

Salary of Provincial Forest officers.

29 *Q.*—Having regard to the fact that the salaries of the officers of the Imperial Forest Service were raised by nearly 32 per cent in August 1919, will the Government be pleased to state why no increase of salary has yet been given to the Provincial Forest officers ?

29 *A.*—The pay of Extra Assistant Conservators has been enhanced from Rs. 250—20—550 to Rs. 250—20—750 subject to an efficiency bar at the grade of Rs. 550. The scale of pay was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, not by the Local Government.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.

Age limit of candidates for district munsifs' appointments.

30 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if the age limit for the district munsifs' candidates has been reduced from 35 to 32 years ?

30 *A.*—There has been no reduction of the age limit of 35 years which is laid down in article 51 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Improvement of minor seaports.

31 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they are going to undertake in the near future the improvement of the minor seaports ?

31 *A.*—The question of the improvement of certain minor seaports of the Presidency is under the consideration of Government

Kistna anicut, Bezwada.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the work of raising the level of the Kistna anicut at Bezwada is likely to be undertaken ?

32 *A.*—The proposal is to fix shutters 6 feet high on the crest of the Bezwada anicut. An estimate was called for from the manufacturers in England, Messrs. Ransome and Rapier, but they would only give an approximate quotation, and moreover expressed their inability to take up the work at once, owing to pressure of other orders. Mr. Morgan, Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, who has been on leave in England, was requested to consult the Director-General of Stores and the Manufacturers, Messrs. Ransome and Rapier, with a view to arranging for the construction of the shutters and lifting gear at the Public Works Workshops, Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishweram Mr. Morgan is now on his way back to India, and it is hoped that, as a result of his personal interviews with the manufacturers, some arrangement may be come to whereby construction may be started at an early date.

Settling wet ayacut in Kistna district.

33 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the special establishment created for settling the wet ayacut in the Kistna district is likely to complete its work ?

33 *A.*—The special work is expected to be completed before the 30th June 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Results of the competitive examination for reporters in the Legislative Council.

34 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether a competitive examination for the selection of Council reporters was held on 28th June 1920 ;

(*b*) whether candidates from distant places such as Bombay, Nagpur, etc., attended the said examination ;

(*c*) whether the Government have selected any and, if so, how many from among the candidates examined ; and

(*d*) whether the selection is made on the results of the examination held ?

(2) Is it the intention of the Government to appoint at least one Andhra, one Tamilian, one Kanarese and one Malayali reporter to the Council ?

34 *A.*—(1) (*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) & (*d*) No such selections have been made, as the results of the examination were generally disappointing.

(2) There is no such proposal under consideration

The Tandava project

35 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the stage of investigation regarding the Tandava project ?

35 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 91 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919. The project is still in its preliminary stage Readings of gauges fixed above and below the last dam on the Tsui river were ordered to be taken for one year and they are awaited.

The Hon'ble Mr W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.

Forest grievances.

36 Q.—With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 48 (5) at the Council meeting on 17th August 1920, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to redress the grievances of the ryots in regard to forest administration?

36 *A.*—The Government ordered a special inquiry with reference to the representations of the deputation and they consider that the demands cannot be complied with for reasons given in the Chief Conservator's report * which is laid on the table.

Pay and prospects of civil assistant surgeons.

37 Q.—(1) Is it a fact that the Indian Medical Service has had two substantial revisions of pay within the last year?

(2) Is it a fact that the pay of the military assistant surgeons has recently been raised to a scale of Rs 200—750?

(3) Is it a fact that the civil assistant surgeons have been memorialising the Government for increase of pay and prospects since the year 1907?

(4) With reference to the deputation of civil assistant surgeons that recently waited on His Excellency, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to redress their grievances?

(5) Is it the intention of Government to create a Provincial Civil Medical Service from among the cadre of assistant surgeons similar to the Provincial Civil Service?

37 *A.*—(1) The Government have no official information of more than one revision of the pay of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ within the last year.

(2) A revised scale of pay ranging from Rs 200 to Rs. 700 a month has been sanctioned for military assistant surgeons with effect from 1st April 1920.

(3) Memorials were received from civil assistant surgeons in 1907, 1913 and 1919.

(4) The question of improving the pay and prospects of civil assistant surgeons is under consideration and final orders are expected to issue shortly.

(5) It is intended that civil assistant surgeons should be recognized as belonging to the Provincial cadre.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja.

Temporary allowances to copyist establishments in courts.

38 Q.—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 78 asked at the Council meeting held in July last, regarding the absence of any temporary allowance for the copyist establishments in courts, will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they have now completed the examination of the question in favour of these low-paid subordinates;

(ii) what amount of allowances to them is or was under the Government's consideration or will be sanctioned;

(iii) from what date approximately the Government think the orders sanctioning relief might be given effect to; and

(iv) when approximately the Government hope to issue final orders?

38 *A.*—The examination of the case has not yet been completed. The Government await detailed proposals from the Board of Revenue, on receipt of which it will be necessary also to consult the High Court.

Status of the Palghat College.

39 Q.—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 15 at the Council meeting of 28th March last, will the Government be pleased now to state

(a) the result of the inquiries so far conducted by them;

(b) whether the inquiries are now completed;

(c) whether the Government are likely to raise the Palghat College to the first grade at the beginning of the next educational year or whether any other college in Malabar will be so raised; and

(d) what the Government's decisions are on the inquiries so far made and the reasons for the same?

39 *A.*—The inquiries are still incomplete and no decision has been arrived at.

Publication of Mr. Tottenham's scheme.

40 Q.—With reference to question No 49 asked at the last Council meeting, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to publish Mr. Tottenham's scheme (regarding Government offices) and whether the entire scheme will be placed on the Legislative Council table?

40 *A.*—The Government do not propose to publish Mr. Tottenham's report. Action is being taken on it piecemeal. The question of giving publicity to the more important changes made will be considered.

* Vide Appendix I on page 102 infra.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Madhava Raja, Mr. Siva Rao.)*

Appointment of Indians as Secretaries to Government.

41 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) to how many posts of Government Secretaries they will be pleased to appoint Indians as a consequence of the policy of further Indianizing the administration; and

(ii) what increase in the number of such Secretaries to work under the reformed Government is under contemplation?

41 A.—The Government do not consider that the right way of Indianizing the Secretariat is to allocate particular posts to particular races. The details of the reorganization contemplated in order to fit the Secretariat to the needs of the reformed Government are under correspondence with the Government of India.

Fees in elementary schools.

42 Q.—With reference to the Government's consultation with local bodies and educational agencies on the question of modifying the orders contained in G.O. No. 979, Home (Education), dated 8th August 1919, regarding levy of fees in elementary schools (*vide* question No. 22 at the meeting of 29th March 1920), will the Government be pleased to state

(i) when final orders may be expected to be issued; and

(ii) to what opinion the majority of the replies to the reference on the subject incline?

42 A.—Most of the replies have been received, but they have not yet been examined by the Government and it is not at present possible to say when orders will be passed.

Sub *pro tem.* service and intermediate scale of pay in subordinate and provincial educational service.

43 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that in the subordinate and provincial educational services men have been holding sub. *pro tem.* and acting appointments for the past five years without being confirmed?

(*b*) Is it the intention of Government to take all sub. *pro tem.* service into consideration when fixing the new incremental scale of pay?

43 A.—(*a*) It is possible that there may be some such cases; inquiry will be made.

(*b*) The Government have sanctioned a time-scale of pay for officers of the Provincial Educational Service and in determining the initial pay to be allowed in the new scale the case of each officer will be considered on its merits.

Private markets before and after the passing of the Local Boards Act.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of private markets that existed in each district before the Local Boards Act came into force and that were started after the Act?

44 A.—The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Re-settlement in Anantapur and Bellary districts.

45 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the re-settlement operation in the Anantapur and Bellary districts is?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they will give an opportunity to the Legislative Council to discuss the proposals relating thereto?

45 A.—(*a*) The scheme report for the taluks under re-settlement was prepared some time ago, but there has been delay in printing it. It will be printed and published in the District Gazette as soon as possible.

(*b*) There will not be any opportunity for the present Council to discuss the report, but written representations upon it will be invited and all such as are received before a date which will be fixed at the time of publication will be fully considered.

Report of the Senate sub-committee on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

46 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the sub-committee of the Senate have submitted their findings in regard to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission; if so, whether they have considered their report?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they will publish the report of the sub-committee and the orders of the Government thereon?

46 A.—(*a*) The Government have not yet received any report on the subject.

(*b*) The suggestion will be considered in due course.

S.S.L.C. examination results in Kurnool.

47 Q.—With reference to my question No. 68 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 17th day of August, regarding the abnormal failures in the last School Final examination in the Kurnool district, will the Government be pleased to state if they will inquire into the matter?

47 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to his supplementary question at the meeting of the 17th August, namely—

'If the Honourable Member can satisfy me by personal communication that there is really ground for inquiry, I will consult the Director of Public Instruction on the subject.'

Land revenue legislation.

48 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Board of Revenue have completed the draft of a Bill embodying the principles of land revenue policy; if so, when will it be introduced in the Council?

48 *A.*—The Government have not yet received the draft Bill from the Board of Revenue.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial and Medical departments and of the cadre of sub-registrars.

49 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed (i) regarding the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Department, (ii) of the Provincial Medical Department and (iii) of the cadre of the sub-registrars?

49 *A.*—(i) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2125, Home (Judicial), dated the 25th August 1920, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(ii) & (iii) The answer is in the negative.

Recruitment of higher judicial officers from the Bar.

50 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the recruitment of a certain percentage of higher judicial officers in the mofussil from the Bar?

50 *A.*—The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue.

51 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any decision on the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue?

51 *A.*—The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Indigenous systems of medicine.

52 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have appointed a committee for the examination of the indigenous systems of unani and ayurvedic medicine in accordance with a resolution passed in the Legislative Council?

52 *A.*—The question of the personnel of the committee has been referred to the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar whose reply is awaited.

Amendment of Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895.

53 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they still intend introducing a Bill for the amendment of Act II of 1894 and Act III of 1895 (Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act)?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they will publish the opinions of the public elicited thereon?

53 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920.

Recommendations of the Local and Municipal Conferences.

54 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Local and Municipal Conference recently held at Madras have been considered by the Government and any final orders passed thereon?

(*b*) Have the Government received any memorials from the teachers in the secondary schools for the standardization of the salaries and the provincialization of their services?

54 *A.*—(*a*) Final orders have been passed on items (1), (3), (5) and (8) of Resolution IX regarding civic survey. The other resolutions are under the consideration of the Government, and the final orders must await the reports of the Financial Relations and Accounts Committees.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Rule requiring certain communities to maintain accounts in local vernaculars.

55 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from merchants, tradesmen and bankers of the Gujarati, Marwari, Sindhi, Bhora, Khoja and Memon communities residing in this Presidency for the cancellation of the rule requiring the production of a true translation of their accounts in English or in one of the vernaculars of the Presidency?

55 *A.*—The Government have received such a memorial.

Leasing of railway refreshment rooms.

56 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Messrs Spencer & Co. pay anything to the Railway Company for keeping their refreshment rooms at the stations in this Presidency; if so, what amount?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Indian refreshment rooms are leased to the highest bidders by the Railway Companies; if so, will the Government be pleased to state what amount has been realized by the lease of these rooms and how much of it was spent by them on condition of these rooms during the last year?

56 *A.*—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information?"

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"The Government will consider the question, but it seems to me obvious that, as this is a matter under the control of the Railway Administrations, a better plan would be for the Honourable Member personally to address the Agents."

Retiring rooms for Indians at railway stations.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to have retiring rooms for the accommodation of the Indian passengers on the railways?

57 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to Resolution XXXVI which was accepted with certain modifications at the last meeting of the Council. The Agents of the Railway Administrations will be addressed as soon as printed copies of the Proceedings of the July and the August meetings of the Council are available.

Restriction on the free movement of coal.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any restriction on the free movement of coal in this Presidency?

58 *A.*—The only information in the possession of this Government as to any such restriction is that contained in the press communiqué issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce on the 9th July 1920.

Monopoly in the sale of dye-stuffs.

59 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have given the monopoly of selling dye-stuffs in the Presidency; if so, to whom?

(*b*) What were the reasons for creating a monopoly in the matter?

59 *A.*—The answer is in the negative. The Honourable Member perhaps has in mind the publicity notice which was issued in April last. What was there directed was the distribution by the local agents of the British Alizarine Company of Germen reparation alizarine dyes at prices and on principles prescribed by Government.

Acquisition of land near Guntakal Railway station.

60 Q.—(1) With reference to my question No. 65 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 17th August 1920 regarding the proposed acquisition of certain land at Tirumanchala near Guntakal station, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether military authorities intend acquiring a 'private' land belonging to one Mr. Harikari for the formation of a road from the Guntakal Railway station to the Military grass farm there;

(*b*) whether the Tahsildar of Gooty recorded a statement from Mr. Harikari regarding the said acquisition; and

(*c*) whether Mr. Harikari handed in a protest to the Tahsildar?

(2) Have the Government received any protest either from the Tahsildar or direct regarding the said acquisition?

(3) If so, have the Government considered it and with what result?

60 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject, nor have they received any petition of protest.

Repair of Kinnavattam channel, Chingleput.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage is the question of the proposed repair of Kinnavattam channel in the Chingleput district?

61 *A.*—The plans and estimates returned to the Superintending Engineer were resubmitted by him in March 1920. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 45,880, and the Collector has been requested to ascertain whether the amount will be contributed in full by the ryots interested as originally reported by him in April 1918. The Collector's report is awaited.

Opening of a medical school in Bellary town.

62 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they will open the medical school sanctioned in the town of Bellary?

62 *A.*—No medical school has been sanctioned for Bellary.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Construction of Krishnagiri-Kavaripatnam-Palakod Railway.

63 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial from the people of Kaveripatnam (Salem district) regarding the necessity for accelerating the construction of Krishnagiri-Kaveripatnam-Palakod Railway;

(*b*) what steps have been taken in the matter;

(*c*) when can the construction be expected to begin; and

(*d*) who has to take the next step at present in this matter?

63 *A.*—(*a*) A memorial was received early in August last.

(*b*) In (*a*) An investigation of this project in 1915 resulted in the conclusions that the line was unlikely to pay and could not be justified as a measure of famine relief and that the tract of the country in issue was already fairly well served by two existing narrow gauge branches. With reference to the memorial received inquiry is being made whether any justification can be based on the ground of possible economy in the running expenses of the existing lines.

Inconvenience to litigants owing to absence of the above railway.

64 *Q.*—Are the Government aware that, in the absence of the above railway, the people of Denkanikota division south of Sanatkumar river find it very difficult to get on with their litigation before the Krishnagiri District Munsif's Court which stops only a short time at Hosur?

64 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Capacity of a tank in Omalur taluk.

65 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Manattal tank (Omalur taluk) which breached and was repaired in 1907 has now a reduced capacity?

65 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Government grant to the Salem municipality.

66 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Salem municipality applied for Rs. 37,000 being written off or made a permanent grant on account of its straitened finances?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the reasons adduced by the municipal council, they will revise their order refusing the request?

(*c*) Are the Government in receipt of the Council's resolution on 27th August 1920 about this?

66 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government see no reason to reconsider their decision.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Provision of timber, etc., from reserved forests for domestic use.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any further steps have been taken in accordance with the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Cox to my resolution on forest matters at the last meeting?

67 *A.*—The matter is being dealt with by the Chief Conservator.

Action on resolutions passed in the Legislative Council.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what further steps have been taken to carry out resolutions passed at the last two meetings of this Council?

68 *A.*—In regard to the July meeting the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 10 at the August meeting.

Seven resolutions were passed at the August meeting. In regard to one of them, namely, the affording of facilities for women to vote at municipal elections, action has been taken to give effect to it in the draft rules. In regard to the resolution relating to the headquarters of the Ramnad district, it has been decided to hold a conference of officials and non-officials at Madura in November next. As regards the resolution relating to the Sourashtra community, a press communiqué has been issued. No action was necessary on the resolution regarding the relations of provincial and local finance, as it had already been decided to appoint a committee to examine the question and the committee is at work. The issue of orders on the remaining resolutions awaits the publication of the Council proceedings.

Pay of village establishment in proprietary estates.

69 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they propose to take to improve the pay of the village establishment in proprietary estates, and when?

69 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 214 of the report of the Salaries Committee and to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920. The Board of Revenue are, however, making a further representation on the question, which will be examined on receipt.

Pay of elementary school teachers.

70 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received mahazars and petitions from the teachers especially of local fund and municipal elementary schools for improving their pay?

(*b*) Are any steps taken to give them the scale of pay recommended by the Salaries Committee and approved by the non-official members of this Council?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state which local bodies have utilized the grant given by the Government for this purpose only to add to the pay of the teachers and which local bodies have not made full use of the grant for the sole purpose of adding to their pay?

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

70 *A.*—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of raising the scale of pay of teachers in Government elementary schools is under consideration. The revision of the scale of pay of teachers in elementary schools under local bodies should be undertaken by the local bodies themselves. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

(c) The Government have no information on the point. The distribution of the subsidy was only sanctioned on the 17th August.

71 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts village munsifs are compelled to receive the pay which they avoid drawing out of shame; and in what districts those who are willing to draw the pay but on separate bills are compelled to draw it on one and the same bill with higher-paid menials? Compulsion on village munsifs to draw pay.

71 *A.*—The Government have no information as to any such compulsion as is alleged. Orders have already issued directing the preparation of separate bills for village munsifs

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to compulsion, the answer of the Government is that they have no information. May I know whether the Government propose to inquire?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I will inquire now whether the Honourable Member can give me any specific instances of the compulsion he complains of."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I shall communicate with the Honourable Member."

72. *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if they are aware of the length of stay outside India of the Madras sepoys who have served in the war, and Madras sepoys in service outside India

(b) if they would take steps to enable those who have long been away from their homes to get back to their homes at an early date?

72 *A.*—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) The Government cannot urge a modification of the conditions of military service.

73 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to introduce the incremental system for the benefit of the sub-inspectors of police and abkari departments? Incremental scale of pay for police and abkari sub-inspectors

(b) What orders have been passed on the subject?

73 *A.*—Memorials embodying a request for the incremental system have been received from the sub-inspectors of both departments and are under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.

74 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what special reasons have been adduced by the Collector of Tinnevelly for recommending the importation of men from outside the district for the newly-created appointments of special income-tax deputy tahsildar? Appointments of special income-tax deputy tahsildars in Tinnevelly district.

74 *A.*—The Government have no information.
The appointments were made by the Collector.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

75 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of public elementary schools, the strength in them, as well as in the primary departments of secondary schools, the number of teachers employed, and of them the number trained and the cost per pupil in a board, municipal and an aided school and also the cost of training an elementary school teacher (both higher and lower) in the year 1919–20? Certain particulars regarding public elementary schools.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of teachers that are trained and turned out after completing the training of primary (elementary higher and lower) in the year 1919–20? Number of trained teachers in 1919–20.

77 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of provincial expenditure for elementary education and training of elementary teachers in the year 1919–20? Provincial expenditure on elementary education in 1919–20

75 *to* 77 *A.*—The Honourable Member will find the information in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1919–20, which will be published in due course.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raja; Mr. Davidson; Zamindar of Parlakimedi.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJA:—"I want the information for the year 1919-20 with a view to help us in the discussion of the Education Bill. If figures are available, they may be placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The figures have not yet reached the Government. I do not know if the Director of Public Instruction has yet had time to scrutinize the subsidiary statements from which they are compiled. The figures for last year, which will probably serve the Honourable Member's purpose just as well, are in the report for that year."

Ability of elementary school teachers to teach scientific agriculture.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what number of elementary school teachers are able to teach elementary scientific principles of agriculture and other industries?

78 A.—Information as to the number of elementary teachers possessing the qualifications stated is not available.

Landing of Rangoon rice at Vizagapatam port.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any likelihood of landing Rangoon rice at Vizagapatam port in the near future?

79 A.—The likelihood depends largely on factors over which the Government have no control.

Forest area in Vizagapatam municipality to be made available for house-sites.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government is prepared to place the forest area in Vizagapatam municipality even for public building purposes if not generally for house-sites?

80 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Number of villages to which the Village Panchayat Act can be applied.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages to which the Madras Village Panchayat Act when passed can be made applicable?

81 A.—The Government are unable to furnish the information.

Non-official presidents of district boards.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to place the remaining district boards under non-official presidentships and whether they propose to throw open any district board presidentships for election?

82 A.—The system of appointing non-officials as presidents of district boards will be further extended and that of the election of such presidents will be introduced as opportunities occur.

The second circle in the Agricultural Department.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the second circle in the Agricultural Department is being worked at all and whether the Assistant Deputy Director is appointed to fill up the vacancy, and if not, the reasons why it was not done regarding first and second circles?

83 A.—The second and third circles are at present in charge of a single Deputy Director of Agriculture. The posting of an Assistant Director to hold charge of the second circle has already been sanctioned by the Government and an officer will shortly be appointed to this charge.

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Parlakimedi

Erection of a mill in or near Russellkonda.

84 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that Government are themselves erecting a saw mill in or near Russellkonda while they had approved of a recent proposal of the district board to erect one, only advising them to wait till the war was over?

(*b*) Is it in contemplation to entrust the management of the mill to a European firm and, if so, on what terms?

(*c*) In what circumstances did the Government take up the work themselves?

(*d*) Is there any special reason for bringing in a European firm from outside as managing agents?

84 A.—(*a*) It is a fact that Government are erecting a saw mill at Russellkonda. The Government have never accorded approval to a proposal of the district board to erect such a mill.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative. The terms are under consideration.

(*c*) The Government decided to take up the work themselves on the advice of the Inspector-General of Forests, and after a full consideration of the facts.

(*d*) The reason lies in the expert knowledge of the subject possessed by the firm in question.

Pay of deputy inspectors of vaccination.

85 Q.—Is it a fact that a number of deputy inspectors of vaccination in the Presidency submitted memorials to Government some time ago praying for a reasonable raising of their pay and prospects, etcetera? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed on them or in what stage the matter stands?

85 *A.*—Memorials were received from the deputy inspectors of vaccination in June last. Final orders have not yet been passed. The Surgeon-General has been asked to submit proposals.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss.

Recruitment to higher Judicial services from the Bar.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they will give effect to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission with reference to the direct recruitment from the Bar to the higher branches of the Judicial service?

Recruitment to District Judgeships from the Bar.

87 Q.—In view of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the newly-created District Judgeships has been reserved for the members of the Bar?

86 & 87 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply to question No. 50 put by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja.

Aided schools which do not admit Panchamas.

88 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they will call for and place on the table a list of aided schools which do not admit Panchamas?

88 *A.*—The Government do not propose to call for such information.

Scholarships to Panchama pupils.

89 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of scholarships awarded to Panchama boys and girls and the amount spent on such scholarships during the last three years?

89 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 57 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th July 1920. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to supply the Honourable Member with the information desired as early as possible.

Public wells and Panchamas.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they will call for information with regard to the number of public wells in the Presidency and the number of such wells to which Panchamas are given access?

Do.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they will call for information as to the number of wells built out of public funds during last year and as to how many of them are accessible to Panchamas and other depressed classes?

90 & 91 *A.*—The Government do not propose to call for the information.

Brahman Widows' Home.

92 Q.—With reference to the answer given by Government at the meeting of this Council on 13th July 1920 to my question No. 65 regarding the Government Brahman Widows' Home, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the result of their inquiries?

92 *A.*—The following extract from a report received from the Director of Public Instruction furnishes the information required:—

'All the inmates of the Brahman hostel attached to the Secondary and Training School for Women, Triplicane, are not widows. The distribution last year and the expected distribution during the current year are as follows:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Widows	77	78
Married women	4	6
Unmarried girls	12	13
	93	97

'Before a girl is admitted to the home a letter is invariably sent to the parents or relations of the girl asking if they are able to pay for the girl's education and boarding. Some of those admitted whose relations are wealthy pay for their board, etc. The wealthy relations of some who are admitted are not willing to pay for the boarding or education of their widowed children but they permit them to attend the school and stay in the hostel at Government expense provided that it is the wish of the child widow to do so. The statistics show that the majority of persons admitted in the past have come from poor families. Last year 63 widows received scholarships while 14 paid for their board, etc. During the current year 68 widows will receive scholarships and 10 will pay for their board, etc.'

Ryots' Secondary School, Palvoi.

93 Q.—With reference to the answer given by Government at the meeting of this Council on 13th July 1920 to my question No. 68 (*f*) regarding the Palivendla Ryots' Secondary School, will the Government be pleased to state if the personal inspection of the schools in Palivendla by the Director of Public Instruction has taken place and if arrangements have been made for granting recognition of the higher forms in the Ryots' Secondary School?

93 *A.*—The permanent Director intended to visit Pulivendla in August but was unable to do so on account of illness. The Acting Director hopes to make the necessary inspection before the end of the year.

Government Hobart Training School.

94 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given by Government at the meeting of this Council on 17th August 1920 to my questions Nos. 58, 59 and 60, will the Government be pleased to state what information they have since obtained on the subject?

94 *A.*—The answer to question No. 58 is that the present headmistress of the Government Hobart Training School knows practically no Urdu. With reference to questions Nos. 59 and 60, the Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 1071, Home (Education), dated 17th September 1920.

Accommodation for Indian and Anglo-Indian students in the new Engineering College hostel.

95 *Q.*—Is it a fact that in the hostel attached to the new Engineering College at Guindy there is a special block for the accommodation of the Anglo-Indian students in which each occupant gets a suite of three rooms with electric fans while for the same rent in the ordinary block the Indian student gets only one room without fan or has to share a room with another?

95 *A.*—The Government will inquire.

Batta to Indian and Anglo-Indian students of the Engineering College.

96 *Q.*—Is it a fact that in the Engineering College the Anglo-Indian student can draw a batta of 12 annas a day when in survey camp while the Indian student is entitled only to half that amount?

96 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Nationality of headmistresses in Government Training Schools for mistresses and girls.

97 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many Government Training Schools for Mistresses and Government Girls' Secondary and Training (combined) Schools there are in the Presidency and how many of such schools have Indians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, respectively, as headmistresses?

97 *A.*—There are seven Government Training Schools for Mistress and seven Government Girls' Secondary and Training (combined) Schools. The Government are calling for the latest information as regards the latter part of the question.

Certain allegations against a Brahman mistress in the Government Secondary Training Girls' School, Triplicane.

98 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter which appeared in *Justice*, dated 1st September 1920, under the heading 'The Government Secondary Training Girls' School, Triplicane', regarding the alleged highhandedness of a Brahman mistress?

(*b*) Is it a fact that an examination in science was held for the pupils of the fifth form a month after they were promoted to that class?

(*c*) Is it a fact that three non-Brahman girls who took up science as their optional subject were ordered to take some other subject?

(*d*) Is it a fact that these non-Brahman girls left the school and joined the Egmore Training School and were there allowed to attend science classes?

(*e*) Is it a fact that Deputy Directress of Public Instruction compelled the girls to leave the Egmore school and to rejoin the Triplicane school?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the science mistress of the Triplicane school is a sister of the senior assistant of the said school?

(*g*) What action do Government propose to take to show their disapproval of the conduct of the Brahman mistress referred to?

Qualification and service of the Brahman mistress in the Government Training School for Girls, Triplicane.

99 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when this Brahman mistress in question was entertained in service?

(*b*) Had she then taken or appeared for the L.T. Degree?

(*c*) Is she on the permanent or temporary list?

(*d*) What was the salary she was started with?

(*e*) Are other science graduates started on the same salary?

Number of Brahman mistresses in the Triplicane Girls' School.

100 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the exact number of Brahman women employed in the Triplicane school, as well as the non-Brahmans, and whether it is a fact that almost every year more Brahman teachers are brought in?

98 to 100 *A.*—The Government have perused the article. The Director of Public Instruction is already investigating the case.

Nominations of Panchamas to local bodies.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the names of those Panchamas who have been nominated by Government to the various local bodies in the Presidency?

101 *A.*—A list * giving the information available is laid on the table.

* Vide Appendix II on page 125 infra.

Nomination of Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar to the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

102 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed 'What Home Rule means?—a Proof' which appeared on page 2 of *Justice* of 6th July?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution passed by the Negapatam Non-Brahman Association regarding the nomination of one Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar to the Taluk Board of Mannargudi, Tanjore district, which has appeared on page 9 of *Justice* of 31st July?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the said Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar stood for election to the taluk board and was defeated?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar, the President, District Board, Tanjore, nominated the said K. Srinivasa Ayyar to the Taluk Board of Mannārgudi, Tanjore district, within two days of his assumption of office, to a seat vacated by a Muhammadan gentleman?

(*e*) Is it a fact that there were already six Brahman members in the said taluk board of Mannargudi consisting of eighteen members at the time of the nomination of Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar?

(*f*) Is it a fact that there are no Panchama representatives in the said taluk board of Mannārgudi?

(*g*) Is it a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer of Mannargudi had recommended a Christian gentleman to the seat to which Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyar was nominated?

102 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.
(*c*) to (*g*) Inquiries will be made.

Whether Government Secondary School for Girls in Triplicane will be reserved exclusively for Brahmans.

103 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their policy gradually to make the Government Secondary School for Girls in Triplicane a school exclusively for Brahmans?

Preference to Brahman teachers in the Government Secondary Girls' School, Triplicane.

104 *Q.*—Is it a fact that non-Brahman teachers, including Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Hindus, are being sent away to make room for Brahman teachers as they become available?

103 & 104 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 33 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th September 1920, page 92 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Proceedings Mis. No. 461, dated the 11th September 1920.

I have the honour to submit the report called for on the proceedings of a deputation of ryots that waited on His Excellency the Governor at Vellore on 19th February 1920.

2. The ryots belonged to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Gudiyattam taluks of the North Arcot district and they have asked for

(i) the removal of the prohibition against collection of green manure leaves from the forest reserves; and

(ii) the removal of restrictions on grazing, all the reserves being thrown open for the purpose. These requests are dealt with below.

3. To take the collection of manure leaves first, it may be stated that this question has a history of its own. Mr. Lodge as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, in his notes of inspection of *Madura* forests, dated 26th January 1906, first drew attention to the damage caused to forests by the unlimited extraction of manure leaf allowed on permit system. The Board asked him to report whether any other systems could be adopted which would bring the removal of manure leaves more under control. In 1909 Mr. Lodge submitted his reply suggesting various methods, such as limiting the removal of leaves to coupes under felling for fuel, leasing particular coupes to contractors who should bring down the leaf to the boundary of the forest and sell them to ryots, forming leaf sales in reserves as coupes are felled and selling these sites to cultivators at the commencement of the cultivating season. He forwarded also a copy of a report from the Collector showing that experiments conducted in growing manure crops on blocks of reserved lands selected for the purpose had not proved satisfactory.

4. The Board allowed these experiments to be continued suggesting that the best system would probably be to cut the leaves departmentally and sell them at the edge of the forests. Mr. Lodge submitted his next report in August 1910 pointing out the impossibility of either growing leaf manure for distribution to ryots or supplying leaves from the reserves. The Board arrived at the conclusion that neither from the forests, nor from specially cultivated blocks, was there any hope of ever meeting the demand for manure leaves and that the ryots must either learn to grow green manure crops for themselves or must take to other measures. Government, however, were not inclined to accept the Board's conclusions without further investigation, and accordingly appointed a committee consisting of Forest and Agricultural officers to examine the question whether any of the trees or plants yielding manure leaf can, without detriment to forest interests, be grown by the Forest department for supply to the ryots at a reasonable price.

5. The committee met at Madura on the 3rd and 4th March 1911. Its conclusions were—

(1) that the Agricultural department has shown by experiments that much better crops can be grown with the aid of green manuring crops raised on the land itself and ploughed in, than by the application of tree leaves;

(2) that in order to induce ryots to raise green manuring crops the price of green leaves removed from forests should be raised to a figure approximating to the market value of the leaves, which should be fixed for the Madura district at Rs. 3 a cart-load;

(3) that the Forest department could render more assistance to the ryots by growing and supplying seed for green manure plants than by attempting to meet the demand for green manure by allowing the destruction of the forests.

6. Government accepted the conclusions of the committee generally and ordered that in future the functions of the Forest department must be mainly limited to the production and supply of seed for green manure leaves and that the seigniorage on green leaf manure should be raised from 5 annas to 3 rupees per cart-load and that these orders should apply *mutatis mutandis* to all districts.

7. The Board, in communicating these orders, called upon Collectors of other districts where leaf manure was sold to propose a rate corresponding to Rs. 3 fixed for Madura. The Collector of North Arcot proposed Rs. 2, but the Conservator raised it to Rs. 3, the same rate as was fixed for South Arcot, and this rate was approved by the Board. With a view, however, to avoid undue severity by raising the seigniorage rate suddenly from 5 annas to Rs. 3, especially in districts where the ryots had not time to obtain seed and grow green manure crops, the Board subsequently introduced a scale of reduced rates, directing that the new rates should hold good for a year subject to the submission of a report by 1st January 1913 on the effect the new rates produced upon removals and the extent to which other forms of green manure or seed for raising green manure crops might be available in each district. The rate thus fixed for North Arcot was Rs. 1—vide B.P. No 65, dated 29th March 1912.

8. In its review on the Forest Administration during 1911–12 the Board, while remarking that the experiments made in Guntur, East Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Madura in growing *Sesbania aculeata* for the distribution of seed to ryots proved a

failure, observed that the plants useful as green manure crops grow well upon agricultural land but are quite unsuited to forest lands, and that the proper agency for the production and distribution of seed of these crops and demonstrating their value was not the Forest department but the Agricultural. The Government agreed in the Board's view and ordered that the production and distribution of seed should in future be left to the Agricultural department.

9. On a consideration of the reports received in response to B.P. No. 85, dated 29th March 1912, the Board fixed the seigniorage rate for North and South Vellore divisions at Rs. 1-8-0 per cart-load as proposed by the Collector. The Board, at the same time, expressed disappointment at the slow progress made by ryots in growing green manure crops from their own lands.

10. In 1917 a further step was taken in North Arcot. The Conservator, Southern Circle (Mr. P. M. Lushington) represented to the Board that many reserved forests in the South and West Vellore divisions were ruined as a result of the pernicious practice of removing green manure leaves, and strongly urged the stoppage of issue of permits from 1917-18 in both the divisions.

11. The Board called for a report from the Collector. The latter (Mr. J. N. Roy), while deploring the considerable damage caused to the forests by those who enter them on the pretext of removing green manure, thought that the absolute closure of reserves against removal of green manure would be drastic and suggested a further increase of the seigniorage rates as the only course open in the circumstances.

12. After a careful consideration of the statistics showing the very small extent to which the ryots were really benefited by the supply of manure leaves from forests, and the damage to the forests involved thereby, the Board agreed with the Conservator and ordered that removal of leaf should be stopped in the reserves of the South and West Vellore divisions with effect from 1st July 1917. Hardly three months later, there was an interpellation in the Legislative Council meeting of February 1918, whether Government would consider the question of reducing seigniorage rates on manure leaf. Government promised inquiry and called for a report from the Board. Meanwhile, Mr. Lushington asked for the protection of manure leaf collection in North Vellore division also, in the same manner as has been done in the case of South and West Vellore divisions. His chief grounds were that those reserves had also been overworked for manure leaf, and that almost all the forests in Wandiwash, Chayyar, Arkonam and Walaja taluks had been placed in class V for panchayat management while in the remaining two taluks of Vellore and Gudiyattam ryots themselves have grown manure leaf crops as a substitute for manure leaves. The Collector this time supported the Conservator's request.

13. The Board agreed with the Conservator and reported to Government to that effect stating that steps would be taken completely to close the reserves in the remaining districts also and that it was not, therefore, possible to consider the request of the Honourable Member. The Government recorded the report.

14. It will thus be seen that absolute closure of forests against the removal of green manure was the result of a slow process, introduced after a gradual increase of the seigniorage rates from 5 annas to Re. 1, Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 3 so as to approximate to the market value of the leaf removed, and after the Board was fully convinced that the removal of manure leaves was absolutely incompatible with protection. Government acquiesced in this view.

15. It is against these orders that the ryots now complain. They allege that the gradual increase of seigniorage fees and the eventual closure of reserves to manure leaf cutting has been most detrimental to their interests and that the reserves should be thrown open for the purpose under the permit system which is still in force in the neighbouring district of Chittoor.

16. I have called for a report from the local officers on the subject. Their suggestions to ease the situation and my views thereon are set out below.

The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, puts forward two suggestions, viz., (i) that in Polur and Tiruvannamalai taluks ryots may raise manure leaf plants on their wet lands where, after the first crop, the lands lie fallow for the rest of the year and (ii) that the removal of manure leaves should be permitted from the fuel coupes of the year under working, the fuel contractors issuing permits for such removal from coupes in which fellings are in progress.

The first suggestion is one for the ryots themselves to practise. The seed will have to be provided by the Agricultural department. In regard to the second suggestion, I know that, as a matter of fact, removal of manure leaves from fuel coupes under working is permitted everywhere, but it is no answer to the demand. The coupe contractor collects his coolies and cuts his coupes very often at a time when the village has no use for leaf manure.

17. The District Forest Officer, North Vellore, points out that ryots are not entirely dependent on the forests for obtaining manure for their crop, that if their requirements are to be fully met, one-third of the forests of Vellore and Gudiyattam taluks alone will have to be sacrificed. That the ryots do not depend upon the forests for their supply of manure leaf is amply proved by the fact that in these two taluks only a small percentage of the ryots' requirements (9·8 per cent in the former and 3·7 per cent in the latter taluk) was met from the forests during the period when the seigniorage fees were Re. 1 or Re. 1-8-0 per cart-load.

18. Besides, experiments actually conducted in 1917 in the North Vellore division have shown that on an average a block of 5 acres will yield about 3 cart-loads of leaf manure. At the minimum requirements of two cart-loads of leaf per acre, the Forest department should set apart 10 acres of reserve for every 3 acres of wet land. At this rate, the complete reination of

the forests to meet the ryots' demand for green manure will not take very long. I shall deal with this aspect of the question more fully when submitting my report on the general question of removal of green manure leaves from Government reserves, and the growing of leaves by ryots on their own land as a substitute. I am awaiting reply from the Collector of Trichinopoly on this question before submitting the joint report due from me and the Director of Agriculture.

19. The District Forest Officer, North Vellore, suggests that a responsible body of ryots should be made to realize that the practice of cutting manure leaves is incompatible with real protection of forests and that the introduction of the forest village system will teach them this much-needed lesson. I am not hopeful. The resolutions of a body of ryots would not influence the opinions of the community as a whole.

20. The Collector of North Arcot is of opinion that unless the forests are to be sacrificed it is imperative that the present restrictions should be maintained and that the remedy lies not in going back on the present policy but in giving increased facilities for obtaining artificial manures in larger quantities and in encouraging the growth of leguminous or other crops of manurial value.

21. The whole question is a very difficult one. There is no reason why a forest should not be managed for the supply of leaf-manure as for any other forest produce. The real difficulties in this case are that so long as the ryots can resort to the forest for leaf manure they will make no effort to grow it for themselves; that the forests already have to bear a very heavy burden of demands for grazing, fuel and timber, and cannot bear the additional tax; and that even if the forests are solely devoted to the supply of green manure they could not supply a tithe of the enormous demands where there are large areas of cultivation in the neighbourhood. We have to try and devise some alternative method and that subject will be dealt with in the joint report which the Director of Agriculture and myself have shortly to submit to Government.

22. The other request preferred by the ryots' deputation is the removal of restrictions on grazing, all the reserves being thrown open for the purpose. Reference is invited to G.O. Mis. No. 388, Revenue, dated 17th September 1918, in which Government sanctioned the enhancement of fees from 3 to 8 annas per cow unit in the North Vellore division after due consideration of the grazing problems in the division. As the District Forest Officer points out, the forests have been over-grazed in the past and some of the reserves have been closed to grazing in order to afford them the much-needed rest and to give the ryots an opportunity of getting rid of their useless cattle.

23. The District Forest Officer quotes figures to show that out of 293,329 acres of forest land in the division, only 38,523 acres or 13·1 per cent are in class V reserves, where grazing is possible, and the whole of this extent is under panchayat management. As for the rest of the area, the District Forest Officer reports that the areas closed are too steep to be easily accessible, or the existing growth and soil conditions are such that any further grazing thereon will be seriously detrimental to their existence.

24. In the South Vellore division all the reserves except regeneration coupes are now open to grazing. In the Tiruvannamalai range most of the class V reserves are under panchayat management while in other reserves of this range the forest village system has been in force from 1st July 1919. Under this scheme the ryots are allowed free grazing for their 'necessary' cattle in return for the successful protection of the forests, while the 'surplus' and 'Foreign cattle' are licensed to graze at 8 annas and Re. 1 per cow unit respectively, the number of cattle to be allowed grazing being fixed with reference to the possibility of each reserve.

In the remaining two ranges, Polur and Sastavasal, excepting in small portions the ordinary rules are still in force. The District Forest Officer considers that the ryots can have no real grievance in the matter of grazing in this division.

25. The Collector apparently agrees with the District Forest Officer. He states that the grazing problem is to be solved by increased stall-feeding and by a greater care of grazing grounds.

26. I see no reason to differ from the opinions of the local officers and the true answer to the deputation's memorial is that acquiescence in their demands would involve the gradual disappearance of the Government forests.

27. The Director of Agriculture has seen this report and accepted it.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 101 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1920, page 100 supra.]

List showing the names of Panchamas nominated by Government to the various local bodies in the Presidency.

Name of the local body.		Name of the Panchama.
District Board—	Guntur	M.B.By. M. Jayyadan Garu.
,,	Madura	,, Palaniyandi Kathan Samban Avargal.
		,, Palani Ramalinga Samban Avargal.
,,	Nellore	,, D. Adivayya Garu.
,,	Salem	,, Kali Mari Avargal.
,,	South Arcot	,, G. Dowanayagam Avargal
,,	Trichinopoly	,, M. Balakrishnan Avargal.
Municipality—	Adoni	,, Pedda Sangapuramayya Garu.
,,	Bellary	,, R. Annaswami Pillai Garu.
,,	Cannanore	,, Kootumoth Kayaleriun Kunhan Avargal.
,,	Coonoor	,, R. T. Kesavan Avargal.
,,	Chingleput	,, Narain Kathan Avargal
,,	Cuddalore	,, P. S. Krishna Samban Avargal.
,,	Ellore	,, N. Devendrudu Garu.
,,	Kumbakonam	,, K. Ponnuswami Nayanar Avargal
,,	Mannargudi	,, K. P. Kolandavelu Nayanar Avargal.
,,	Mayavaram	,, Pavadai Chinnatambi Avargal.
,,	Negapatam	,, S. Arthur Samuel Thangamuttu Avargal.
,,	Rajahmundry	,, K. Venkatramayya Garu.
,,	Salem	,, M. Perumal Boyan Avargal.
,,	Srirangam	,, Ammavasai Muppan Avargal.
,,	Srivilliputtur	,, V. Virabhadra Kudumban Avargal.
,,	Tinnevelly	,, S. Muniyandi Samban Avargal.
,,	Tiruvannamalai ..	,, Pachaiyappa Adimulam Avargal.
		,, V. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal
,,	Vellore	,, V. R. Srinivasalu Pillai Avargal.
,,	Ootacamund	,, P. Sundaram Pillai Avargal.
,,	Vizianagram	,, P. Narasimham Garu.
,,	Coimbatore	,, Rangaswami Vinayyan Avargal.
,,	Palni	,, Irula Kudumban Avargal.
,,	Repalle	,, Kankanala Rattam Garu.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT then announced that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1920—14th August 1920.
The Madras Town Planning Act, 1920—25th August 1920.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY announced the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

(a) Regarding the Madras Elementary Education Bill, 1920.

(i) From M.R.Ry. V. T. Duraiswami Ayyar, Landholder and Merchant, Valavanur, South Arcot district, dated the 15th August 1920.
(ii) From M.R.Ry. M. V. V. B Ramalingam Pantulu, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Berhampur, dated August 1920.

(b) Regarding the Malgeni Rent Enhancement Bill, 1920.

From M.R.Ry. K. Subbayya Hegdey, Landlord, Karkal taluk, South Kanara, dated August 1920.

(c) Regarding the Madras Local Boards Bill, 1920.

(i) From M.R.Ry. V. T. Duraiswami Ayyar, Landholder and Merchant, Valavanur, South Arcot district, dated the 15th August 1920.
(ii) From M.R.Ry. K. C. Srivenkatayan Raja, President, Kerala Janmi Sabah, dated 18th September 1920.
(iii) From Raja K. C Manuvedan Raja, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Kottakal, Malabar, and certain others, dated September 1920.

(d) Regarding the Madras Village Panchayat Bill, 1920.

(i) From M R Ry V. T. Duraiswami Ayyar, Landholder and Merchant, Valavanur, South Arcot district, dated the 15th August 1920.
(ii) From M.R Ry. P Narayana Reddi, Yellanur, Anantapur district, dated the 19th August 1920.
(iii) From the Honorary Secretary, Young Men's Village Association, Hanumapuram, Bellary district, dated the 26th August 1920.

(2) The SECRETARY reported that no re-appropriation of Rs 50,000 and over had been sanctioned since the meeting of the Legislative Council in August 1920.

REVISED AGENDA.

The SECRETARY also reported that, under rule 10, His Excellency the Governor had since issued an agenda admitting under rule 8 two fresh sets of amendments to Madras Local Boards Bill and the Madras Village Panchayat Bill under instructions from the Government of India and that a revised agenda had been printed and placed on the Table.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency : It is my mournful duty to move :—

'That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of the Hon'ble Raja Sri Ravu Venkata Kumara Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, and its deep sympathy with his father, the Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E., and the other members of his family be placed on record and conveyed to them.'

" Your Excellency, the death of one of our members is always a sorrowful event ; in this particular case it is so very much more sorrowful because the member snatched away was beginning what promised to be a most useful career in the public life of his country. The late Raja of Bobbili held office for a term of three years as a Member of this Council—from November 1916 to November 1919, and last year he was re-appointed by Your Excellency to the present Council The Raja took an intelligent interest in the debates of this Council, notably in regard to matters educational and matters pertaining to the administration of landed estates. I am sure that the sympathy of all Members will go out to his much bereaved father, the Maharaja of Bobbili, who was for several years a Member of this Council and who sat here as the first Indian Member of the Executive Council. It must be a source of great sorrow to

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; the Raja of Pithapuram; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

the Maharaja in his old days to see his son snatched away, a son on whom he relied so greatly to relieve him of his burdens during the last years of his life. Our sympathy will go also to the other members of his family. With these words I beg to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Your Excellency, I wish to associate myself with the words which have fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar. The loss which the zemindari community has sustained by the demise of the late Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili is very great indeed. He, as has been said by the Honourable Member, took an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the Council and especially in matters which concerned the zemindari community in particular. Unfortunately, during the latter part of his life, he was, owing to failing health, unable to take active part in the Council. That he was nominated by the Government for a second time is proof that he enjoyed the confidence of the Government and I knew that he was taking much interest in the people. He received good education under a European tutor and he went to England more than once. He was a man of fine literary taste and he was a very good artist. In fact he was considered to be one of the best in India as a photographer. In this connexion, Your Excellency, we zemindars feel very much for the poor father who has sustained such a great loss and which must affect him considerably. When the Raja lost his mother, while he was a few days old, the present Maharaja of Bobbili himself, it seems, had brought up the child, and therefore the loss must be all the more severe to the poor old Maharaja."

The resolution was put to the Council and carried unanimously, the members standing.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IMPARTIBLE ESTATES ACT, 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Before we come to the next business I wish to say to the Honourable Member (the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju) that I suppose he is aware that there is no possibility of getting through this Bill during the life of this Council, but if he desires to ventilate particular matters with regard to it I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I am fully aware that by asking the permission of this Council to move the Bill which will be discussed only in the next Council it would only serve the purpose of expressing the feelings about that matter so that the Government may be induced to ascertain the views of the zamindars and the members of the junior branches so as to see whether any help is necessary in that connexion. And I am also cognizant of the fact that as advised by Your Excellency on the last occasion we need not discuss the details of the provisions, but it is enough if we have to place the object of the Bill and the main principles underlying it. As to the object of the Bill my reference will be very brief, because the main underlying principle is that the junior branches of the Impartible Estate holders are entitled to have the right of maintenance recognized. This would not have happened but for the fact that Their Lordships of the Privy Council in a recent decision have come to the conclusion that unless it is established by the custom and usage in the country or in the family these persons are not entitled for maintenance beyond the first degree, that is, brothers and the sons of the father of the first generation. That view is against the opinion generally entertained by the Hindus about impartible estates. I am advised by some of the zamindars and also members of the junior branches thought it necessary to bring it to the notice of the public and to the notice of the Government the desirability of introducing statutory provision for creating an obligation on the part of the estate holders to provide maintenance for these people. In this connexion I might state that when the Impartible Estates Act was enacted by this Government the impartible estate holders were in the same predicament. Then also Their Lordships of the Privy Council said that every impartible estate holder as absolute owner of the property is entitled to alienate the property as he pleased unless it was the custom as established that the estate is inalienable. The Government thought on the earnest representation of the zamindars that it is so very difficult to establish in a court of justice the question of immemorial usage for several generations and it would be costly and sometimes though true not possible to avoid such a contingency; and to preserve these ancient estates the Government have wisely rescued them from that predicament and enacted originally in the year 1902 and continued in the year 1903 and subsequently in the year 1904. That the members of the junior branches have been regarded as entitled for maintenance goes without saying, because I have not as yet heard from any source whatever though I have circulated my Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons to almost all the zamindars and the impartible estate holders and also other persons. The only objection I have received in private communications to me is with reference to some detailed provisions whether they should be provided for all sapindas or whether it should be confined to coparceners with their sons, grandsons and great grandsons; and the other objection is whether we have to limit the sum total of maintenance charges to one-twelfth or to one-sixteenth. Even in the circular issued by the Association of Zamindars there is such a custom. But what they wanted to state is that when the Privy Council stated that unless established in a court of justice you cannot by virtue of being a grandson or great grandson of the original proprietor be entitled to maintenance, why should legislature provide any statutory obligation about the zamindars. My answer would be to say with reference to their predicament, as I have mentioned before, and the practice of maintaining the members of the junior branches in spite of the decision of the Privy Council goes on in various zamindari families

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; the President ; the Raja of Ramnad ; Mr. Davidson.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

where several of the members are provided either with lands or maintenance from time to time, I do not wish to take up the Council's time much further because the main principle is whether we have to provide statutory obligation on the part of the estate holders to provide maintenance to the junior branches, how many we have to provide, in what form we have to provide, whether any limit should be imposed with reference to these charges or whether it should be left to the executive or administrative charge or to courts to determine. These are matters of detail which should be settled and modified as is acceptable to the members when they discuss the provision of the Bill.

"At present I may be excused for quoting one or two extracts from the letters of certain zamindars in order to strengthen my argument. The Hon'ble the Raja of Parlakimedi who unfortunately on account of some inconvenience is not able to be present communicated to me that the recent decision of the Privy Council being so contrary to the accepted notions of Hindus certainly deserved to be nullified by statutes such as that proposed. With reference to details he suggested that we should enforce maintenance to four degrees only and that the total maintenance to be disbursed should never exceed one-sixteenth of the income of the estate. Similarly the Maharaja of Bobbili also in a long note stated that it was the practice for the owners of impartible estates to make a suitable provision for their sons. The Maharaja went a step further and said that all the male descendants should be maintained out of the income of the estate. He suggested that in order to have the support of all the zamindars it would be better to limit maintenance to four degrees. On the main principle he agrees that this is a desirable measure that ought to be introduced. Under these circumstances I appeal to all Honourable Members to give me leave to introduce the Bill when a suitable occasion arises. I beg permission for leave to introduce the Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable Member move for leave to introduce his Bill?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Yes. Your Excellency, I do."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I must tell my honourable friend that I cannot see any practical value in asking for leave to introduce it when in a few months' time if he so feels inclined and if he gets returned for his particular constituency he will have to ask for leave to introduce it again."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Accepting His Excellency's suggestion is it possible for me to expect that the Government in the meanwhile will refer the matter to the zamindars for an expression of their views?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"My honourable friend must be very clear that before long this Government and this Council will expire. We will do what we can in the way of making inquiries and trying to ascertain the views of zamindars. But I would suggest to my honourable friend that if he is very anxious about this particular matter it would be really more desirable for him to leave it over until the reformed Government and the new Councils are formed and then it would be wise and well to attack the new Minister or the Executive Councillor of Government who is responsible for this particular matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I accept the suggestion of Your Excellency hoping that whatever that is possible will be done by the Government."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask Your Excellency whether Government will call for the opinion of the zamindars on this Bill or on the principle of making provision for the maintenance of junior members? Government may not be anxious about this particular matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the Honourable Member has any authority to suggest what is in the mind of the Madras Government before they express it."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I am only anxious that it should not appear that the Government are keen over this matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"He may rely on it that the Government will not commit themselves to any point of view."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I thank Your Excellency for the assurance."

With permission of His Excellency the President the motion was withdrawn.

THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Your Excellency, I rise to move that the full operation of Rules 41 and 47 of the Council Business rules be suspended in order to admit of our taking into immediate consideration the report of the Select Committee which I presented to this Council in August last.

"Rule 41 requires that the report of the Select Committee shall be published in certain languages and Rule 47 requires that the report shall not be taken into consideration until the expiry of 21 clear days from such publication. It is necessary to ask for the partial suspension of Rule 41, because a small portion—I ought not to say a *small* portion—but a portion of the Select Committee's report, namely, the minutes of dissent, has not been published at all in Oriya.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson ; the Advocate-General ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; the President ; Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

It is necessary to ask for the suspension of Rule 47, because the Malayalam, Hindustani and Oriya translations—in the case of Oriya exclusive of the minutes of dissent—were published only on the 14th and 21st of this month, that is to say, 21 clear days have not expired. The English report was published on the 26th July, the Tamil translation on the 4th September and the Telugu and the Kanarese translations on the 7th September. In the case of these four languages there is no need for suspension."

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" I second it "

The motion was put to the Council and carried.

The Bill was then taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2.

Clauses 1 and 2 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju :—

In sub-clause (i), after the word 'prescribed' *insert* the words 'by the school committee constituted by the local authority subject to the rules and orders of the Educational Department of Local Government.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Will it not be better Your Excellency, that the question of the school committee is taken up after we have discussed the other provisions of the Bill I think it will be convenient for the Government to postpone the consideration of it till we dispose of the other provisions of the Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Member has put down the amendment under a particular clause, I think he might go on with it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" May I rise and say that the Government are perfectly ready at once to deal with the underlying substance of the Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju's amendments Nos. 14 and 20, namely, the constitution of a 'school committee'. We are quite willing to discuss that issue in connexion with the definition of school committee in amendment No 2 "

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" My suggestion is that the amendment should be by adding the words ' by the school committee constituted by the local authority subject to the rules and orders of the Educational Department of Local Government.' Will it have any meaning or value if a school committee is allowed under the other provisions ? Therefore, when I suggested the other provisions in other parts of the Bill I stated that an amendment should be made in clause 3 to the above effect. Therefore we have first of all to settle whether we want ' a district educational council ' or ' school committee ' and whether the ' school committee' should be confined to municipalities or to be extended to local and rural areas."

The Hon'ble the Rev E. M. MACPHAIL :—" I support the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's suggestion. It is better to settle at once whether we are going to have an *ad hoc* body or not. If this is settled a very large number of the amendments will disappear. Somehow or other we should first settle the general principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I support the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatpati Raju's suggestion to postpone the consideration of this definition until we settle the substantive amendments on paper. The substantive amendment as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail is whether we shall have an *ad hoc* body or we shall have a school committee appointed by the Local Government. This and consequential amendments, Your Excellency, ought to follow the substantive amendment and it is not quite fair to allow a discussion of these substantive matters in a casual manner."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I quite see the difficulty with regard to this matter. We have got to decide the main question and I shall be perfectly prepared if Honourable Members will agree to take the Honourable Member's first amendment under Chapter II to omit the whole chapter which would raise the main question, on the clear understanding that after the decision whatever it may be the Honourable Members would agree that all consequential amendments should lapse."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" That will apply only to 2 and 3. I think amendment on clause 3 may be discussed."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" The several issues cannot well all be raised on any one amendment If we decide to omit Chapter II, we must consider what should take its place. The first alternative proposal is what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju has brought forward, that is, the constitution of school committees, but there are other alternatives. The issue of the ' school committee ' would, if necessary, be raised on amendment No 2, but perhaps it would be more convenient if we began with amendment No. 14, and after that took up the amendments numbered 16, 18, 17 and 18. In view therefore of the obvious advantage of getting rid of major propositions in the first instance, with Your Excellency's permission, I will move that rule 42

(Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

of the business rules be suspended. Rule 49 requires that proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and that when moved they shall be considered in the order of the clauses to which they relate."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The question is whether rule 49 may be suspended."

The motion was put to the vote and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Now let us clear away any suggestions that have been made regarding the main question before we go on to anything else. We will start with amendment No. 14."

Chapter II.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

14. *Omit* **the whole chapter.**

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, the importance of this amendment is made clear by so many as five gentlemen who have given notice of the same amendment. That shows the strength of opinion against the creation of such an *ad hoc* body as the district educational council. I may be permitted to state that though the other provinces have attempted to introduce similar provision none of them have thought of introducing any such new body as it is proposed in this province. I do not think that it is an improvement but I may venture to say that it is only a reactionary suggestion because when the Government are prepared to extend local self-government and create municipalities, district boards, taluk boards, village panchayats and village unions with larger franchise, even going to the length of conferring manhood suffrage as noticed in the Village Panchayats Bill, I ask why such an independent body should be created for this purpose. My suggestion is that it is rather a belated provision to be introduced in this measure because in these days when we can deal with local self-government and questions regarding the improvement of sanitation and various other objects we can deal with the question of education. This case which mainly concerns primary education can very well be entrusted to these local bodies. My submission is that as it is, it is admitted that the present system of primary education is defective. Even as late as the year 1901 the authors of the Census Report condemned it. Afterwards in 1918 the Government of India stated that primary education is not at all satisfactory and they even went so far as to say that further extension would be useless. Under these circumstances, would it not be better for the Government, who are entrusting so many duties to the local bodies and in whom they have so much confidence, to entrust it to them? Can they not trust these people to manage education which is their chief concern? I can very well state that, if the existing system has given satisfaction, it may very well be asked 'why do you want to create an exception.' It is admitted that the present system of education is bad. I do not think why an innovation cannot be made by entrusting it to the people who understand the real difficulties of the matter. My Lord, one of the chief difficulties of having any body other than these bodies is that they only know perfectly well what they are and why people who join in large numbers drop immediately. They drop because you are not making sufficient provision in order to make it attractive. All these things, by municipalities in municipal areas and by district boards in district board areas, can be very well attended to and they can suggest various things. Instead of this 'educational council' we can appoint as it is done in other countries 'school committees'. In 'school committees' it is not necessary that we should confine ourselves to the members of that body, but in the amendments which I subsequently propose I suggest to bring in a larger number to represent all interests (missionary, minority Muhammadan and Panchama interests). If these are provided for, why should there be any difficulty for the Government in entrusting it to the local authorities, who will, I believe, appoint committees to deal with these subjects. I hope the Government will reconsider this aspect of the case with reference to the management of education which the Government propose to make a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment, because I have sent in a similar amendment, No. 17 on the paper. The first question that arises for consideration at the hands of the Council is whether there is any necessity for the creation of a new body like the district educational council. I am quite aware that it is not proposed by the enactment of this clause to take away any of the existing powers of the district board. I am quite alive to that aspect of the question. It is proposed to devolve some of the powers which have hitherto been exercised by the educational authorities in favour of this new Council, but the question still remains whether district boards, which have already been in existence for a long time in this country and which have shown marked success in their working, are or are not proper authorities to be entrusted with these powers. Your Excellency, we shall consider the question of entrusting these new powers to the district boards. It may be said that district boards, as they are now constituted, are not fully representative of all the interests which ought to be consulted in matters educational. It might be stated, for instance, that the mission bodies who are largely responsible for the spread of primary education in this country are not likely to be represented there. They are not necessary there. It may be urged that it may be necessary to bring in on these new bodies representatives of managers and teachers, for instance, and it may also be urged that there will be other interests which may not be represented on the board. To these my reply would be that the present Local Boards Bill provides

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. M. C. Raja)*

for the appointment of 'standing committees' and the appointment of outsiders on these committees. That is a very salutary provision. When we form a 'standing committee', the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju may call it a 'school committee' it is a statutory committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I rise to a point of order. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's proposal is that school committees should be constituted by the local authority. Mr Siva Rao who has risen to support his proposal has himself given notice of an amendment of a different character and is now proceeding to justify that amendment. Local authority, as defined in this Bill, means a taluk board or a municipal council. But Mr. Siva Rao is proposing to bring in the district board. It seems to me that if on one amendment we attempt to discuss two or three propositions which are mutually inconsistent we shall be heading straight for confusion. I think we must endeavour to confine the discussion to Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment, viz., that the district educational council be replaced by a school committee constituted by the local authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know Your Excellency, whether the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson says, there is only such amendment before this Council? The amendment is to omit the whole chapter."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The school committee is defined by the same Honourable Member in his earlier amendment No. 2 and he proposes to omit chapter II because he wishes to introduce school committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That is not the thing which is now under consideration."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M MACPHAIL:—"The only point under discussion is the question whether there is to be or not to be an *ad hoc* body."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I see a difficulty with regard to this. However, as a result of this general discussion we are going to decide 'yes or no' with regard to it. If the decision is in the affirmative, then I think it will be agreed that all other amendments on the main question will go out altogether. We will have a main discussion and a final decision. Any Honourable Member can put forward his proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON:—"If it is agreed that the rejection of amendment No. 14 carries with it the rejection of all consequential amendments proposing substitutes for the *ad hoc* council, that will certainly simplify matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I may be permitted to submit that I want to delete the whole chapter. I have proposed an amendment later on which is not consequential."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If it is agreed that this general discussion is to decide the question whether there is to be an *ad hoc* body or not and if the decision is in favour of the *ad hoc* body, all other amendments for other forms of educational authority will go out."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My Honourable friend's difficulty is only imaginary. There is still a district council. We may limit its jurisdiction to any particular area."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"All I have got to say is that if Honourable Members wish to bring up alternative schemes one by one, my Honourable colleague is perfectly right that we must restrict ourselves to particular forms of amendment. But if it is agreed to have a general discussion, there must be a final decision as to whether there is to be an *ad hoc* body or not. Then I should rule out any alternative suggestions. On this discussion I would say that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's scheme which he has put forward would be discussed now and nothing else, and then we will go on with other schemes."

The Hon'ble Mr T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Then may we take it, Your Excellency, that we are going to discuss amendment No. 20 along with amendment No. 14, because I understand that this suggestion is put forth by my Honourable friend Mr Venkatapati Raju."

The Hon'ble Mr M C RAJA:—"If we are going to consider the omission of the chapter as a whole and we decide upon its omission, the rest of the amendments will as a consequence fall through *ipso facto*. If, even after the amendment No. 14 has fallen through, we are going to discuss all the other amendments, I do not see any purpose will be served."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the position is perfectly clear. If Honourable Members who have tabled on the paper two alternative propositions wish to bring them one by one, I am willing to accept them provided that every consequential amendment with regard to each of these alternative propositions goes out after the question is decided on each. If in this particular instance amendment No. 14 is negatived, then all the consequential amendments will go."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"What about amendment No. 74".

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is all right."

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Subba Rao.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I think that all we have to consider in connexion with this amendment is whether it is necessary to have these two bodies. I quite agree that if this amendment, is voted against, all consequential amendments fall to the ground. I may be allowed to continue. I was telling, just by way of illustration, without considering the question how is it necessary to have these new bodies—I was telling the Honourable Members of the house—that the present bodies are quite good enough for the purpose. But I was not putting them as a substantial proposition to the council. I was telling that instead of having two new bodies we may utilise the present bodies or standing committees or the school committees of the same. In my view it is not necessary to create *ad hoc* councils. Looking to the provisions of this chapter, it provides for the nomination or for the appointment of Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Schools on this council. We have these officers now on the taluk boards. Nextly, it also provides for the election of two or three representatives of the taluk board on this council. So there won't be any necessity for the creation of these new bodies. Then it provides for the representation of some of the private bodies doing educational work and it also provides for the representation of manager teachers as they are called. But all these interests we may very well have represented in the present bodies as they are. If my proposal is carried, we may have all these interests represented in the standing committees of the district board or in any school committees appointed in any other manner. Referring to the analagous provisions in England, for the present, under the New Act, it is the county councils that exercise these powers, and I see no reason whatever why we should deviate from such a precedent in this country. As regards these powers, in the district board there was a persistent agitation that the functions of these boards should be broadened and a feeling that their powers should be enlarged as much as possible. In such a state of things, it is highly desirable that the present bodies should be developed and they should be brought to exercise these powers. Accordig to the scheme, it is the local authority that raises the taxation and it is but desirable that those authorities were entrusted with the powers of the new councils, known as the district educational councils. One other consideration is that it is the common opinion that the spread of education should largely be in the hands of non-official Indians. Looking to the provisions of the Bill—most of its objectionable provisions have been taken away by the Select Committee—but even now it provides that the District Collector shall be the ex officio member of the District Educational Council, and it is open to the Governor in Council to appoint him as a President. It looks like an official body and it is very essential in the interests of the country that education should remain largely in the hands of non-official Indians. Besides, it is within everybody's knowledge that it is a transferred subject. It is highly undesirable that any such body should be presided over by an official or that there should be official influence felt inside it. With these words, Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"Your Excellency will permit me first of all to say that we are sorry for the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes because he was taking a lot of interest in this Education Bill, and at the same time I welcome the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve because it was he who did the spade work in the conference that was held in 1917, and in fact his note was made the basis of a draft Bill and the present Bill is but the result of his endeavours. I hope that he has become more sympathetic and that in the tussle we will have with him, he will sympathise with us and see that many of our amendments are carried out.

"As to the amendment, Your Excellency, I am sorry I cannot support it. It was said, Your Excellency, that in other provinces this *ad hoc* body was not thought of or was not agreed to in the several Acts which were passed. But I do find that there is much difference, for instance, in the United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919. The preamble says that it is expedient to provide for the extension of primary education in municipalities and that the aforesaid object is to enable them to introduce compulsory primary education in all municipalities of United Provinces. That is the point which I wish to emphasize in this discussion. Then coming to the Bombay Act I of 1918, it also says 'this Act may be called the Bombay Primary Education 'District Municipalities Act, 1918'. It refers only to the provisions of the District Municipalities Act. Then coming to the Central Provinces Primary Education Act, 1920, there too 'local authority' means 'a cantonment committe, a municipal committee, a committe of a notified area constituted under section 169 of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, a district council, an independent local board, or such local board as may be declared by the local Government to be a local authority.' In fact all these Acts go to show that the district board area or the district board members alone with co-opted members are not the persons who are to look after the educational policy. Therefore, the reason given by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju does not, I submit, hold good in the present case. In the case of the district board, I submit, Your Excellency, that the interests of the district board, are not confined to education only; they have a number of duties under the Local Boards Act other than education to look after and it is not possible for a district board as a whole to take so much interest as any specialized body with experts on it would look after the educational policy. I think in a district board the members will be fewer who take much interest in educational matters. It is therefore better that we must have a district council with persons who will take lively interest in such matters.

"Then, the district board no doubt consists of members of local boards, but they are chosen now not because that they have taken special interest in educational matters but because they take interest generally in all matters. That is another reason why it is much better to have a separate *ad hoc* body than the district board. Of course I yield to none in any way reducing or minimising the influence, the importance, or the utility of the district board. I would like to

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Macphail.)*

see that there is no duplication of authorities unnecessarily but the district board should as far as possible be entrusted with a larger number of duties. But my difficulty, Your Excellency, is that for various reasons it will not be possible for the district board or the same body with co-opted members to look after the interest of education generally. For instance, in a district there are various interests. The boards are running only six to seven thousand schools in the presidency; the missionary bodies run as many; and private managed schools are a good number consisting nearly of three times that number. Under these circumstances it is not possible that the district board alone, or with a few co-opted members, will be able to look after all the interests as other interests would question their impartiality in such a matter. If we look to the provisions of the Bill, I am sure that the members of the district and the taluk boards will at any rate, if not predominate, at least have a strong voice in the council that is being constituted under the Bill. I may also state here that the district board really is not the body that is looking after the elementary education; it is the taluk board that looks after the elementary education, the district board looking after the secondary education. If we look into the provisions of the constitution of the council (clause 5), Your Excellency will see that the District Collector is one of the members and then the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools are the other two members. The district board will elect another two members and every local authority will be entitled to elect such number of persons as may be prescribed to represent it on the district education council. Then taking into consideration the fact that taluk board will be represented by one member and each municipal council will also be represented by another member, that would bring us to an average of about six members for taluk boards and about two to three on behalf of municipalities. If there are to be three to six more members who will be nominated to represent the various interests, the missionary, the teachers association and so on, we will have not less than nine members representing the different boards out of a total of 15 or 18. So I submit, Your Excellency, the members will be able to take a very great interest, an interest which will be heard because of their preponderating voice in the deliberations of the council. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that the local boards may feel shy and may not try to co-operate with the district councils. I should think that we are more or less looking at each other with some jealousy. The right principle in such matters is to unite and co-operate for the good of a particular matter rather than feel that our prestige is gone or that we should not co-operate. Our aim ought to be that we must learn what a corporate life is. Therefore, I submit, Your Excellency, that the reasons for having a separate *ad hoc* body are more numerous and the advantages much more important than the disadvantages.

"At the informal meeting held on the 10th November 1917 the majority of the members were for an *ad hoc* body. I do not know whether it will help us very much to quote or give any reasons from this confidential papers but I should think, that the conclusion that was arrived at after a very long discussion was that a separate *ad hoc* body is the one that was recommended to that conference. With these few remarks I wish to take my seat."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, in supporting the amendment I do not wish for one moment to make any reflection in regard to local self-government as to suggest that gentlemen who are on taluk boards and district boards are not all that they ought to be. But at the same time I do feel very strongly that it is of great importance that we should have an *ad hoc* body to deal with education, primary education. In fact my chief objection to this Bill is that the *ad hoc* body does not have sufficient powers. I should like to see it endowed with greater powers than it possesses. Now the matter is one which some Honourable Members have tried to settle once for all by citing the example of England. As I have once or twice pointed out in this Council it is a very interesting phenomenon that sometimes the example of England is cited as one that we ought to follow while at other times it is said that we ought not to follow it because conditions are so different in India from what they are in England.

"Now in regard to educational authorities in England, when the Bill of 1870 was brought in it was necessary to provide bodies *ad hoc*, local bodies, to deal with those schools which were not connected with churches, and these bodies were the school boards which continued in existence for a period of 30 years, to 1902. These bodies, these local school boards, had nothing whatever to do with the great body of schools managed by the churches. What was done in 1902 and what was objected to, very strongly by a very large body, specially the non-conformists, was that the school boards were abolished and that all schools were put together under the educational committee of the County Councils. In Scotland on the other hand our school boards from the beginning had control of practically all primary education in the country. These bodies were appointed *ad hoc* and they did extremely good work for a period of 50 years. It is only last year that a new body was introduced, and a new *ad hoc* body was constituted, what is called the educational authority. It seems to me that under the conditions in which India is at present it is absolutely essential if we are going to have any advance in education that we should have an *ad hoc* body to supervise primary education. Local bodies, whether district boards or taluk boards,—Mr. Venkatapati Raju, I think, means taluk boards—have a great deal to do. Under the new Act they are going to have to do a great deal more. Consequently it is high time that there should be something of the nature of devolution. I should like to have these bodies having less to do with education. I am willing to give them the power to raise taxation but I think it would be a good thing if they devolved upon people who have got more time for it the duty of looking after education. I do not mean to say that taluk boards cannot look after education, but I may say that I have had many complaints made to me

by Indian teachers as to the way in which they have been treated by taluk boards. However that is a side issue. What is necessary is that under present conditions we should have some body which will be able to take a wide view of the whole of the educational work in a district, will be able to map out what is required and will be above all suspicion of having certain interests at heart. I confess that I should strongly oppose Mr. Venkatapati Raju's proposal to hand over the distribution of grants and the whole control of education to taluk boards. I am speaking now as a representative of missionary bodies. We the Protestant Missionary bodies alone have a very large number of schools, between four and five thousand schools, with a quarter of a million children in these schools. What we have found in the past is that local boards are inclined to look upon their own schools as their offspring and other schools as outsiders, and consequently we sometimes think we are not treated as we ought to be. Now we should deprecate entirely any system of general education which would put our schools under the control of these bodies. Let these bodies send up representatives to a general body, and let us also send up representatives to a general body; let all these bodies which are interested in education be permitted to nominate or elect persons who will form a general body which will look after the welfare of primary education in the district as a whole.

"Only one other point I wish to urge with reference to the large number of people who are not interested in local politics. In discussing the question of the chairmanship of municipalities, Mr. Siva Rao, I think, it was, pointed out that there are many eminent respectable gentlemen who do not like to stand for municipal elections because of the things that we are told might be done to them or might be said of them. This was brought forward as an argument for electing the chairman from outside the councils. Now these eminent gentlemen who are not prepared to dirty their hands by getting into municipal politics are the very kind of people that we want to have on educational boards, men who are interested in the welfare of the country. If we can get these people to assist in forming our boards we shall be able to have a better system of education than if we entrust primary education to the already overburdened members of district and taluk boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. Education is a special subject. It is not possible for every one to devote much of his time to know what is necessary for imparting elementary education to the people of this country. It is a very vast subject and therefore it is necessary for the purpose of co-ordinating all the elements that are found in a district, to have a central body, *ad hoc* body which would be in a position to take account of what is going on and what is necessary to be done and what in the interests of the particular district or locality should be done. I do not at all mean to say that a district board or a municipality is quite inefficient in this matter, but it has got its own functions. It will not be possible for a municipality or a district board to devote that much attention as will be necessary for the purpose of education which alone, I think, would really benefit the country. Now elementary education if it is made a compulsory subject would involve a very large amount of labour, a very large amount of work on the part of the representatives of the people, and it will not be possible either for the president of the taluk board or for the president of the district board or chairman of the municipality to attend to the details of the administration of the schools. Therefore it is necessary that it should be a central body which would be in a position to take stock of all things that are going on. It must be admitted that there is some sort of rivalry, sometimes very unhealthy rivalry, between municipalities and district boards. Is it appropriate that the municipality should be made to play a subordinate part? It is said there should be a sort of standing committee of the district board to which representatives of the municipalities should be sent. If this is so certainly the district boards would be able to play a very large part on the management of the schools.

"On the other hand, if a separate *ad hoc* body is instituted it would have as its members various representatives not only of the district and taluk boards and municipalities but gentlemen who are quite independent not only of local politics but also of the various interests with which the district and taluk boards and municipalities are concerned. Further there are a number of educationists who have retired from service. Their services could be made use of. They may not care to serve on the district boards but would be very willing to serve on this body.

"The one objection that Mr. Siva Rao urged was that this would be an officialized body because the Collector would be an ex officio member and the Government might appoint him as president. That is not a very strong objection. We should not rule out the Collector altogether because he is an official. The time may come when he will be merely a publican and a tax-gatherer but we have not come to that stage yet. At present it is necessary that the Collector should be made to take a real interest in education. Of course there are Collectors and Collectors. There are Collectors who really take an interest in education. It is right that such men should be made to sit on these bodies. I do not think this is an objection which ought to weigh in this connexion.

"With regard to the nomination of the president it is only in certain cases that the Government may nominate. It is not laid down that the Government shall nominate. I hope I am not giving away a secret. We discussed this matter at great length during the sittings of the Select Committee. The question was whether a better body could be substituted. Certainly if a better body could be brought into existence than there would be no necessity for creating this *ad hoc* body. But so far as we could see there is no body that is capable of taking the place of this *ad hoc* body. Therefore, I would strongly oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"It is rather lucky that this subject is shortly going to be a transferred subject and therefore if by any chance the best public opinion does not happen to get the upper hand in this discussion the misfortune will not be a long-standing one. Anyhow we shall try to find out what is the correct position in regard to this matter. As the outset we found a certain body of opinion that this Council was a dying Council and that it ought not to take up this question but should leave it to the new Council which would be more representative. I mention it just for the purpose of reminding ourselves that whatever consideration should be given to such opinion as might be expressed in the press on this matter might be given to-day in the course of this debate.

"Coming to the real issue on this matter I would point out that a number of objections are raised in various forms which can will be brought under one question—are we or are we not going to trust local bodies? As for myself I am not going to say anything against local bodies. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao in the course of his remarks said—I quote his very words—that district boards would not be impartial even with co-opted members. That is a condemnation of the district boards. I do not know whether his district board deserves it but no district board with which I have been connected deserves that condemnation. After having tried local boards for forty years if you are going to say that they are not manned by impartial persons you have written the condemnation of local self-government in this country.

"I do not know if the same sub-stratum of thought was not in the minds of the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail and the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss. Mr. Macphail began by saying that he would not say that gentlemen taking part in local self-government were not all that they ought to be, but as there were various missionary and private bodies he would not leave their interests to be looked after by local bodies. I think after a clear analysis of his mind it would be discovered that there is a certain amount of distrust of local bodies although he would not own it to himself.

"Now we shall take one or two of the propositions advanced by various speakers. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said that these *ad hoc* bodies were necessary in order to get experts to look after education. But experts want everything to be specialised. I would not be surprised if sanitary experts begin to say that they could not trust local bodies who had no knowledge of sanitation with the lives of millions of people and that they wanted a district sanitary council to take away from the hands of the local bodies who were being overworked all work connected with sanitation, as under the new Municipal and Local Board Acts these bodies had very heavy work to do. Of course, the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail as the educational expert has no confidence in these local bodies discharging their educational duties to his satisfaction. I believe most of the gentlemen would be inclined rather to take these duties as being very troublesome to discharge.

"He next mentioned the questions of recognition and of grants-in-aid. If there are special difficulties in including these matters in the work of the local bodies many of us would be prepared to face the non-devolution of this work and keep the local bodies in their present position rather than supplant them by a new body which would stand between the popular Minister and the public. The administration would be carried on in the name of these officialised bodies and that would be a retrograde step. In spite of education being a transferred subject we are still creating these officialised bodies to stultify the popular character of these subjects. Mr. Macphail said that elections repelled high-souled gentlemen. That is an argument which Mr. Siva Rao brought forward in the discussion on the District Municipalities Bill in connexion with election of chairmen. I would recall to the mind of Honourable Members the decision of the house that if these high-souled men kept out of elections we could get on without them and that we could trust the electorate to find the best man. That in itself is a sufficient answer. But I can given an additional answer and that is co-option. In the process of co-option we can discover 'many a gem of purest ray serene' and some of these gentlemen may come and serve on these school committees.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss took up a position which I could not understand. He began by asking whether we could devise an alternative method. Why, we have in the Acts of other Provinces themselves other methods. Instead of adopting these methods we have here gone into the Archives of ancient history and we are asked to copy England of 1871 instead of England of to-day.'

"It is suggested that there are reasons which necessitate these *ad hoc* bodies. The first is that the local bodies are overworked and we want special bodies. The local bodies are quite thankful to the honourable gentlemen who want to relieve them of the duties but they are prepared to undertake more duties. The other reason put forward is that private bodies require representation. I have always pointed out that private bodies can have representation by co-optation. It is no doubt true that one-ninth of the school-going population is managed by missionary bodies, three times the number being managed by private bodies. Ample provision is however made in every alternative scheme for these. In fact the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju goes further and says that even parents must be given a chance of representation in these Councils. I think it is unnecessary to discuss the matter at great length. It ultimately comes to this. Are we or are we not going to entrust the local bodies which we are going to create with these powers? If the decision is against popular sentiment it cannot have a very long life."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I oppose the amendment. The district board cannot be given powers under this Act, because it does not exercise jurisdiction

over municipal councils. This difficulty is foreseen by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju and others. They say—bring in representatives from the municipal councils, if we have a sub-committee of the district board. I fail to see why it should not be called a district educational council. It is only a question of name. Whether we call it a sub-committee or a district educational council, it does not matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I rise to oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju. So far as this Bill is concerned it is intended that this educational council should if necessary embrace more than one portion of a revenue district. Suppose one or two revenue districts are formed into an educational area then each of the district boards is given power to constitute a school committee or an educational committee. It is truly impossible to frame an executive committee. The result is we will set one district board against the other and nothing would come out of it. So far as the present Local Boards Act is concerned, section 95 gives in sub-clause (4) the power of establishment and maintenance of schools for grants-in-aid and so on. But if we turn to section 24 of the present Bill relating to the powers and duties of the present educational council, I would ask the Honourable Member who has moved this amendment and all other Honourable Members who supported him whether it would be possible for district boards constituted as they are and as they would be under the new Local Boards Bill to discharge all the duties allotted to them under section 24. My submission is that it would be utterly impossible for any local board with its multifarious duties such as sanitation, roads and other things to take care of this thing as well satisfactorily. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that we want to improve elementary education in rural areas and in the areas coming under the jurisdiction of the district boards and municipalities. There must be one authority which would be able to map out what would be the necessities of elementary education that each local area would require, and that could be done by one supreme authority which should have the power of co-ordinating all the necessities of improving elementary education.

"Much has been said by my honourable friends who moved and supported the amendment as to the prestige of the district boards and taluk boards and may I submit, Your Excellency, that since the power of diffusing education was given to district boards in 1884 how much of diffusion of elementary education or any other education has been done to the satisfaction of the people. The very fact that there was a cry amongst the people that elementary education ought to be much more fostered and encouraged is a direct answer to the statement that the district boards have been able to do a good deal. It is said that it is a great sin on the part of Your Excellency's Government to encourage this idea of taking away the powers that are now vested under the present Local Boards Act. I submit, Your Excellency, that as stated by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar if by the other alternative we are going to have a separate committee with co-opted members from various bodies what does it matter whether it is a District Educational Council or any other committee. And after all having appointed a special committee what are the powers vested in the district boards under that committee. My friends have given notice of this amendment. They have simply said, form that committee. But what is the connexion between these committees and the district boards. They have not at all detailed. That is the most essential thing. The mere formation of school committees would not at all improve matters. We have got to show when we give notice of this amendment what powers are going to be given to these school committees or standing committees and what is the relation between the school committees and district boards. I submit, Your Excellency, it is against the progress of elementary education. It is against any popular idea. My friend the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar says we may oppose the *ad hoc* bodies which is against popular sentiment. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has been saying now that it is a fortunate thing that this comes only now two months before the new Councils Act comes into operation. I am glad this thing is now coming, because we are providing an agency for the Minister to carry on the most important purpose for which he would be created. Education is going to be a transferred subject and I am glad that it is so. And the Minister will surely be glad when he comes into power to find that he is in a position to manage that department with a separate authority over which he would have complete control and which would be able to give him definite results and also which he would be able to direct in a way in order to enable elementary education to progress. Suppose the Minister has got to direct only the local boards—district boards and taluk boards—with all their multifarious duties and if the Minister is going to say that this department is not improved or that department is not improved it is very well on the part of district boards or taluk boards to say what are we to do. There are various things to be done and we cannot do them all of a sudden. It is exceedingly good at this stage that this separate *ad hoc* body is being constituted and the Minister will be extremely glad that he has been given this agency to do this most important duty. Therefore I submit that this amendment which only says 'omit the whole Chapter II' and also No. 20 are not at all conducive to the progress of education. My honourable friends suggest that Chapter II and clause 34 ought to go. If they want it let both of these things go and they will be satisfied with simply passing an Elementary Education Act. By all means let them be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment. Some years ago the taluk boards had a voice in giving grants to private schools and I was myself distributing grants. That was the time when most of the members of taluk boards were nominated members and the divisional

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar).*

officers were presidents. That power was taken away and given to educational authorities because, I presume, the taluk boards presidents found it very difficult and had hardly time to look into all these different functions. But now this is a time when most of the members of taluk boards are elected members and we have got non-official presidents with full time at their disposal to look into the interests of each local board. Some members remarked that there are three different sets of schools, one managed by the local bodies, the second by missionary bodies and the other by private management. I don't think there are more than two or three private-managed schools at a time under one body. Under this Elementary Education Bill, in course of time, when we introduce free elementary education, most of the private schools will be abolished and come under the taluk boards. So, in the long run, there will be only two different sets of schools, one managed by missionary bodies and the other managed by local bodies and a few managed by private bodies. Many of the private-managing bodies are willing to hand over their schools to local bodies, the only condition being that the existing teachers should be allowed to continue under local bodies. So in the end there will be only two different sets of schools. I do not know whether such a time has come as to consider that local bodies are not doing their work properly and to have a separate Educational Council to look after education. Nobody has found out any mistakes in the existing local fund schools. One Honourable Member asked whether the District Board President would have time to perform the duties prescribed under section 24 of the Bill. The District Board President has to go to every nook and corner of the village and, along with it, it is easy for him to look into the educational needs of those localities as well. He will not have to go there simply for the purpose alone. So, I am of opinion that a separate Educational Council is quite unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, the subject has been discussed at such length that there remains little for me to say. Many of the points which, if I had spoken immediately after the mover and seconder, I should have wished to elaborate have already been set out fully by other speakers. I wish, however, to bring together and as far as possible to concentrate the thought of the Council on one or two main issues.

"The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raja has taken credit to his amendment for the fact that no less than five Honourable Members have given notice of amendments to the same effect. What I wish, however, to bring out quite clearly is that of all these five gentlemen none agrees with other. The amendments they have put down on the paper are all different. In order properly to understand the issue, we must concentrate our attention first, as the Hon'ble Mr. Devadass has said, on the question what other body must be substituted for the District Educational Council if Chapter II, which deals with the creation of that council, is struck out. Now, there are, as I have just said, five alternative proposals. I was at some pains when arranging the sequence of the 149 amendments to the Bill to try and get those which relate to the same clause or chapter into a logical order, and with Your Excellency's permission I will explain to the Council why I arranged amendments Nos. 14 to 18 in that order. I put Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment first, because he substitute for the District Educational Council is a school committee constituted by the local authority and there is a reference to that alternative in the first two amendments on the agenda paper under clause 3 that is right at the beginning. That was why I gave his amendment pride of place in the agenda. Now 'local authority' means a taluk board or a municipal council. Consequently Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment eliminates the district board altogether and gives the wide powers of recognition and distribution of grants and so forth to bodies of so little importance as taluk boards. Municipal councils stand on a slightly higher footing, but in neither case are the proposed committees comparable in status with a central authority covering the sphere of an entire district and including urban as well as rural areas. That was Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raja's proposal.

"I put the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's amendment second, because it also refers to a committee. I had hoped that he would to-day have developed with some precision what his alternative scheme was. So far as the Agenda paper was concerned, all I had to go upon was that he desired 'the educational committee concerned' to deal with all these issues. He did not attempt to define the educational committee in any other amendment and I could not say exactly what he meant. I gather from what he has told us to-day that his idea is a statutory committee constituted in accordance either with the Local Boards Bill which we hope to pass into law in this session, or with the District Municipalities Act. Is that his plan?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B.V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Then I will deal with that alternative. I will take first the Act which is in force already and then the Bill which we hope will soon become law.

"Under the Madras District Municipalities Act the sections which deal with the constitution of ordinary committees are sections 23 and 24. Section 23 gives a municipal council the power to appoint a committee for 'the superintendence, and management . . . of educational institutions.' So far it reads very well, but if you follow up to the end of the sentence, you will find that the words 'which it maintains;' in other words, the education committee appointed under section 23 of the Act is restricted in its functions to educational institutions maintained by the municipal council itself. So much for section 23. I turn next to section 24. This refers to the appointment of a special committee and states that 'by a resolution supported by not less than one half of the sanctioned strength' the council may appoint as members of

any committee persons 'possessing special qualifications for serving on such committee.' A municipal council can therefore co-opt experts, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has explained to us, but these experts can only deal with institutions which the municipal council itself maintains. I do not think I have gone astray here, but shall be glad if any Honourable Member will point out any legal flaw, because I do not wish to snatch a technical advantage."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know if the grants given to municipal councils cover the whole expenses?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I hardly think so. I presume that if a municipal council merely gives aid to a school within municipal limits, it cannot be said to *maintain* that school."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"To some extent it does mean."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"There is another section in the Act which provides for the appointment of joint committees, namely, section 20, which Mr. Narasimha Ayyar possibly had in view. This authorizes the municipal council to join with a local board in matters in which they have a common interest; but it contains no provision for the appointment of experts, and the joint committee can only be appointed 'out of their respective bodies'. I think, gentlemen, I have now demolished the proposition that the Madras District Municipalities Act can subserve the creation of a representative committee comprising experts and having powers to deal with both municipal and rural areas.'

"I will now come to the Madras Local Boards Bill. The clauses which deal with this issue are clauses 28, 29 and 30. They are modelled on the corresponding sections of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and they follow precisely the same wording. Clause 28 says that 'a local board may appoint committees for the superintendence and management of, educational institutions . . *which it maintains*.'—But here let me for a moment interrupt my arguments to reassure the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in regard to one point which seems to have impressed him, namely, the apprehension that the provision for District Educational Councils in this Bill might lead later on to proposals for District Sanitary Councils, thus depriving local bodies of their responsibility for sanitation. No such developments are contemplated. But if it were, I should like to remind him that local bodies are not always unwilling to have some of their functions taken out of their hands; an instance in point is the attitude taken up by local bodies in regard to the transfer of headquarter hospitals to Government control. But all this is by way of digression—and I must return to clause 28 of the Local Boards Bill and point out that it only applies to the educational institutions maintained by local boards themselves.

"Clause 29 again contains the same provision as in the Municipal Act for co-opting experts; and while clause 30 provides for joint committees consisting partly of local board members and partly of municipal councils, here again the joint committee must be appointed 'out of their respective bodies' and cannot co-opt experts.

"My claim, Sir, is that having examined the relevant provisions in the two measures, viz., the Madras Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Bill, I have shown that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's amendment, contemplating as it does the transfer of the functions of District Educational Councils to statutory committees of local bodies, is legally impracticable, since such committees could only deal with institutions maintained by the local bodies themselves and could not co-opt experts except for the purpose of dealing with such institutions. They could not possibly take over the control of mission schools or teacher-manager schools. So much for Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's amendment (No. 15).

"The next amendment No. 16 is that of Mr. K. Venkatappayya. Possibly he is 'non-co-operating', for I do not see him here. But the Council rules, I think, permit another member to move his amendment: so I must deal with it. He proposes that the functions of the District Educational Councils should be handed over to the local authorities themselves, whereas the Honourable Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's nostrum contemplates transfer to statutory committees or joint committees of the local authorities. Local authority, as the Council will remember, means the taluk board or the municipal council. I do not think I need deal with this proposal any further at this stage, for later on, in connexion with the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment No. 74, we shall have to discuss the issue whether municipal areas should be excluded from the scope of District Educational Councils.

"The next amendment, No. 17, is put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. I had some difficulty at the outset in finding out what his substitute for the District Educational Council was, but now I realize that it is substantially the same as Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's, for in amendment No. 57 Mr. Siva Rao proposes that 'it shall be the duty of the district boards in rural areas and of municipalities in urban areas, through the standing committees specially constituted for the purpose, prepare and maintain, etc.,' and discharge all the functions of the District Educational Council. He has not, however, taken the pains to elaborate the various consequential amendments which would result from that proposal.

"Lastly, I come, Sir, to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's amendment No. 18. Mr. Narasimha Raju also proposes to omit the whole of Chapter II but he has not indicated—either in his speech or in any of his amendments—what alternative to the District Educational Council he contemplates."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Madhava Raja.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"My idea is that executive orders should be issued when funds are handed over to local bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Am I to understand that the Honourable Member's scheme is identical in substance with that of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"No. When grant-in-aid is given to local bodies they will be introduced by the Central Government. That is the reason why I did not suggest details."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"The Honourable Member has not, I fear, made his position much clearer."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The local Government may hand over the money to the district board and ask the district board to distribute the money to all the aided schools within its area. The local Government may hand over grant-in-aid to municipalities and ask them to distribute the money to all the aided schools in the municipal area and while so handing over the money they may issue their own instructions to those bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"That arrangement seems to correspond more closely with Mr. Siva Rao's amendment, and I have no further comments to make with regard to it.

"Having now dealt seriatim with the various alternative proposals, I should like to say a few words in affirmative support of the plan of the District Educational Council. I do not want to go into details on this subject, because there is really little to be added to what we wrote in December 1918, when sending up this Bill to the Government of India, namely :—

> 'The reasons which led to the decision to form separate authorities are as follows. None of the existing local bodies are specially constituted with reference to educational interests, nor of course is their area limited to such interests. Although taluk boards are subordinate to district boards, it would be impossible to subordinate a district board to a municipality or one municipality to another or municipalities to a district board. Further with the exception of the City of Madras the time has not yet come to constitute any of the larger municipalities into separate educational districts. Again, private agencies providing elementary education are not directly represented upon existing local bodies. These bodies are however themselves engaged in the provision of elementary education and in the management of schools and it would not be advisable to give them control over private agencies engaged in that work as reasonable to expect these agencies so to accept their control.'

"Now, there are three main kinds of schools, viz., (1) board schools, an expression which includes municipal as well as local board schools, (2) missionary schools, and (3) teacher-manager schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Grieve has very kindly brought with him a series of maps which illustrate the respective spheres of these three interests, each being shown by a distinctive colour: red indicates board schools, blue the mission schools and yellow teacher-manager schools. You will see from the colours in the first map *, which relates to the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district, that the three colours are fairly evenly distributed, though red preponderates slightly. In the second map—for the Tuticorin taluk of the Tinnevelly district—on the other hand blue predominates, mission schools being especially numerous. Finally in the third map—for the Trichinopoly taluk in the Trichinopoly district—the red, board schools, predominate. The President of the Trichinopoly district board is Mr. Desikachariyar, who, I am sorry to see, is absent to-day—may I say in passing that, though Mr. Desikachariyar, as a member of the original conference out of which this Bill grew, first opposed the plan of an *ad hoc* council, he subsequently agreed to it. I do not know whether Mr. Desikachariyar was President of the district board in 1918 at the time when he attended the conference —"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"He was president of the district board at the time when he attended the conference."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Then that clearly has no bearing on his latest opinion as stated in his minute of dissent. But I confess that, if in pursuance of that minute Mr. Desikachariyar had devised and entered in the agenda paper a form of amendment providing satisfactorily for a legal method of constituting statutory committees of district boards including representatives of all interests, I should have found it more difficult to oppose that proposition. There is, however, no such amendment before us. If there were, the answer would be what Mr. Ramanaja Acharlyar and Mr. Arumainatha Pillai have just suggested, when they asked what is there in a name. What does it matter what we call the controlling body if we give it exactly the same personnel and exactly the same functions?

"My notes next suggest the enquiry what it was that induced the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja to change his opinion, because I find from my examination of the record of that conference that he also supported the plan of an *ad hoc* body which he now opposes. Now I do not blame him for one moment for changing his opinion. But I utilise the change in his views to illustrate my proposition, namely, that it really makes very little difference what you call the controlling body or how you create it provided that its personnel and functions remain much the same."

"The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"Even there I opposed it."

* The Honourable Member here exhibited three maps to the Council.

(Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Narasimha Raju.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"In any case, gentlemen, Mr Grieve's maps indicate clearly how much variation according to local areas there is in the relative distribution of board schools, mission schools and teacher-manager schools and that variation brings into prominence the need for some newly created body, since there is no existing body concerned with all three interests.

"I am afraid I have detained the Council far too long in the discussion of this issue but it is of real importance and I should not like it to be settled without full examination of the various issues. I contend that the position at which we have arrived is that the District Educational Council holds the field, because no undoubtedly adequate substitute has been put forward and because of its own intrinsic, I would not say excellence, but intrinsic merits."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Your Excellency, I am not able to appreciate the arguments in favour of retaining the *ad hoc* educational councils. My main objection is that the educational council as constituted in the Bill is merely a duplication of the existing local bodies and it is unnecessary. My second objection is that the functions of this educational council are not so great or important as to require an elaborate constitution and detailed examination from time to time in discharging its duties. Hitherto the distribution of grant-in-aid is entirely in the hands of the Educational Department. Now the main object of this Bill is to shift it to a body constituted as proposed in the Bill. Of course there are other details given in clause 24 of the Bill which deals with the functions of this educational body. All these functions are of a very minor nature and in my humble opinion do not require the deliberations of a council. Take for instance the function 'to prepare and maintain a register showing all elementary schools and all primary departments attached to secondary schools, and the number of elementary school places thus provided' It is a matter of clerical work which is being done at present by Assistant Inspector of Schools and it is being printed year after year in each district. A large body need not sit and deliberate for the preparation of this and the second function 'to tabulate such further information and to prepare such plans or maps as may be necessary to enable the council to frame an estimate of the existing provision for elementary education and of the further provision necessary to place elementary education within the reach of all children of school age'. Now as it is, this information is being furnished from time to time by the educational authorities. In future it is to be prepared by them and has to be passed through the hands of this body. Does it require the deliberations of a council to prepare these figures and 'to prepare in consultation with the authorities concerned schemes for the extention of elementary education in each taluk board and municipal area ? Now we see it is more a function of the municipalities and taluk boards and they have to prepare their own schemes in consultation with educational authorities. Why should a separate body come into existence for discharging this function which can as well be discharged by the municipal councils and local bodies 'to arrange in consultation with the authorities concerned and with other educational agencies for the opening of additional schools and the extention of existing schools with a view to giving effect as the funds permit to such schemes'. Now here, Sir, this question in clause (*d*) goes along with clauses in (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*). Now the schools are being recognized by the Inspector of Schools and according to the Act all existing schools are to be continued and in only some cases the recognition is to be withdrawn This work instead of being done as now by the Inspector of Schools it is to be done by the educational council. Clause (*f*)—this is the only clause which deals with the distributing of the grant-in-aid. Of course (*f*) and (*g*) are of the same nature because one is to put it in the list and the second is to disburse the amount and therefore the main functions of this body are all centered round the idea of disbursing grants-in-aid The rest are more or less nominal or clerical business and now as to these what is the main principle on which the Bill proceeds? It says all the existing schools must continue to receive the aid unless recognition is withdrawn in some cases. Now the Bill proposes that a body is to sit and deliberate for this purpose. Why should not the same function be given over to the district board in rural areas and to the municipalities in municipal areas? My argument is based upon the experience of the past. For a long time the disbursement of the grant-in-aid which is coming down from the central government was being dealt with by these local bodies. No doubt that function was taken away for some years from them. I have not seen any objection why they should not be asked to do the same thing. According to the existing Act the municipalities and local boards can give from their own funds grant-in-aid to private institutions. When they have got that function at present, why should they not be trusted with the money of the provincial Government to discharge the same function? I do not think any difficulty will arise and any question of partiality will arise when the case of the various bodies is to be taken into consideration Further I submit that even in future the disbursement of grant-in-aid will be entirely guided by certain rules to be framed as to the question of efficiency and enhancement of grant-in-aid on account of extra efficiency or deduction of grant-in-aid by inefficiency. These are the rules now in force and I do not think these rules will be varied whether this disbursement be made by the educational authorities or by the District Educational Councils or by local bodies. These rules will not be altered and after all the local bodies or the educational council will have to depend upon the recommendations of the inspecting authorities in the matter of determination of these things. The inspecting authorities will say that a certain institution is working efficiently and it requires extra grant-in-aid or the inspecting authorities may say that a particular school is working badly and its grant-in-aid is to be curtailed by a certain percentage.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Raja of Ramnad; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

"My submission is why should not the district board be asked to deal with this question? With the recommendation of the inspecting officer, can you not trust the district board to discharge the duty of enhancing, curtailing or distributing the amounts according to the scale prescribed.

"Now one more question arises. When a district or taluk board or a municipality wants to establish a particular school a teacher-manager school or a mission school may complain as to its starting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member under his scheme intend that the grants should all be given to the district board for distribution? I ask this merely for information.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, my idea is this So far as the area under a district board is concerned all the grants-in-aid which the Provincial Government may be pleased to set apart to that area may be handed over to the district board and it may be asked to distribute it among the various private schools within its jurisdiction according to certain fixed rules. Now this is being done by the Inspector of Schools Instead of a single officer doing it the work may be entrusted to the board. Similarly in the case of municipalities, the money may be handed over to the council which may be asked to distribute it to schools within its area I do not think any question of inequality or partiality will arise. I do not think this Government is going to distrust a district board or a municipality in this small matter especially when its discretion is hemmed in by so many departmental rules. The Inspector is given power to enhance the grant by 25 per cent. He is given discretion to curtail it if the school is working badly. Then, why should you not trust a local body when you so long trusted individuals to attend to those duties. Does it require a different body over which the Collector should preside? The Collector is already an over-worked man and he himself will be dependent on others for his information. I do not wish to go into details but after all the distribution of grants is a question which arises once in a year.

"In this connexion I wish to point out that taluk boards have been hitherto disbursing the capitation allowance. They have the inspecting officers' reports before them and they distribute the capitation allowance among the various teachers on the basis of these reports. Is this a difficult function for the district board to discharge? Why should we distrust the existing Boards and create new councils?

"Whatever may be said as to the details of the nature of schools in each district we know that there is a preponderating element of teacher-manager schools in the Presidency. We know as a matter of experience the position and status of these teacher—manager schools. They are ephemeral: they come into existence and disappear in a short time because the teacher-managers when they find an employment which is more lucrative under the taluk boards close the schools and take up those appointments. Thus there is an unhealthy rivalry between the teacher-manager schools and taluk boards. Most of these teacher-manager schools have no other income except the grants-in-aid and as soon as the teacher-manager is qualified he gets into the board's service as the capitation allowance which is given him is very trifling as compared with the salary of Rs. 15 he would get under the board. That is why he hands over the school to some other relation and joins board's service."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I rise to a point of order. We are dealing with the composition of the council and not with its functions. The Honourable Member is dealing with the distribution of grants-in-aid, etc."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have given Honourable Members a good deal of scope in the discussion. I do not think he is out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"As some of my Honourable friends are quite impatient I do not want to go into details My humble opinion is that the duplication of these bodies is unnecessary and after all almost the same persons will be sitting in both the bodies The creation of a new council will only mean extra travelling allowance, and extra establishment. We won't gain anything by constituting these new bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out fully that the present Municipal Act or the possible Local Boards Act cannot meet the situation if these powers were entrusted to the municipalities or taluk boards. He considers that as one of the defects in the alternative suggestions. With reference to this I may say at once that we can provide for all these things in the Act. Though no provision is made in the Municipal Act for such a council you can as well provide for it in this Act by bringing in other persons on the committee. That is why I have suggested 'irrespective of the provisions of the City Municipal Act, District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act. . . .' It is not a very difficult point to be considered; nor is there an insuperable objection to meet. The question is what is the alternative scheme which is suggested. The scheme is to have the local authority exercise this function along with its other duties. The wording perhaps may not be satisfactory and consequential changes may also be necessary. We need not be too technical in these matters. If we are satisfied that we do not want an *ad hoc* body the other

points can be set right by the Advocate-General. The main idea underlying the discussion is that there is a certain amount of distrust whatever we may say outwardly. The mission bodies are afraid that if these bodies are composed mainly of Hindus their interests would suffer. On the other hand the Hindus fear that if new councils are created their interests might be sacrificed. That is the real conflict between the two. The Government being neutral can very well come to the rescue by creating a new body which will be representative of all interests. And these Hindus are the other bodies. Their fear is by creating *ad hoc* bodies with Collector as President, the interests of the Hindus will be sacrificed. The mission bodies wanted to avoid that fear and the Hindu bodies also have to avoid that fear. That is the real conflict between these two. The Government being neutral can come to their aid. Instead of having a separate body, it is best to have a central body to arrange for the distribution and for looking into other matters of recognition, withdrawal, etc. I may mention one other fact. The Member in charge thought you must have got unification. What is unification, the Member in charge asks, if a school is in a municipal area or district board area? I would ask what would be the unification from one district to another district. Unification would come in not because of local jurisdiction but with reference to the rules framed by the Central Government, that is, by the Minister in charge. He knows what is to be done and it is for us to know what proper education should be got, what sort of institutions should be encouraged and what sort of institutions should be discouraged. All these things should be done by the central body. Therefore there is no difficulty about unification at all.

"The only other point is there may be difficulties with reference to municipalities and district boards. As the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju pointed out, municipalities have got their own particular area. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao said the other councils have not spoken of with reference to any rural area. In the Bengal Act IV of 1919 it is specifically stated that it may be applied to other than municipal area. It is also mentioned in the Central Provinces Act. Therefore am I to understand from what the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao said that so far as municipalities are concerned they should not be baffled with district educational councils. If his argument should be consistent he should say that so far as municipalities are concerned there is no objection. My point is this. This *ad hoc* body was created at a time when education itself was not intended to be transferred. Now I think it is made the subject matter of transfer when the whole system is intended to be placed in the hands of a Minister and when the Minister commands the confidence of Government and the people, the missionary bodies or any other bodies need not fear. Therefore I once more appeal to this Government that so far as this is concerned let there not be so much discussion over creating a different body when we have got a body which is able to carry out the part of the function which is intended to be carried out by the Educational Department. I therefore once more appeal to the Government that they will not press the creation of these new bodies."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I only have a very few words to say before I put this amendment to the vote. In the first place, I make this remark. It must be perfectly clear to every member of the Council that this amendment contains one of the bedrock principles of the Bill. As far as the Government are concerned they propose to pass it through if they can. I understand too before I arrived in the Madras Presidency this Bill was gone into with the greatest care and with the greatest study by various expert people and this educational *ad hoc* body was the final result. Now I want particularly to say to Honourable Members that when first I considered this matter I really honestly thought that it might be well to leave the control of education in the hands of a committee responsible to the local boards.

"But two particular points were placed before me which impressed me strongly with the view that an *ad hoc* committee was the correct form of controlling authority. In the first place under this *ad hoc* committee you will unify the whole of your education in a particular district. But if you insist on sticking to your municipal committees, district board committees and taluk board committees, you will have education in the district on entirely different lines in different parts of the district. That surely is an extremely undesirable thing.

"The next point is this, and I think it an extremely important one. Believe me I feel no distrust of district and local boards. Indeed I am anxious to give them as much power and authority as I can. I do say this—if one agreed to a district local board having a committee for the purpose of education it would be quite conceivable that those very powerful educational agencies outside, in various districts, private and missionary bodies, would not get representation on that committee and I think it is absolutely essential under present day circumstances that many of them with very great educational experts should have the chance of representation and of helping us in our educational efforts. It is for these two particular reasons that Government are determined to stick to this particular *ad hoc* committee. I would once more say I do trust very much indeed that Honourable Members will not keep on saying to us—you do not trust district local boards. That is not so. We trust district local boards. What we are determined on is as far as possible to get the best educational system in every district. We believe that every form of agency of education should be brought under this educational body within the district and we think that the educational system should be completely co-ordinated and united in the district.

"For these reasons I sincerely hope that the amendment will be refused."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(The President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raja.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
,, Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	,, Mr C G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
,, Mr P. Siva Rao.	,, Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
,, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, the Advocate-General.
,, Mr V Madhava Raja	,, Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
,, Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.	,, Mr. S Cox.
,, Rao Bahadur T. Bolaji Rao Nayudu Garu.	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminadha Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
,, Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	,, Mr. A Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E.
	,, Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai.
	,, Mr. M. C. Raja.
	,, Mr R. A. Graham.
	,, Major-General G. G Gifford, C.B.I., I.M.S.
	,, Mr. M. D Devadoss.
	,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar Avargal.
	,, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.
	,, the Raja of Pithapuram.
	,, the Raja of Ramnad.
	,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	,, Mr. J. H. Thorger
	,, Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	,, Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E
	,, Mr. R. G. Grieve.
	,, Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayala Reddiyar Avargal.
	,, Rao Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
	,, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

Eight voting *for* the amendment and 25 *against* the amendment was lost.

The Council rose for lunch.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-45 p.m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's first two amendments will go."

Clause 2.

The following amendments which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju fell through being consequential amendments.

1. In sub-clause (i), after the word 'prescribed' *insert* the words 'by the school committee constituted by the local authority subject to the rules and orders of the Educational Department of Local Government'.

2. After sub-clause (iv), *add* the following new clause (iv-a):—

'(iv-a) "school committee" means a committee constituted by the local authority in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government to look after education within the prescribed area,'

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was not moved as the Member was absent.

3. *For* sub-clause (v) *substitute* the following:—

'(v) "Elementary education" means such instruction in regard to reading, writing and arithmetic as may be prescribed for the time being for elementary schools by the Governor in Council and such instruction in other subjects if any as may be determined by the Board with the approval of the prescribed authority.'

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, if amendment No 74 is accepted, then they will be of some use: otherwise not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I don't really think the Honourable Member can expect us to take any more amendments out of their order. The matter of the school committee has been disposed of and any amendments connected with it must disappear."

(Mr. Venkatapati Raja ; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raja moved the following amendment:—

4. In sub-clause (v), between the words 'standard' and 'as' *insert* the following words:—

'including the provision of courses of instruction in the rudiments of physical science and practical instruction, either agricultural or mechanical or both, at appropriate stages suited to the ages, abilities and requirements of the children as may be prescribed by the Local Government from time to time with the approval of Legislative Council'.

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, this amendment is an important one. I would insert the following words in sub-clause (v) of clause 3 between the words 'standard' and 'as':—

'including the provision of courses of instruction in the rudiments of physical science and practical instruction, either agricultural or mechanical or both, at appropriate stages suited to the ages, abilities and requirements of the children as may be prescribed by the Local Government from time to time with the approval of Legislative Council.'

"My Lord, it is practically admitted even by the Government that the expansion of education as it is taught now is of no use. We not only want the quantitative improvement but improvement in quality, and improvement in quality can come only if we make it more attractive. It will only come in by introducing practical subjects. As Your Excellency is aware, at the time a similar Bill was introduced in Bengal, the Bengal Association themselves suggested that there was no use of advocating the three R's, to be taught to all sorts of men, because parents do not want it. If these people learn the three R's, they will not only be not successful agriculturists, but you will be creating disturbance in the family circle instead of helping the parents. If they are to be useful to their own parents, they must not give up appreciating manual labour which can only be taught by teaching them practical subjects. That is the reason why I suggest the inclusion of the provision of courses of instruction in the rudiments of physical science and practical instruction, either agricultural or mechanical. In this, I am only copying the example of what was done in England in the year 1918.

"That was what was introduced in the Education Act of 1918 and I may at once say that this is not a new idea of the Government, because in the earlier despatch of 1854 they stated that there is no use in teaching our boys purely literary studies but that practical studies should also be introduced. That is what they have stated in the despatch of 1854. Later on they themselves introduced in spite of their urging necessity for the adoption of practical courses which had been neglected all along during the last fifty years. Under these circumstances, my Lord, there is no use of trying to compel these people, because our idea is to compel all children who attend schools to learn something. I say there is no use in compelling children to study things which will not be of any practicable use in their after-life. Perhaps if you refer to the attendance of boys in the various primary schools, your lordship will find some 7 or 8 lakhs studying in the infant class, the figure dropping when you go to the first class to 250,000 and when you go to the third class merely to one lakh and fifty thousand. It means that the boys do not care to continue their studies and that parents are not anxious to have education imparted to them. But the Government would naturally agitate to introduce such a measure though it is absolutely essential for the progress of the country, because they have to educate their teachers; for, the present day teachers who are engaged in teaching in primary schools are not at all trained, and they are mostly persons who have got a lower or upper primary certificate. They may find some difficulty for some time to come in order to secure efficient equipment of teachers; that may be so. But when we make provision to include those things where it is possible, the attention of the Government would be diverted to that purpose. I may suggest that with reference to the teaching that is imparted in primary schools, you must include the practical subjects which the Government of India also advocate."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I think that the present system of education is faulty in every way. The mere teaching of the three R's will be of no use to the youngsters especially in the mufussil, because when they come out of the school they make no use of them. The education that is given to them is absolutely lost and the years they have spent in the schools is wasted. Unless something like what is proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raja is done to change the school curriculum, I think there is no good whatever. These youngsters must be made to read for a couple of hours or three hours in schools and they must be made to work for some time so that they do not forget the work they have to do. They should not have the idea of giving up all their usual work and go to some employment or something of that kind. That idea must be made clear to these youngsters and they must be made to see that it is their work and that work should be done in the proper way. If they are taught something of agriculture or something of doing work mechanically or anything of that kind, they will be trained in these things and they would become more useful men for the future. That must be the end and aim of education given to these youngsters and unless that is done I should say that the education that we give will be faulty and will be of no use."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; the President, Mr. Davidson.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have given notice of a similar amendment, No. 2. I may be allowed to support this amendment. I am sorry I was not in time to move my amendment. It does not differ from the present amendment in any material particular and if this amendment, Your Excellency, is carried out, it would not in any way militate against the provisions of this Bill. Under the present Bill the power is reserved to His Excellency in Council to lay down what 'elementary education' shall be. After all, when prescribing the rules the Governor in Council may come to the conclusion that elementary education not merely comprises education up to a certain standard, but also some vocational training or, as it is called, practical instruction. Your Excellency, the question arises whether the definition of elementary education should be left entirely for any subsidiary legislation in the manner provided for by the Bill or whether we should take power to lay down what it shall be in the Bill itself. This is the first question. The question of elementary education and what kind of instruction should be imparted to the children should, in my opinion, form part and parcel of the Bill instead of being left for any subsidiary legislation, and when we find that it has been defined in the Act itself, it should be so defined not merely to comprise the three R's but also practical instruction. I borrowed my language—the language in which my amendment has been framed—from the United Provinces Education Act. In the United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919, elementary education has been defined as such instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic as may be prescribed for the time being for primary schools and any such instruction in other subjects, if any, as may be prescribed by the Board. So it gives a clear indication as to the nature of elementary education to be taught in these schools."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I suppose the Honourable Member is speaking on his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Very well, Your Excellency. According to the present amendment, I was only quoting from the United Provinces Education Act this provision in support of the proposition that primary education should not be confined only to the three R's but that it should be extended to other subjects as well. So we want that there should be a clear indication in the Act itself that elementary education should not be confined merely to the so-called literary part of it, i.e., the three R's. Then it may be desirable also to define up to what standard it should be reckoned as being comprised under elementary education. In any view, Your Excellency, the main principle of this amendment is that primary education should be extended beyond the so-called three R's to the practical or vocational instruction also."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Your Excellency, the acceptance of this amendment is open to the cardinal objection that it would take away that very elasticity which we wish to preserve in regard to this Bill. In introducing it in this Council last March the Hon'ble Mr Knapp laid particular stress on this aspect of the question. I see that, in his opening remarks, he said :—'The Bill is in fact given so much elasticity that I can hardly conceive of any educational policy which could not be grafted upon it.' This ideal we want to maintain. There is nothing in the present definition of elementary education which would in the least militate against the introduction of those subjects to which the Honourable mover and his supporters attach special importance; but I do not think we need on that account incorporate any reference to them in the body of the Bill.

"Surely it is also open to question whether it would be possible in every case to provide for 'courses of instruction in the rudiments of physical science and practical instruction, either agricultural or mechanical or both'. One does not want to leave outside the purview of this Bill schools in which, owing to deficiencies of staff or equipment, provision of that description could not be made. At the same time it will be quite open for the future minister to include such provision if he is satisfied that the necessary foundations exist.

"There are one or two other points in the amendment which call for criticism: firstly, the Honourable Mover proposes that the prescription of these additional courses of instruction should be left to the Government to be prescribed 'from time to time.' I thought we all knew that it is unnecessary to use the phrase 'from time to time', since in the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, there is a section laying down that whenever a power is conferred or a duty imposed, the power may be exercised and the duty must be discharged from time to time as occasion arises. That is one verbal criticism; another verbal criticism is that this long draft which the Honourable Member has set down in the agenda paper will not fit in at all with the balance of the clause which ends with the words 'as may be prescribed.' If the amendment were accepted, the clause would read as follows :—

'Elementary education' means education in such subjects and up to such standard including the provision of courses of instruction in the rudiments of physical science and practical instruction, either agricultural or mechanical or both, at appropriate stages suited to the ages, abilities and requirements of the children, as may be prescribed by the Local Government from time to time with the approval of the Legislative Council as may be prescribed.

"That makes nonsense. These are verbal criticisms. I now come to a point of substance. Surely, if there is any matter to which an expert body ought to see, it is the details of the curriculum of education. I doubt also whether we could properly stipulate for any statutory obligation requiring the approval of the Legislative Council, and any such proposal hardly needs serious consideration, as it is always open to the Legislative Council to put pressure on the minister by bringing in resolutions recommending that the Government shall prescribe instruction in particular courses.

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Subba Rao.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

"I do not think, Sir, I have anything more to add to what I have already said, namely, that you must have elasticity and that under the definition in clause 3 (v) you can make any provision you like in the subsidiary rules to be laid down by the Governor in Council, which I may remark in passing means 'the Governor acting with the Minister.' The utmost elasticity is provided for in our definition and I should be loath to incorporate in it any hard and fast rule enjoining the inclusion of instruction in the rudiments of physical science, etc. I am not willing on behalf of Government to concede any statutory obligation prescribing such provision in every case."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency,—The provision as it stands in the Bill is elastic, but the intention of the amendment is that in describing what elementary education is the whole system of the curriculum should not be allowed to run in the old groove. Admittedly the old groove is not at all suitable and I will draw the attention of this Government to page 118 of 'India in the year 1917-18', a Parliamentary Report: 'It must be plain that mere expansion will be useless without a corresponding improvement in the quality of instruction. Constant efforts are to a matter of fact being made to put the elementary schools more closely in touch with the needs of the pupil and to make elementary education something of which lower classes will quickly perceive the use and enjoy the benefits. An a supply of capable teachers increases, the framing of more attractive and more utilitarian courses will become possible'. Now the only difference between the amendment and the clause as it stands is this: If the clause is allowed to stand as it is, early steps may not be taken to make the curriculum more attractive and suitable to the rural areas or to the towns as the case may be. The system, as it came into existence, was only intended to prepare a number of clerks and writers and that system may continue for a number of years and all the money that may be spent hereafter from year to year should be mere waste so far as the real interests of the country are concerned. We are anxious to get in more details as to how the curriculum is to be framed. It is on account of this and on account of the conduct in the past of the Government in framing the curriculum that we earnestly press that the principle may be adopted whatever may be the verbal defects in the amendment. Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out some defects in the wording. But it has been the practice in this Council to adopt the principle and then to agree to the wording. There have been many cases in which after the principle was accepted the Government have brought in their own amendments to suit the principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I think the Honourable Member is mistaken. If the Honourable Mover presses his amendment and it is carried, the wording of the amendment comes into the Bill, and it is not within the power of the Government to change the form of an amendment which has been passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The practice has been that whenever a certain principle is accepted by the Government the changes in the wording are made by the Advocate-General."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"For the last sixteen months that I have been here I have not noticed any such case."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"If Your Excellency pardons me, there are a number of instances in the District Municipalities Act where the Advocate-General brought in many amendments after accepting the principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. GRIEVE:—"I think that there is a certain amount of misunderstanding. The Honourable Member seems to think that the Director of Public Instruction has been out of sympathy altogether with any attempt to introduce vocational training or mechanical courses in elementary schools. It was only possible in the past to get teachers who were capable of teaching the three R's. Now that the training has been developed and the teachers' prospects are being improved, we may hope that in the future a great deal of the extension of the scope of the curriculum in elementary schools may be possible so that we may introduce practical instruction. At the same time it seems to me that the proper persons to lay down what that practical instruction should consist of are the district educational councils which it is proposed to establish under the Act.

"They will be expert bodies in close touch with the needs and the local industries of the areas under their control and the courses which they recommend to include in the curriculum of elementary schools will be those that are most suited to the pupils that come into their respective schools. It seems to me therefore that it would be a mistake now to lay down by enactment details of the courses which would not be as elastic as what could be included on the recommendations of the various district educational councils."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Although I cannot agree, Your Excellency, with the exact wording of the amendment, I quite support the principle and the object with which it has been put forward. The section which is elastic gives all power to Government to prescribe any sort of education as far as elementary education is concerned. But what I submit to Your Excellency is that as we sit here in the Legislative Council it would be much better that we should once for all lay down the scope of such education and leave the details to the Local Government. Therefore, I submit to Your Excellency that some sort of indication and of what sort of education is indicated, must be in the Bill itself and not left to the Government. As has been enacted in the United Provinces Act, if Your Excellency agrees in the principle, some provision may be inserted accepting these principles.

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; the President; Mr. Macphail; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

"I may be permitted to read the section 3.' "Elementary education" means such instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic as may be prescribed for the time being for elementary schools by the Local Government and such instruction in other subjects as may be determined by the district educational councils with the approval of the Local Government.' This would meet the objections of both the Honourable Member in charge as well as the Honourable Mover."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"But surely the Honourable Member will agree that as not defining the scope of the Act. What the Honourable Member read out from the United Provinces Act is a general thing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"What I would submit to Your Excellency is that elementary education is said to consist of not only reading, writing and arithmetic as may be prescribed for the time being but also such other instruction in other subjects, if any, as may be determined. I submit that the United Provinces Act is clearer and indicates the scope of the elementary education. According to the section it would of course be elastic if it would leave everything in the hands of the Government or the Director of Public Instruction. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction the Local Government may prescribe any subject, but what is contemplated by the United Provinces Act is that there should be a sort of indication of what the elementary education should consist of, i.e., not only the three R's but also some vocational and other subjects. The Hon'ble Mr. Grieve remarked that the district councils and the boards would no doubt be consulted. So to make the section more elastic and comprehensive I appeal to the Government that the amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say that while I entirely sympathize with the objects of the Honourable Members who propose this amendment, it seems to me that it is an extremely dangerous thing to accept an amendment of the kind proposed because as soon as you begin to define primary education you by implication limit it to the things contained in your definition. At present it is perfectly elastic in scope, and every conceivable subject can be brought in. I do not think really there is any one who now believes that elementary education necessarily consists merely in reading, writing and arithmetic. If we accept the proposal suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju, then by implication we rule out all things not mentioned in that proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, why in spite of the several reasons urged we are anxious to press this is because the framers of the Bill as well as the persons in charge of this report find in section 41, clause (4), that all schools that have been recognised prior to the passing of the Act should be treated as recognized. This is practically giving an official stamp for the old state of things to continue for ever. There is nothing in the whole Bill to withdraw the recognition once granted where only pure literary education is given.

"There is another point also which I would urge. As the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve has suggested we cannot leave it in the hands of the educational council because it is not in their hands in order to introduce any subject in the primary schools. The persons responsible for the training of teachers must be made to understand the necessity for it. Only the Government could do it. Neither the district boards nor the taluk boards will have anything to do with the training of teachers. We have not also lower primary and upper primary schools who know nothing at all. What is the use of our putting in agricultural or scientific or mechanical or this thing or that thing? In order to make the Government appreciate the necessity for it in the training which they impart at their own expense and equipping these teachers, they must have that idea. With that object in view these things should be done. In order to do that they will first of all give instructions for persons in charge to train teachers in these subjects so that they may be able to teach with the object in view. So far as the wording is concerned I submit that there is no objection. I do not say that the word at all fits in with the whole sentence. But we know instances with reference to various amendments where one word has to be omitted on account of consequential changes. We need not stand on mere technicalities if we agree in principle. Another point is with reference to the approval of the Legislative Council which I wanted to mention not only here but in several other amendments. I wanted that all these rules which have been framed by the Government should have the approval of the Council. I suggest that the other portions can very well go in in order to put before the Government as well as before the public that practical instruction is what the Government aims at and they are preparing their teachers to do that. All those things might well be omitted, because we know instances where in general points we have agreed. Therefore I submit that it is a most vital matter if the primary education we have is to be of use in the country, practical instruction must be given in schools. In order to give practical instruction in schools the Government have undertaken the training of teachers. Unless both go together it will serve no useful purpose. The one goes with the other. Not only should Government prepare teachers but also schools should be provided for the purpose. Therefore I press my amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"On behalf of the Government I wish to say that we think that this is an extremely dangerous step that Honourable Members want to take. They want to lay down a definite educational policy by law and they want to shut out everything that does not come within the terms of a clause they propose to insert in this Bill. This educational policy is to be worked by an *ad hoc* body consisting we hope of broad-minded men who have

(The President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the Advocate-General; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Aygar; Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Macphail)

really the interests of the young people at heart. Is it conceivable that this committee are simply going to teach them only the three R's and not impart to them any outside knowledge. By this amendment Honourable Members would be absolutely tying down this committee to a certain form of education and from the Government's point of view it seems most undesirable to do so. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail that we all want these pupils to be brought up and educated in the most liberal way. The narrow line of reading, writing and arithmetic should not be the only form of education and the pupils should be taught all things which are suitable to their particular districts but to define absolutely by law what this committee is to do seems to me to be stereotyping the work of the committee in an absolutely impossible degree. I very much hope that this Council will refuse to vote for such an amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I give a personal explanation? I do not want everything to be laid down definitely. That is why I have added the words 'as prescribed by the Local Government.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Member agrees with me that the broadest possible interpretation should be given to the committee for the purpose, let him read our own sub-clause (v) which gives them the widest possible discretion."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—

5. In sub-clause (vi), *delete* the comma between the words 'school' and 'or', and *omit* the word 'a' before 'department'.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I move that the comma between the words 'school' and 'or' and the word 'a' before 'department' be omitted. This is purely a drafting amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

6. In sub-clause (vi), *for* the words 'recognized as an elementary school under section 41' *substitute* the following:—

'where elementary education is given as defined in sub-clause (v) and recognized as such by the local authority under rules framed by the Local Government'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"This is an amendment consequential to amendment No. 4. I beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

7. In sub-clause (vii), *for* the words 'as may be prescribed as necessary for a child of school-age' *substitute* the following:—

'and educational staff as may be prescribed as necessary for imparting elementary education for a child of school-age between the ages 5 to 11 by the local authority with the previous sanction of the Local Government'.

In doing so, he said:—"I do not want the question of school-age left unsettled. Clause (vii) might be made clear by introducing this amendment. There is no principle involved in this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to second it. Number 10 relates to the same matter and may be discussed along with this."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall accept the age suggested by my Honourable friend—5 to 11—and then move my amendment as revised now or I shall have to take the further time of the Council."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Do I understand that it is only the school-age that we are going to discuss?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao wish to withdraw his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I think I shall rather move it separately, Your Excellency, because my amendment relates to the definition of school-age only, whereas amendment No. 7 has reference to the local authority."

.25TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Macphail; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I wish to rise to a point of order. No. 7 has reference to 'local authority.' What does that mean?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"'Local authority' means taluk and district boards and municipalities."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"What I wish to know is this. Is the Honourable Member proposing to give the local authority the right to define all these things, equipment, staff and so forth in spite of the existence of the District Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I have suggested 'with the previous sanction of the Local Government.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Now that the position has been clarified, I should like to point out first of all that when we were discussing this question in the Select Committee it was observed that teaching is not a material element and stands on a different footing to accommodation and equipment which are concrete things. Accommodation means so many rooms and equipment, so many desks, but teaching is not on the same footing. Our idea was to refer only to material things and not to questions of staff.

"My second criticism is this—and it will touch the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's amendment (No. 10) as well—that it is in the last degree unwise to attempt to define school-age by hard-and-fast rules. My objection is one based on the need for elasticity in these matters. You want variations for sex and for communities. A school-age which is appropriate for a Hindu would be inappropriate for a Muhammadan, who begins his school life with instruction in Koran and ordinarily does not enter upon his secular education until a later age. I believe I am right in saying also that in regard to girls the ages at which instruction commences and ends necessarily vary a great deal. It is the custom for some girls to begin their education early and to end it early, while in other cases it is possible for them to carry it on to a much later stage, e.g., in the case of schools with women teachers.

"So much for the difficulty of defining school-age in the statute. But these are small things compared with the objection which my Honourable friend Mr. Macphail has by implication indicated, namely, that it is not for the 'local authority' to undertake the responsibility of defining accommodation and equipment and prescribing the teaching staff requisite in elementary schools within the area of its local jurisdiction. It is for such purposes that special educational councils are needed, and I do not think the average local authority ought to have the final say in these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"In the Punjab Act in defining 'school place' they add also the word 'staff'. Therefore it is not an unusual thing for the staff to go with the school accommodation. The existing rules themselves fix that a certain staff is necessary. Therefore there is no incongruity there. With regard to the school-age, whether it is 5 to 11 or 6 to 12, I have provided that the previous sanction of the Government should be obtained. That is a sufficient safeguard. Therefore the fears of the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail need not be entertained."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I have only a few words to say. There is no definition of 'elementary school place' in the Punjab Act. That enactment in section 3 (4) prescribes the submission of a 'statement showing the school accommodation, equipment and the educational staff required,' but there is no definition of 'school place.' In our Act the definition is required in connexion with clause 45 but, when you come to that clause, you will find that there is also in sub-clause 2 (*b*) a concrete injunction to the Local Government to satisfy itself that sufficient provision has been made for teaching staff, etc. This question which the Honourable Member has so much at heart is thus adequately provided for in the chapter which deals with compulsory education. This being so, I fail to see that any further elaboration of the definition of 'elementary school place' is called for."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju were withdrawn :—

8. *Omit* **sub-clause (xi).**

9. *Omit* **sub-clause (xiii).**

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment :—

10. *For* **sub-clause (xiii),** *substitute* **the following :—**

'(xiii) "School-age" means 6 to 12 years.'

In doing so, he said :—"This amendment relates to the definition of school-age. I am strongly of opinion that school-age should not be left for a definition under the rules but we must have a provision clearly under the Act. I have tried to refer to the provisions of the other Provincial Acts in India. Every Act I have been able to refer to fixes the age in the Act itself. Bombay fixes it at 6–11; Bengal at 6–10; Punjab 6–12; Bihar and Orissa at 6–10 and so forth. I believe even the English Act fixes the age in the Act itself—5 to 14. When it is laid down in the Provincial Acts and in the English Act, is there any reason why we should not try to solve it

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

now and fix the age? The Honourable Member in charge said that age will vary with localities, with sex and with communities. We might fix a certain age for boys and a certain age for girls in the Act itself. In connexion with the question of communities the Honourable Member in charge mentioned the case of the Muhammadan community. A certain age may be fixed for Muhammadans and another age for non-Muhammadans. These matters will have to be solved some day. It is stated that the provisions of this Bill have been expressly made elastic or in other words that elasticity is its chief merit. But this elasticity must come to an end some day when His Excellency the Governor in Council or His Excellency the Governor sitting with the help of his ministers will have to solve this question, and instead of the Executive Government doing it I only ask that the Legislative Council should try to grapple with these difficulties and find a suitable age to suit communities and sex. I make this suggestion specially for the reason that the legislature will have no hold whatever over the exercise of this particular part of the rule-making power of the Government and I am generally on principle opposed to all subsidiary legislation in vital matters like this. So I would like to have the school-age defined and I would fix it at 6–12."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"This is a section or rather an amendment which requires really much of thought as well as consideration because even the conference that met in Cotacamund was not at one on this point. A large number of educational officers as well as persons who are interested in local administration had met there and had given some half a dozen ways of fixing the age. One said 6 to 10, another 6 to 11, another 5 to 11, another 6 to 10 or later up to 12. All this means, Your Excellency, that nobody is sure what should be the exact age. Now if the amendment is accepted, you will make it not at all elastic but quite rigid. The age which may suit one district, say, Bellary, may not suit my district. The conditions vary in districts. And the question of fixing the age limit for Muhammadan boys was brought before the conference. It is very difficult for Muhammadans to send their boys before 7 or 8. I quite appreciate the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that we must have elasticity."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"The mere argument that because a limit is placed on what is called school-age in similar Acts in other places does not by itself mean a precedent why we should follow the same thing here. So far as the limit of age is concerned, 6 to 11, I do not believe it is preferable to the present wording of the Act. It is always better, Your Excellency, to leave this thing to the minister—to fix the age according to the various localities and various communities that may come under the operation of this Act. With the diverse communities as also castes and other things it would be necessary to fix various stages for the school-age of these children. I submit, Your Excellency, therefore that with the powers given to the Governor in Council, which really means when this Act comes into force the Governor and his ministers, it is far better to leave it to them to fix the school-age in consultation with the district educational councils which are expected to know the needs of the localities of the various districts over which they will have jurisdiction. Therefore I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Your Excellency, I have only one remark to make. The only amendment before us is that school-age should be fixed at from 6 to 12 years. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao gives excellent reason for rejecting his amendment. He wants modifications for sex and communities. But these variations cannot be introduced under the amendment suggested by the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have nothing more to add."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not want to say anything more."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu:—

11. In sub-clause (xiii), *for* the words 'such age as the Governor in Council' *substitute* the words 'the age beginning with the sixth year of the child to the end of the eleventh year subject to such alterations as the Governor in Council may by rules.'

The amendment was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

12. In sub-clause (xiii), after the words 'or of' *insert* the words 'children of either sex in.'

In doing so, he said:—"The amendment that I propose is for the purpose of making quite clear that the Government have the power to prescribe different ages for different sexes. I am sorry for a slight error in the printing of the amendment. I want the introduction of the words 'children of either sex in' after the first 'of' and not the latter 'of'. I ask the permission of Your Excellency to make this change. I gave notice of the amendment for

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(The Advocate-General, Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

the introduction of 'children of either sex in'. I wanted to put them after 'of' Unfortunately there are two 'of's' and the printer has put the words after second 'of.' I ask Your Excellency's permission to put them after the first 'of' and not the second. With the amendment the clause will read thus: 'school-age means such age as the Governor in Council may prescribe in respect of children of either sex in any local area or in any particular community.'

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"If all agree to this, I think this will be a precedent for us."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Only if it is a printer's mistake."

The amendment as revised by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, my amendment stands thus.—

13. *Add* **the following as sub-clause (xv):—**

'(xv) "Governor in Council" means the Governor acting with ministers appointed under the Government of India Act, 1919.'

"Your Excellency, the present provision and the mention of 'Governor in Council' in many sections or clauses of this Bill has given rise to an impression that the subject of elementary education would be taken away from the purview of the ministers And the very mention of the Governor in Council has led many people to believe or to fancy that hereafter, instead of its being administered as a transferred subject, it would still be managed by the Governor in Council and Members of the Executive Government. In order to remove such an impression, I make this amendment. That will be more in consonance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, and the rules that have been framed thereunder The rules enact that Education should be a transferred subject and shall be administered by His Excellency the Governor acting with ministers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"In formally seconding this I may point out that the same question was considered in the District Municipalities Act and the Advocate-General told us that there would be some enactment which would be brought in by the Government or some explanation in support of it. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao wants some explanation to satisfy him."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The answer to this proposal is quite simple. An amending Act has already been passed by the Government of India and appeared in an issue of the *Gazette of India* dated 4th September 1920. It adds a new section 31 to the General Clauses Act of 1897, which runs as follows:—

'In any enactment made by any authority in British India before the date on which section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1919, comes into operation—*(this I think will be next January)*—and in any rule, order, notification, scheme, by-law or other document made under, or with reference to, any such enactment, any reference by whatever form of words to an authority authorized by law, at the time when the enactment was made, to administer the Executive Government in any part of British India shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by the Government of India Act, 1919, be construed for all purposes, after the above-mentioned date, as a reference to such new authority.'

"That is comprehensive enough to cover the whole field of both general and provincial legislation."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 3 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Chapter II.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar who had given notice of it:—

15. *Omit* **the whole chapter, and all provisions and references to 'District Educational Councils'** *substituting* **for that term the phrase 'the Educational Committee concerned.'**

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

16. *Omit* **the heading 'District Educational Councils' and all the clauses 4 to 23 in that chapter and also the words '(3) Duties of Educational Councils' and** *renumber* **the clauses 24 to 27 as clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7.**

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn by the Honourable Members who had given notice of them :—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

17. *Omit* the whole of the first and second parts of the chapter.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

18. *Omit* the whole chapter.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

19. If Chapter II be not omitted *for* clause 4 *substitute* the following :—

'4. When a notification has been issued in any local area with the previous sanction of the Local Government for the imposition of educational cess, the local authority shall constitute a school committee.'

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment :—

20. If Chapter II be not omitted, *for* clause 5 *substitute* the following :—

'5. The school committee constituted under this Act irrespective of the provisions in the City Municipal Act, District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act shall consist of half the number of persons elected by the local body out of their members or outside and the remaining half to be elected or nominated under rules framed by the Local Government representing several interests, namely, aided institutions, Muhammadan and other minorities and parents, besides the Government Educational officers.

'The school committee shall elect its own vice-president while the president or chairman of the local authority shall ex officio be its chairman.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

21. If the above amendment falls through, *for* sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following :—

'(1) The District Educational Council shall elect its president from among its own number in the manner of the election of municipal chairman under the District Municipalities Act.

'The Local Government may, by notification, revoke the right of election after previous intimation to the District Educational Council of the grounds upon which such revocation is proposed and after considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the council and nominate one of the members of District Educational Council to be the president of the council.'

In doing so, he said :—"I propose to substitute the following for sub-clause (1), in order to make the position clear, that the district educational council shall elect its president from among its own number :—

'(1) The district educational council shall elect its president from among its own number in the manner of the election of municipal chairman under the District Municipalities Act.

'The Local Government may, by notification, revoke the right of election after previous intimation to the district educational council of the grounds upon which such revocation is proposed and after considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the council and nominate one of the members of district educational council to be the president of the council.'

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Devadoss ; Mr. Davidson.)*

"My object in reversing the order as in clause 5 is that ordinarily every educational council should have the right of electing its own president. Only when the Government feels it necessary for any reasons that no election should be allowed to any particular council, it should come in and suggest the other method. I think the Government is not anxious that in all educational councils there should be a nominated president against the wish of several of the members. I, therefore, urge that they should be allowed to elect their own president and only when necessity arises the Government should interfere in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I have sent in a similar amendment, No. 23. I propose to second this amendment so that there may not be any necessity for moving that amendment separately. According to the provisions of this Bill, it is left solely to the Governor in Council either to appoint the president or by notification authorize the council to elect its president. It really means that nomination shall ordinarily be the rule. Such a provision had existed so long ago as the year 1884 in the Local Boards Act with the result that this power of election was never utilized until recently. But what we propose by bringing this amendment is that election shall be the rule. That is the present provision adopted in the District Municipalities Act in the case of chairmen of municipal councils who shall ordinarily be elected unless the Governor in Council directs otherwise. As it reads, it means, as I have already pointed out, that nomination shall be the rule ; but I seek to propose that election shall be the rule unless the Governor in Council directs otherwise for any extreme reasons. I need not detain the members of this Council by dwelling on the merits of election over nomination. I think the spirit of the times is that for every nomination, election should be substituted. In the case of union panchayats and municipalities, we have had elections and it is commonly recognized that election is the rule. It has already been recognized that much of the force with which these district educational councils were attacked was really due to the fact that presidents would be nominated by the Government and that the people would have no voice whatever in choosing their own chairman. If the Council accepts this amendment, it will take the sting away from the creation of these district educational councils. What we ask is that the general rule of election which is observed by the Government in all other cases should be adopted in this matter as well. No harm will be done if choice is given to the members of the council to elect their own president and I strongly plead for election in matters like this. Somehow we think that under the combined power the Collector will appear again. The first thing is we want him to disappear. It is very desirable in these days that we should try to manage these affairs without the official guidance. The policy now-a-days is to stimulate local effort for developing local self-government. In matters like this, it must be left entirely in the hands of non-official Indians. For these reasons, I strongly plead that the president of this council should ordinarily be elected unless for very grave reasons the Government directs otherwise. With these words I commend this amendment for the acceptance of this council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Your Excellency, I have given notice of a similar amendment, No. 24, and I wish to support this amendment. The special reason why the *ad hoc* body is constituted is that it is the intention to man it with members who are specialists and who have got special qualifications. If such a body is created, I think full justice should be done to them by allowing them to elect their own president."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—" Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. The reason is this. The educational council will be a new body with new responsibilities and duties and it is but right that the Government should nominate a person who in its opinion would be able to guide the council. Further, no apprehension need be entertained that the Collector will ordinarily be appointed as the president. Education, when transferred, will be in the hands of a minister and therefore I don't think the educational council need be afraid that the Collector will be imposed on it to the detriment of the work of the council or against the wishes of the majority of the council. We may trust the minister to do what is right in the circumstances and therefore the provision in this Bill, namely, that the Government may appoint one of the members to be the president or may authorize the Council to elect its president from among its own number, is a very salutary provision. For some time to come, it is but proper that the Government, on the advice of the minister and other persons who are familiar with matters connected with education, should have the power to appoint the chairman. Of course when the time comes, that is to say, when the council is able to manage its own affairs properly, the Government will allow the president to be elected. So, I don't think there is much force in the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao against the retention of the clause as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" I think the position as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss is more or less the position which the Government themselves would like to take up. Our clause provides on an equal footing for the alternative courses of nomination or election. It is open to the Governor in Council either to nominate the President of the council or to authorize the Council to elect its President. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's definition of the Governor in Council, the decision in this matter in regard to the appointment of the president of the District Educational Council will be the decision of the Governor and the minister. I have no reason to suppose that the minister figure of the Collector will reappear on the scene as president of the District Educational Council. But I think it would be better if the

(Mr. Davidson, Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Balaji Rao Naydu.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

Government were not placed in the rather invidious position which would arise if we made the statute require election as the normal procedure. The District Educational Council is a new body. We do not know what its constitution is likely to be. Until it comes into being we cannot very well say how far it will be able to elect its president, and my own view is that it is in the first three years of its existence that it is going to make history in regard to the development of education in this country. Therefore it is particularly important that the first president should be a sound man. Of course, the elected personnel of the District Educational Council might choose the right man as its president; but if I were going to be in charge of the Educational Department—which I shall not be after December—I should certainly like to have some say in regard to the choice of the president until I was really satisfied that the new District Educational Councils could be trusted to exercise a wide discretion in choosing their presidents and I should like my successors, the future ministers, to have the same advantage. The only change which is proposed by these three amendments is to make election the rule and to throw on the Government the onus of justifying the departure from that rule. That I think, at the initial stage we should reserve the power of nominating the first president. The Governor in Council may or may not exercise his power, but don't deprive him of the power."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I do not want to add anything, but I still want to press my amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

22. If the amendment regarding the omission of the District Educational Council is not accepted, *omit* sub-paragraph (1) of clause 5 and in its place *substitute* the following:—

'The district educational council may elect its president from among its own number'.

The following amendments stood in the name of the Honourable Members shown against them:—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

23. If it is proposed to retain Chapter II, *for* clause 5 (1) *substitute* the following:—

'The District Educational Council shall appoint one of its members to be the president of the council'.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

24. *For* sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following with the proviso as it is:—

'(1) Unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by him every council shall elect its president from among its own members in such manner as may be prescribed.'

With the permission of His Excellency the President, amendments Nos. 23 and 24 were withdrawn.

The following amendments stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naydu Garu:—

25. In sub-clause (1), *for* the first four lines *substitute* the following:—

'The president of the district board shall ex officio be the president of the District Educational Council unless the Governor in Council shall by.'

26. *Omit* the proviso to sub-clause (1).

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, in view of the discussion which we had on the previous amendments I withdraw my amendments Nos. 25 and 26."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendments Nos. 25 and 26 were withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

27. "*Omit* sub-clause (2) in clause 5."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I propose to omit sub-clause (2). If the Collector is to be a member of the council he may be nominated, for clause 6 of this section gives power to the Government to nominate members. The Collector may be nominated, and I think it is unnecessary that he should be an ex officio member of the council. Whenever the Government feels the necessity of having the Collector as a member of the council, he may be nominated. I do not think it is desirable that we should have him as an ex officio member."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Subba Rao)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I support amendment No. 27. I think the Hon'ble Mr Davidson's statement that it is not the intention of the present Government to see that the Collector is made the president of the council is really reassuring. If the Collector is not going to be the president, is he to play an insignificant part which does not seem to be quite proper? He is the authority exercising some degree of critical force and he will therefore be wanted as the head of the Government outside the council. So I would suggest that the Collector should not be there. In the Local Boards Bill also it is proposed to take away the Collector. So I suggest the deletion of sub-clause (2). The Collector should be entirely outside the council which is subject to criticism by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr L DAVIDSON:—"I do not think there is very much to say about this amendment. In this Bill the Collector will exercise an control outside the District Educational Council such as he does possess under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Bill. Under those two measures the Collector has definite powers of intervention. Surely when this new body comes into being, about the exact personnel of which we know nothing at present, it is wise to make some provision under which the administrative experience of the Collector will be available. I am quite ready to cut the Collector out from the presidentship of the District Educational Council, but I do not think he ought to be deprived of all share in the educational development in his charge, especially as he is already losing connexion with the local fund administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know if the Collectors take any part in education at present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I want to introduce them now and to create in them an interest in education. Some Collectors have in fact taken a very keen interest in education; for instance, let me cite Messrs. Richards and Paddison. In other parts of India again the Collector takes a very definite share in educational development. I do not want to cut him out of that sphere of interest, and for that reason I propose his retention in the *ex officio* position of member of the District Educational Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I press the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would like to say one word in regard to this particular amendment, as the point has arisen in one or two cases. May I suggest to Honourable Members that it is very unfortunate that there should be this constantly-expressed suspicion and distrust of the Collector. I do urge very strongly that the Collector (or the district officer) has done his work extraordinarily well and I think that it would be most undesirable to keep him outside this educational body. He is a responsible officer most concerned with all forms of advancement in his particular district and I wish Honourable Members would get rid of this distrust and suspicion of an officer who is working hard for the benefit of the country."

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar withdrew the following amendment:—

28. *Omit* sub-clauses (2) and (3) and make the necessary consequential changes in the later provisions.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

29. In sub-clause (3) *omit* the words 'and Assistant Inspector of Schools',

In doing so, he said:—"My proposal is to omit the assistant inspector of schools in clause (3) as ex officio member of the district educational council. My reason is simple. Now the clause as it stands proposes to have an inspector as well as an assistant inspector both as ex officio members of the district educational council. We have already our own experience of the district board and taluk board where the District Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar happen to be members. What useful purpose the Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars serve in the taluk boards and district boards we already know. They only prevent other people coming in. They vote with the Collector and with the Revenue Divisional Officer, though there is no theory of mandate that he should not vote independently of the superior officer. I have got one more additional reason. One of the functions of the council as has been already mentioned is the distribution of grant. The person who sends the recommendation as to how the grant is to be distributed is the assistant inspector of schools and the council has to sit in judgment regarding his recommendations. Therefore his presence is not at all necessary and besides it is better that the judgment must be pronounced by the council without him. Of course to safeguard the educational interests, the expert inspector of schools will be there and we have got almost one inspector for every district and each educational council will have its own inspector. Therefore it is quite unnecessary to have both the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools on the council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I second the amendment. The reasons given for eliminating the assistant inspector are very strong. The only reason that can be given against it is that inspectors are in charge of several districts, whereas the assistant inspectors are posted for every district. But I know that under the recent

(Mr. Subba Rao ; the Raja of Ramnad ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Grieve ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

re-organisation every district will have an inspector and, as has been pointed out, the assistant inspector who has to do much of the spade work will be one of the members whose decision we have to sit in judgment upon. Therefore I submit, Your Excellency, that the inspector alone would be quite sufficient to safeguard the interests of the Educational Department."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Your Excellency, from my own experience I find that assistant inspectors possess more knowledge of the students pursuing elementary education than the inspector of schools. It would be desirable therefore to drop if necessary the inspector of schools and retain the assistant inspector of schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad. The assistant inspector deals with elementary education whereas inspector deals with secondary and higher education. If you want to delete anybody, delete the inspector."

The Hon'ble Mr R. G. GRIEVE:—"Your Excellency the object of having both the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools was that the inspector was in charge of several districts, that is to say, it will be impossible for him to have that intimate knowledge of each individual district which would be required of an educational officer advising and assisting in the deliberations of the district educational councils. But when we have got district inspectors, that is one inspector for every district, the office of assistant inspector will be no longer in existence and the addition in the clause 'and assistant inspector' will become automatically inoperative. At the same time inspectors by having only one district in their charge will get that detailed and intimate knowledge which at present is claimed for the assistant inspectors so that in the future it would not matter whether we have that additional officer. It is wiser, however, to retain the words 'and assistant inspector' for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"There is not much difference as I understand from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve between him and me. He says that in course of time the office of assistant inspector will be extinct and till that time he wants to have both the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools. But I am not able to understand why two officers should be there. You may give two votes to the same officer if you please (*laughter*). My objection is that as long as the superior is in the council the subordinate officer is not able to give his independent opinion. That has been my unfortunate experience in the district board. There has not been a case where a Tahsildar voted against the Revenue Divisional Officer. That is the reason why I say don't have two men and waste your money in travelling allowance over the two officers."

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu was withdrawn.

30. In sub-clause (4), *omit* the words 'If the District Collector is president of the district board'.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU moved the following amendment:—

31. In line 4 of sub-clause (4) *for* the word 'persons' *substitute* the word 'members'.

In doing so, he said:—"The sub-clause reads as follows: 'If the District Collector is president of the district board the district board shall be entitled to elect two persons to represent it on the district educational council'. I think it would be more appropriate to have 'members' instead of 'persons' unless the district board is to have authority to elect outsiders."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have given notice of a similar amendment. It is not a casual thing as the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu seems to think. Evidently there were representations made. I have got in my hands the representation made by the council of missionary education. There was a representation made. Those words were deliberately put in two places to give a very wide choice to the district board or to the municipal council to elect persons even outside those bodies. We strongly take objection to the district or taluk board or the municipality choosing persons outside their own councils to represent them on this educational council. One reason that was urged in that communication was that there were some missionaries especially American missionaries who could not get into the district boards for the simple reason that the rules were strict against aliens and the local boards and district boards were limited to persons of British nationality. This is the saving clause put up for their benefit. There are several broader questions to be looked into in a matter like this. Any body whether a district board or local board or municipality must have a representative on that board who must be a responsible man and accountable to that body as a whole and also to the electors who elected this member. In the district board, for instance, there is partly election and partly nomination, and if those members are elected they feel this responsibility to the district board as a whole, and they will be bound by any mandate which the board gives them. But what would be the case if an outsider can be appointed by a local body to represent it on the district educational council. He won't feel bound by any mandate issued by this board and then the chain of responsibility won't be complete. Any representative of the local body on the educational council must be a person who ought to be able to ventilate the feelings and views of the particular body who choosen them. Under those circumstances it is a retrograde step to give these bodies power to select outsiders."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Macphail; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Siva Rao)*

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I rise to oppose the amendment. In the Select Committee we found that it would not be possible to include a large body of missionaries. It is the missionaries that have been doing a great deal of educational work, and in order to add their influence also in the new district educational council we wanted this clause purposely amended and no argument has now been advanced why there ought to be a change from what has been done by the Select Committee. Therefore, Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I feel it a pity that this subject should be considered merely as to its connexion with missionaries. I wish to look at it from a wider point of view, and it seems to me that it is desirable on general grounds to give power to local bodies to choose whom they like to send up to represent them in connexion with matters of education on the district council. I do not know why the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao should show such a distrust of the local bodies. I cannot understand why he should fancy that they would choose persons who will do things which they do not approve of. I for one cannot be a party to such mistrust of the local bodies. Nor can I see why when he favoured the idea that the chairmanship of a municipality should be chosen from outside, he should now turn round and refuse to allow the same municipality or the local bodies generally to choose representatives from outside for this special work. As I said before this morning it is very important we should be able to obtain the assistance of any one who is willing to work in the cause of education. We want co-operation from all. There may be lurking public-spirited people who, while they are not particularly anxious to take part in municipal work, might yet be quite willing to take part in education, and to represent the country and do useful work as members of the District Educational Councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, though I am sorry to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail I may say to put in outsiders and omitting them is devoid of all principles. When this question was raised in the Municipalities Bill discussion, I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail opposed it saying outsiders have no business to come. And the Government said 'you have no business to bring in outsiders, because they must have sufficient interest to be elected'. Now because the Government wanted to help friends they say 'you stood last time'. When you have given them power of selecting give them full power. Therefore, I support Mr. Macphail for a different reason."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have very little to say about this amendment except that it is a matter for regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao did not attend the meetings of the Select Committee, in which case he would have had an opportunity of discussing it very fully. He was not present when we discussed the same and came to the unanimous conclusion that it is desirable to allow local bodies the option of choosing an outsider in preference to restricting their choice to members of their own body. The Honourable Member, it is true, attended the first meeting of the Select Committee but no other meeting. On the first day we decided three main issues, but subsequently we discussed various points in the Bill in detail. If he had been present then, he would have had an ample opportunity of urging this particular point and trying to persuade the Select Committee to come to a different conclusion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU:—"I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The following amendments stood in the names of the Honourable Members shown against each:—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

32. In sub-clause (4), in the fourth line, *for* the words 'two persons' *substitute* the words 'two of its members'.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU:—

33. *Omit* the second paragraph of sub-clause (4).

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

34. In sub-clause (4), paragraph 2, after the word 'representative' *add* the words 'out of its members'.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU:—

35. In sub-clause (5), *for* the words 'such number of persons as may be prescribed' *substitute* the words 'two members'.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

36. In sub-clause (5), *for* the word 'persons' *substitute* the words 'its members'.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendments Nos. 32—36 were withdrawn.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Macphail; Mr Davidson; the President; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Raju.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment:—

37. In sub-clause (5), *add* the following as paragraphs (2):—
'An official shall be disqualified for standing to the election of the president.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the amendment I propose to move is this:—
'In sub-clause (5) *add* the following as paragraph (2).—
'An official shall be disqualified for standing to the election of the president.'

"Hitherto when we were discussing whether we should have a president ordinarily elected or nominated and the Council has decided that we should have for some time at any rate a nominated chairman and now this Bill would apply only to a state of things when the Government throws this office for election and the principle laid down is that an official should be disqualified. It is not a new principle that I am urging for adoption. Even the headman is disqualified from standing for election in local boards. The principle has been recognized in the District Municipalities Act recently passed, and in the Local Boards Bill which will come up shortly for consideration it has been enacted that an official shall be disqualified from election. I want the same principle to be adopted in the case of the District Educational Council also.

"Now in both the Acts—the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Bill which will come up shortly for consideration—it has been enacted that officials should be disqualified. I want the same principle should be adopted in the case of the District Educational Council also."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I should like to know whether this if carried would have the result of preventing these gentlemen being elected It only prevents them from standing."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"May I know what this has to do with sub-clause (5)."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wanted to add it somewhere. So I put it here."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

38. In sub-clause (6), *for* the word 'nominated' *substitute* the word 'appointed'; and *for* the word 'nominations' *substitute* the word 'appointments'.

In doing so, he said:—"I propose some verbal changes in order to bring the language of the Bill as far as possible in conformity with the District Municipalities Act and other Acts. For the words 'nominated' and 'nomination' I wish to substitute 'appointed' and 'appointment'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.—"I have the honour to second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and agreed to.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn:—

39. If Chapter II be not omitted, after the words 'other minorities' in sub-clause (6) *insert* the words 'and parents'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

40. If Chapter II be not omitted, *for* sub-clause (7) *substitute* the following:—
'(7) The number of members nominated by the Governor in Council or elected under sub-clause (6) including ex-officio educational members shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of members of the District Educational Council.'

In doing so, he said:—"My object in proposing this amendment is that three-fourths of the members should be elected."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not think the Honourable Mover of this amendment has quite understood what might be the effect of accepting it. I have been at some pains to apply it to a concrete case. The case I took for the purpose is the Honourable Member's own

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

district, and I assumed that only one representative would be allowed to each local authority, i.e., for each municipal council and each taluk board. On that assumption the District Educational Council would consist of 14 members, of whom No. 1 would be the Collector, Nos. 2 and 3 would be the inspector and the assistant inspector, two would be chosen by the district board, four would be chosen by the four taluk boards and four by the four municipalities; and there would be only left one member to be nominated or elected under sub-clause (6) making 14 in all. The effect of the Honourable Member's limitation would make one the only possible addition. That is an arithmetical deduction which is unassailable. I do not think that he can really have contemplated that in cases like his own district there should be scope for only one representative of the various outside interests contemplated by sub-clause (5)."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

41. In sub-clause (7), *for* the word 'nominated' *substitute* the word 'appointed'.

In doing so, he said:—"I move a purely drafting amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7.

Clauses 6 and 7 were allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clause 8.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

42. In sub-clause (1), *for* the word 'nominated' *substitute* the word 'appointed'.

In doing so, he said:—"I move that the word 'appointed' be substituted for the word 'nominated'. This is merely a drafting amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and agreed to.

Clause 8 as amended was allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

Clause 9 was allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

43. If Chapter II be not omitted, in clause 10 (1) (a), between the words 'absent' and 'for' *insert* the words 'without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council,'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, my amendment 43 is to insert the words 'without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council between the words 'absent' and 'for' in clause 10 (1) (a). The Governor in Council may remove any president, vice-president or member of a District Educational Council if he is absent for more than three months unless he takes shelter under the word 'may' which is far better if they are satisfied that the absence is justifiable. Hereafter the members who are obliged to attend this council may not be able to attend the council there as they will have to remain at headquarters for a long period. And the Governor in Council may excuse their absence."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"We discussed this in Select Committee."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU was withdrawn:—

44. In sub-clause (1) (b), *for* the word 'two' *substitute* the word 'three'.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

45. In sub-clause (2), *for* the word 're-nomination' *substitute* the word 're-appointment'.

In doing so, he said:—"I move that the word 're-appointment' may be substituted for the word 'renomination'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 10 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

Clause 11.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name :—

46. If Chapter II be not omitted, after the word 'remuneration' in clause 11 *insert* the words 'which does not include travelling allowance'.

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 12 *and* 13.

Clauses 12 and 13 were allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clause 14.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

47. *Omit* the words 'addressed and' in line 11.

In doing so, he said :—"I move the omission of the words 'addressed and'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I second the motion."

Clause 14 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

48. In sub-clause (3), *omit* the words 'of the District Educational Council'.

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, here again I move for the omission of the words 'of the District Educational Council' in order to avoid repetition."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 15 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 16

Clause 16 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 17.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson :—

49. In sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'vice-president or presiding member' *substitute* the words 'or in his absence the vice-president'.

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, this amendment was suggested as a matter of fact by the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raju, No. 50. The amendment of which he gave notice attracted my attention to the wording of clause 17 and I recognised that it was defective and required improvement, but I have not adopted his proposal exactly in the same form as he has put forward. It seems to me that as the power of calling meetings vests either in the president or in the vice-president, it should be sufficient to vest the power to adjourn an abortive meeting to a particular date in the same two officers. If neither the president nor the vice-president is present and if a quorum is not secured, it is hardly fitting for the small remnant of members present to arrogate to themselves the right of fixing the adjourned date. They could not of themselves have determined the original date, for while members can put in a requisition to the president to call a meeting, the actual fixing of the date is left to the president or to the vice-president. That is the reason why I move my amendment, which has the effect of changing sub-clause (2), clause 17, into this form : 'If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the president or in his absence the vice-president may adjourn the meeting to some future date'."

The Hon'ble THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Your Excellency, I feel some difficulty even then, if both are absent and there is no quorum."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I thought I had explained that. In cases where both the president and the vice-president are absent, it seems to me hardly fitting that the members left over should fix the date of the adjourned meeting. If the president and the vice-president are not present and a quorum is not secured, the District Educational Council surely cannot take very much interest on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"There are two points here, viz., the meeting must stand adjourned and the meeting must be adjourned to some date. Unless it is laid down by statute that when no quorum is formed the meeting shall stand adjourned, the president could conduct the meeting even when the other members who did not form the quorum had left the place after half an hour. The meeting must stand adjourned. The question of adjourning it to another date must not be in their power."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"No business can be transacted unless there is a quorum."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Macphail; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Devadoss; the Advocate-General)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is no provision to that effect. May I point out what the real difficulty is? Sub-clause (2) has to deal with two particulars. It first prescribes the limit of time during which the members assembled have to wait before leaving the meeting place and next provides the fixing of time for the next meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's amendment ignores one possibility, that is, within half an hour a quorum is not present and the president and the vice-president who may adjourn the meeting to some future date are also absent. The first clause does not mention as to how long members present are to wait. In the second clause it is not clear as to what happens when both the president and vice-president are absent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is it conceivable that the president and the vice-president of a large public body would be both absent at the same time if they take any interest in it? If they are absent, the only way is to send a requisition to the president to summon a meeting at the earliest possible opportunity. I really cannot see the difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What I wanted to point out is that Mr Davidson's amendment is not satisfactory for this reason, i.e., section 17 clause (2) does not refer at present to the possibility, namely, the absence of the president and the vice-president. I suppose those present may elect somebody to preside for the purpose of adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"They cannot choose any one to preside, because until there is a quorum, there is no meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My humble opinion is that for purposes of adjournment we should give them legal authority. So, what I wish to point out is that by far the best thing would be to drop the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's amendment. If it is desired that they should not have the power, Your Excellency may permit an amendment to this effect 'If there is no quorum within half an hour those present may adjourn the meeting.'"

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, it is quite impossible to do anything when there is no quorum, for it cannot be a constituted meeting. If the president or the vice-president is not present, the best thing is for the members to go away."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, this amendment, as it is, is all right. How could there be a presiding member if there is no quorum? Now it is seriously contended that there should be some power when there is no meeting and I do not think there need be some power for three or four people who are so many individuals to adjourn the meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, it is not likely that members when they find no quorum will sit there to enjoy the punkah or to have a chat. No doubt some difficulty is felt as to what should be done if there is no quorum. But in the Madras Municipalities Act there is a provision that if a quorum is not found within fifteen minutes the meeting shall stand adjourned. If that is so that will meet the objection of a number of Honourable Members. As a matter of extra-caution if the Honourable Member in charge sees no objection the provision in that Act may be introduced, namely, that if there is no quorum within fifteen minutes the meeting shall be adjourned."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, as some technical difficulty has arisen, I may be permitted to say a few words. The meeting will be adjourned to a particular day. Then on that date I presume the members of the council will meet, and I hope there will be a quorum at least on the adjourned date. If neither the president nor the vice-president is there and no quorum is formed within half an hour, the gentlemen who come there, if they are sensible people, will go away. I presume that the president or the vice-president who wants to have the business done will again call for a meeting and fix a particular date. If he does not choose to do so, some member may draw his attention and say 'this business is urgent, please call for a meeting.' I do not see any problem at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General how long the members are to wait."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"They will wait for half an hour, and if there is no quorum they will walk out."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following amendment, which stood in his name:—

50. In sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'presiding member' *substitute* the words 'the members present.'

Clause 17 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 18.

Clause 18 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

51. In both paragraphs of sub-clause (2) before the word 'appointed' *insert* the words 'elected or'.

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

In doing so, he said:—"This again is merely a drafting amendment. I want the words 'elected or' to be inserted before the word 'appointed' in sub-clause (2). Instead of appointed persons, there may also be elected persons."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 19 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 20.

Clause 20 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 21.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU moved the following amendment:—

53. At the end of this clause, *add* the words 'provided that before taking action Government in Council shall, except in cases of urgency, call for and consider the explanation of the District Educational Council concerned.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I think it is necessary to have this provision. I think before the Government passes orders, they should call for and consider the explanation of the District Educational Council, and unless this is done, it will be a hardship. So I think it is necessary that there should be a provision for previous explanation before orders are passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I want to say a few words as regards this. It is not an emergency power. We have got similar provisions in other Acts. This section, as a matter of fact, follows the section in the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Bill as regards the interference of the Governor in Council to set aside the resolutions of the council which are *ultra vires*. It is no emergency power at all. It is more or less a legal question for them to consider. Before the Government take any action, they will call for any objections."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I do not press my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 21 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 22.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name:—

53. In the second line of sub-clause (2), after the words 'so fixed' *insert* the words 'and no sufficient cause is shewn for the omission.'

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

54. In sub-clause (3), *omit* the words 'except charges for the service of authorized loans.'

In doing so, he said:—"I propose to omit the words 'except charges for the service of authorized loans' because they are wholly unnecessary. They are put in with regard to the provisions contained in the Municipalities Act. Under the Local Authorities Loans Act, they are entitled to borrow. To some extent the Government guarantee these loans. The District Educational Councils are not local authorities within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act. These words are therefore unnecessary, and I propose their omission."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 22 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 23.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

55. If Chapter II be not omitted, *omit* the following words in clause 23:—

'or that all the vacancies shall be filled by nomination.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

56. *For* the words 'nominated' and 'nomination' wherever they occur, *substitute* the words 'appointed' and 'appointment', respectively.

In doing so, he said:—"I propose to substitute the words 'appointed' and 'appointment', respectively, for the words 'nominated' and 'nomination' wherever they occur."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao; the Advocate-General; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 23 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 24.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—

57. *For* sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following:—

'It shall be the duty of the district boards in rural areas and of the municipalities in urban areas through the standing committees specially constituted for the purpose (a) to prepare and maintain, etc.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"This is only a consequential amendment. It goes with the constitution of *ad hoc* bodies. So I withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

58. In sub-clause (1) *for* the words 'District Educational Council' *substitute* the words 'the local authority in every district in which this Act is brought into force.'

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

59. In sub-clause (1) (a), *omit* the words 'and all primary departments attached to secondary schools.'

In doing so, he said:—"This amendment is really consequential on the definition of elementary schools, because it covers departments of schools also. These words are therefore unnecessary. So I propose to omit them."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

60. In sub-clause (1) (b) *for* the word 'Council' *substitute* the words 'local authority.'

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

61. In sub-clause (1) (d), after the words 'additional' and 'existing' *insert* the word 'elementary.'

In doing so, he said:—"This is merely a drafting amendment, in order to make the clause quite clear and I move the insertion of the word "elementary" after the words 'additional' and 'existing'."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

62. In sub-clause (1) (e), *omit* the word 'elementary' before the word 'schools.'

In doing so, he said:—"I propose to omit the word 'elementary' before the word 'schools' because the clause is clear without it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

63. In sub-clause (1) (g), *for* the word 'Council' *substitute* the words 'local authority.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

64. If Chapter II be not omitted, *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' in clause 24 (1) (j) *substitute* the words 'the Educational Department of the Local Government'; and thereafter throughout the Bill wherever the words 'the Director of Public Instruction' appear, *substitute* the words 'the Educational Department of the Local Government,' for instance, 24 (k), 25 (ii), 26, 30, 33 (1), 41 (3) and so on.

In doing so, he said:—"Not only here but in other places we have the Director of Public Instruction. I suggest that the words 'Educational Department' be substituted throughout the Bill wherever 'the Director of Public Instruction' occurs. What I want to suggest is this. We do not want any other body excepting the Government whether it be the Governor in Council or the Minister. The Minister may consult the Director of Public Instruction. He may do anything he pleases; but we want to deal only with the Educational Department of the

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Grieve) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920

Government. The Educational Department will be in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction but that is no reason why we should invite him specifically by name or by designation. I do not want to give a specific place for him as such in this Bill. That is the reason why I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I second the amendment and in doing so I wish to submit that it is not desirable that the Director of Public Instruction should be a sort of official superior over these educational councils. It is better to replace wherever that expression occurs by the words 'Governor in Council'. After all in practice all the information may be got by the Governor in Council from the Director of Public Instruction."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member will please confine to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Then I formally second this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I cannot congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju on seconding this amendment, for his own amendment (No. 65) is much more precise."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"If the Government will be prepared to accept the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Raju's amendment, I have no objection to withdraw mine."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I will first draw attention to one fact. This amendment (No. 64) specifically mentions seven clauses and then continues with the words 'and so on'; whereas amendment No. 65 specifies only one clause."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

65. In sub-clause (1) (j), *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'Governor in Council.'

"I move that the words 'Director of Public Instruction' be replaced by the words 'the Governor in Council"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, this amendment connotes centralization of the most undesirable and retrograde nature. It transfers to the Governor in Council powers which the Director of Public Instruction has in very many cases already exercised for a long time. I pity my unfortunate successor, the Minister, if he has to intervene in every case where the Director of Public Instruction now comes in as the head of the department. If the Minister has to deal with all questions of the recognition of elementary schools, questions of grants and so forth, he will never be able to get through his work. These are matters in which you cannot cut out the Director of Public Instruction. He is and must remain the expert adviser of Government, whether the superior direction rests with an Executive Councillor or a Minister."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With due respect, Your Excellency, I submit that the practice hitherto has not been that any information is being called for by the Director of Public Instruction directly from any of the public bodies. All the information is being called for only from the Inspectors of Schools. As far as my knowledge goes, there is no instance where the Director of Public Instruction called for any information from the district boards or the municipalities. It is the Governor in Council that directly deals with them. The position of the Director of Public Instruction is only that of the Secretary to a Minister. I submit that these educational councils shall not be overlorded by him. They should be under the direct control of the Governor in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve would like to offer his remarks at this stage?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"I do not wish to say that the Director of Public Instruction constantly and necessarily consults the president or chairman. When proposals for educational expansion are put forward they come to the Director from the president or the chairman with full information on all points connected with education. I would only add that the Honourable Members will do well to spare the Governor in Council and to keep all the affairs with the Director of Public Instruction."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

66. In sub-clause (1) (k), *for* the word 'council' *substitute* the words 'local authority.'

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920] *(The Advocate-General ; Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

67. In sub-clause (1) (k), for the words 'Director of Public Instruction' substitute the words 'Governor in Council'.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

68. In sub-clause (2), for the words 'for each taluk board and municipal area within the jurisdiction of the district educational council' substitute the words 'for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of such local authority'.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was withdrawn.

69. For the words 'district educational council' wherever they occur in the Bill substitute the words 'district board in rural areas' or the 'municipality in urban areas'.

Clause 24 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent:—

70. For the words 'District Educational Council' wherever they occur, substitute the words 'local authority'.

Clauses 25 to 27 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 28—30.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatapparya Pantulu was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent:—

71. *Omit* the heading '(4) Funds, Budget and Audit' and clauses 28 to 30; and renumber clauses 32 to 56 as 28, 29, 30, etc.

Clauses 28 to 30 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 31.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent:—

72. *Omit* the clause.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

73. *Omit* the words 'perusal of'.

In doing so, he said: "I propose to *omit* the words because I believe, even the Governor in Council cannot do anything without looking at the report. It will be beyond his power; so I propose to *omit* the word 'perusal of'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Without absolutely subscribing to all the remarks of the Advocate-General I second his amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried

Clause 31 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Insertion of a new clause.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

74. If Chapter II be not omitted, *add* the following new clause after clause 31:—

"31 A. The jurisdiction of the district educational council shall not extend to the municipal area where school committee has been constituted by the municipality to exercise all the functions of the district educational council with the previous sanction of the Local Government who prescribe the manner in which the school committee shall be constituted, the number of members and the period of office of the members of the school committee, its duties and powers in respect of the direction of education in and the regulation of elementary schools, the manner in which it shall transact business, its relations with the local authority and the Educational Department of the Local Government."

In doing so, he said "Your Excellency, I want to have this as a new clause under Chapter II. We have discussed about the necessity or otherwise of the district educational council and we have adopted it. Let us not impose this unnecessary and useless district educational councils in municipalities and I have got already in anticipation the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao who promised to support me if I confine to municipalities. Now I ask if other provinces have adopted that the municipalities can elect their own school committees, why should we of this Government alone be so very angular with reference to this matter. It is merely reactionary. Whatever be the view with reference to district boards and taluk boards which they themselves have formed and they themselves have entrusted with certain powers, these municipalities have been in existence for a long time and they can secure useful persons and nice persons with knowledge in important towns where municipalities exist. Therefore there is no difficulty in forming committees. In order to leave the matter as elastic as possible their duties may be left in the hands of the Government. With reference to this, one point I may also mention. The objection which was mentioned, when we were considering the question, by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was that we had not unity. I do not think there is much in it for the simple reason that the rules are framed by the Central Government with reference to these matters. Municipal areas are quite different from rural areas. Municipal areas have not to trouble with agricultural matters. Many questions are considered by municipalities irrespective of rural areas. Under these circumstances I do not see why we should adopt a particular course which was not adopted by any other provinces. I appeal that this educational council should be avoided."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I stick to my promise of seconding the amendment. When the question came up for debate at the conference it was found that it was a very difficult problem to be decided upon all at once and as a matter of fact it was decided so. It was generally felt that it would be necessary to treat larger municipalities separately. So the principle is in a way acknowledged that in municipal areas, especially larger municipal areas say Trichinopoly and others, the conditions are quite different from that of the ordinary rural area. And we have a strong committee that may be appointed under the District Municipalities Act and they can be very well allowed to exercise all the powers of the district council. The conditions for introducing compulsion and free education and other matters contemplated by the Act can easily be adopted in municipal areas because their finances and their conditions are far better than those of the rural area. We believe that the rural areas will have to move a little bit slowly. Of course the pace will be more and more if the Government can give us more and more money. As far as the funds are concerned municipal areas are in a better position than other areas. Therefore for the above reasons and for the reason that there was no consensus of opinion at the time of the conference, I submit that this is a matter in which the Government may accede."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"I oppose the amendment. Because there are two different systems in municipalities and in rural areas. The district committee will be of no use. There will be no uniformity and so I am against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"Your Excellency, when we considered the question of retaining Chapter II we had to go into the question whether an *ad hoc* body was a necessary one for the purpose of co-ordinating and bringing in uniformity in all the activities of the educational system in the districts. If you are going to separate municipalities from the other portions of the district, that is to say the rural portion of the district you will be continuing certainly two distinct authorities with regard to the education of the same district. Certainly this is what we want to avoid. Therefore I submit that this amendment ought to be disallowed."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"The objections stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss are substantially those which it was my intention to put forward, and it is hardly necessary for me to repeat them. This amendment is really consequential on the general principles which we discussed in connexion with the proposals to omit Chapter II, and the arguments put forward in the course of that discussion apply directly to this proposal to exclude municipal areas from the scope of the District Educational Council. I wish, however, to say a few words about the form of this amendment. I take it that the Honourable Member's intention is to lay down the substantive proposition that municipal councils may constitute school committees. If so, he ought not to have left this to a relative clause in an amendment at the end of chapter; it would have been much better to retain his definition of 'school committee' in clause 3.

"A relative clause in this amendment is an equally inappropriate way of empowering the Local Government to prescribe rules for the creation of such committees and the regulation of these functions and relations with other bodies.

"Of course these criticisms are purely verbal."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency I have not as yet heard from the Member in charge of this Bill that any distinction should be made in this province which is not found necessary in other provinces with reference to municipal areas. And now with reference to municipal areas why should we not be in a line with other provinces instead of being reactionary."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I should like to repeat what Mr. Subba Rao said earlier in the day. In other provinces the legislation passed deals only with municipal areas and no question of co-ordination between municipal and rural areas arises."

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (presiding):—"The proposal before the Council is to add a new clause after clause 31, viz., 31-A."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Clause 32.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

75. In sub-clause (ii), *add* the words 'including the sum granted for the payment of grants-in-aid of elementary education'.

Clause 32 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 33.

Clause 33 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 29th September 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI AHD-UL-KAR HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBIGUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SOMA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1920.

Clause 34.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following amendment:—

76. *Omit* clause 34, and make the consequential change of dropping all references to the educational tax in the later provisions.

In doing so, he said:—"The amendment I have got the honour to move is simply this: namely, getting rid of the educational cess. At first sight it may appear a very wild scheme to propose and some may even fancy that it is against public interest to suggest this when a special clause has been put in under which Government propose to find a rupee for every rupee that the local body finds. But I have pretty strong reasons for moving that educational cess be done away with. My reasons may appear all the clearer if we examine the suggestion put forward on the Government side for amending sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of this clause. We find that the clause as amended by the Select Committee is very vague. We have got a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area. This is so wide as to include a poll-tax for instance. So many other forms of taxation also may be suggested which might be brought under this sub-clause but which would be opposed to public interest. I think probably that is one of the reasons why we find an amendment tabled by the Government to the effect that sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) should be deleted and instead we should have something which would have the effect of taxing only landed property. Taking therefore the position which results from that amendment I wish to point out that the net result of all our efforts at taxation for purposes of education is to lay a very heavy burden on landed property. We find in the Select Committee's report both on the Local Boards Bill and the Village Panchayats Bill, admissions made by a very large body of members here that land is already over-taxed and that it is not proper to overburden it. I apply the very same fact to the clause under consideration and press the necessity for equalizing the burdens on the people. Incidence of taxation must be made equitable. There is no use saying that owners of land and houses should pay every bit of tax wanted for education. I may be taunted by some that I want compulsory education all over the land but am not willing to pay for it. That is not my position. I am contemplating that there will be payment to make but I contemplate that payment will come from the taxes which the tax-payer pays in so many other ways. The reason why I want to abolish the educational cess is that education should be undertaken from the general revenues. At present the incidence of taxation is not equitable. We are admittedly dealing with an over-burdened land and we are imposing further burdens. If the education fund is derived almost entirely from the general tax-payer then this inequality of incidence will disappear. This in short is my reason for the proposal to delete clause 34 and I hope Honourable Members will see the advisability of that course."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.—"I am afraid the Government have no option but to oppose the omission of clause 34 in toto. The Honourable Mover's main idea is to cut out the possibility of inequality in the incidence of taxation, especially incidence on the holders of land whom he considers to be adequately taxed at present. My first criticism is that the levy of taxation under clause 34, whatever form it may ultimately assume, is at the option of the local authority. It will therefore be open to the local authority if so advised not to levy taxes on land. My second criticism is that the elimination of this special taxation clause will throw the burden of creating the elementary education fund on the general tax-payer and will fail to provide that additional source of revenue which is essential and a basic idea of this Bill. The Government have undertaken to double the contribution levied by this educational cess so as to create an inducement for taxation, but I do not think they ever contemplated, nor do I think that they should now contemplate, that no elementary education fund should be built up out of the existing general taxes. The object in view is to secure an additional source of revenue so as to have additional funds for the expansion of education.

"Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred in dealing with the phraseology of clause 34 to the element of vagueness in it. He was present in the Select Committee and he knows how anxiously we tried to eliminate that element of vagueness but we could not get any satisfactory solution and in consequence we had to adopt the phraseology of one of the other Education Acts—I think it was the Punjab Act. Since then the Advocate-General and I have been making further attempts to get something definite and it may perhaps help Honourable Members of this Council in dealing with the succeeding amendments, if with His Excellency's permission I indicate to them what is the final form of this clause which the Government propose to adopt. Honourable Members will not, I hope, mind this departure from the usual procedure.

"Now the existing clause starts with provisions in sub-heads (i) and (ii) for the levy of taxation not exceeding 25 per cent of the property tax, the tax on companies and the profession tax in municipal areas. The criticism to which sub-head (iii) is especially liable is that 25 per cent of the house-tax in union areas would be quite inadequate as compared with the taxation in municipal areas. The criticism of vagueness applies to sub-head (iv) 'a special tax payable

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)*

by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area"; the provision might indeed, as Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has said, even include a poll-tax. The obvious solution of the difficulty, as it seemed to the Advocate-General and myself, was, if possible, to devise a form of wording which would introduce in lieu of sub-heads (iii) and (iv) forms of taxation like those mentioned in sub-heads (i) and (ii); i.e., limited to taxes on property, companies and professions. Our first effort in this direction was that tabled as amendment No. 80, to which we should ordinarily not come until amendments Nos. 77, 78 and 79 had been dealt with. We have however since devised another formula which is substantially the same but in form involves a completely new clause. With His Excellency's permission, I will read that formula. It is intrinsically quite simple. Our proposal is that clause 34 should read as follows:—You will notice that the first half of the clause which I am about to read is substantially identical with the first part of the clause as it stands in the Bill.

With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted under section 39 may levy within its area the following taxes, namely —

(i) if the area is within a municipality—(and here I would draw your attention to the fact that "municipality" includes the city of Madras as well as mufassal municipalities)—a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing municipalities under all or any of the following heads, namely:—property tax, tax on companies and profession tax"

(I now come to extra-municipal areas.)

(ii) if the area is not within a municipality, a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing local boards—(you will observe the formula is almost identical)—under all or any of the following heads, namely:—land cess, tax on companies, profession tax and house tax.

"In extra-municipal areas the land cess and house tax replace the property tax, which in municipal areas is partly a tax on houses and partly a tax on lands. Consequently this verbal alteration does not affect the substance. The titles of the several forms of tax proposed have been taken from the Madras Local Boards Bill with which we shall shortly be dealing and they are arranged in accordance with the order which you will find in clause 82 of that Bill.

"It will be open to the local authority to take any one of the taxes mentioned and to impose its own maximum subject to the statutory limit of 25 per cent. There will be no question therefore of any inequality of incidence except with the full and free consent of the local authority which seeks to impose the taxation. This digression in which I have indulged with Your Excellency's permission indicates what the Government wish to do with clause 34. There are various amendments of this clause in the agenda paper. And I should like my amendment to be taken immediately after we have dealt with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's amendment, unless that amendment is carried. The main objection to his proposal to omit clause 34 is that we want some means of raising additional revenue. It is the prospect of taxation by the local authorities which has encouraged Government to promise subventions of an equal amount. Clause 34 is therefore a very essential portion of the Bill and should not be rashly omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the only argument for the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has proposed to make an addition is this that there is to be liberty given to the local authority to tax the land or house they choose. This liberty is illusory. The option is more in form than in substance. As for the equality of incidence what I would point out is even after that amendment, it will still be landed property—house and land—that is mainly subject to taxation. On another amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju is moving he will give figures to show that the other items of tax, viz., profession, etc., are very lightly taxed compared with land. Therefore to any form the inequality will be patent. Of course if there is no option, I do not wish to say anything more. In order to have compulsory education if there is any option and if it is possible for us to increase general taxation and find additional revenue, I would rather prefer that."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I gather from my Honourable Colleague and it is perfectly clear to every Honourable Member that this is another very vital matter connected with this Bill. I see from the remarks fallen from certain Honourable Members that they expect to get greater efficiency, and greater excellence in our educational system without any further taxation. The Government look upon this amendment which practically asks the Government to do everything in the way of such subventions as are necessary for the efficiency of education in the future as cutting to the root of this measure and I would urge upon Honourable Members—I may speak with some experience as landowner in my own country—that individuals who are fortunate enough to have a certain income from any particular source whatever it may be, must be prepared to pay for the benefit of educational advance of their fellow citizens. I have nothing further to say than that but I would once more state very strongly that this amendment cuts at the very root principle of this Bill which we are discussing now."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"With Your Excellency's permission I wish to move the new amendment which I have just explained. The proper position for it is between

(Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

amendments Nos. 76 and 77, as it is a proposal for the substitution of an entirely new clause. I will once more read the form of the proposed new clause :—

Substitute for the whole of 34 the following new clause :—

"With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted under section 32 may levy within its area the following taxes, namely :—

(i) if the area is within a municipality, a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing municipalities under all or any of the following heads, viz., property tax, tax on companies and profession tax,

(ii) if the area is not within a municipality, a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing local boards under all or any of the following heads, namely :—land cess, tax on companies, profession tax and house tax."

"I make bold to say that if this formula had come before the Select Committee when we were discussing the clause, it would have been passed with practical unanimity. I should mention that there will be consequential changes in clause 36 and in clause 56. These I will deal with when we come to those clauses."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I rise on a point of order. I wish to know whether it would not be better to consider at this stage the point raised in amendment No. 79, where it is proposed to substitute 10 per cent for 25 per cent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Amendment No. 80 will be withdrawn when we come to it and I think that if this amendment is passed, Honourable Members are perfectly entitled to move amendments on particular matters connected with this clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"After it is passed, Your Excellency—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think we had better discuss all these various points in amendments Nos. 78 and 79 on this main clause which is now before us. I think Honourable Members are clear as to what the new clause is."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I am not clear."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The new clause runs as follows :—

34. "With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted under section 32 may levy within its area the following taxes, namely,

(i) if the area is within a municipality, a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing municipalities under all or any of the following heads :—property tax, tax on companies and profession tax,

(ii) if the area is not within a municipality, a tax not exceeding 25 per centum of the taxation leviable in that area under the law for the time being in force governing local boards under all or any of the following heads, namely, land cess, tax on companies, profession tax and house tax."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"With Your Excellency's permission I wish to say a few words on this clause in order that the Honourable Members may be quite in a position to appreciate what this means. I am not going to trouble the Council about the substance of the thing as it has already been explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. You will note now that it is really a question of drafting. We adopted this formula instead of the first two clauses. In the existing clause 34, the first paragraph is exactly the same. Then I have consolidated clauses (i) and (ii) as applicable to municipalities without distinguishing between the City municipality and the District municipalities. So the whole thing is put in one clause. Then we come to local boards. There was some difficulty owing to the fact that these various items of taxation are not now prevailing under the existing Local Boards Act, 1884. These other forms of taxation or heads of taxation will come in after we pass the Local Boards Bill which is now pending before this Council. The Education Act comes in first.

"So we have got to make a provision. In order to use appropriate language, we have to use the formula of the law governing local boards in force for the time being, and inasmuch as

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(The Advocate-General ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; the President ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

we are obliged to use the language so as to cover not merely the existing Acts, but also future Acts which may vary with regard to these taxes, we have adopted a formula which will have a general application. In order to preserve the balance of the clauses, we thought it better to consolidate clauses (i) and (ii) also so as to make a general provision. The clauses as now redrafted do not really make any change in substance."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"In the wording do we find the words land cess and property tax together?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"Land cess, tax on companies, profession tax and house tax, all these are taken from the Local Boards Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, taking the present amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson as the main proposition, I may be permitted to deal with the respective amendments. So far as I am concerned I shall deal with my own amendment" as an amendment for this proposition before the House thus avoiding a further discussion on this, as the disposal of one question will settle the rest. With that object in view I shall mention what I propose and what was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and the difference and why I prefer mine. We are thankful to Your Excellency for suggesting that in no country can a landlord escape taxes and further we are thankful for the Select Committee on both the Village Panchayats Bill and the Local Boards Bill, who with the consent of the Honourable Member in charge of those Bills got a very important omission in both, which was being fought out by politicians for the last thirty years. We have it in a simple form, namely, that the land tax both for central and local purposes is most heavy and in order to meet the activities we ought not to tax it more. That is practically stated by them, and that is a grand admission. For the last eighteen years, the Congress was unable to get it. Taking that also into consideration, I may invite the attention of this Council to Your Excellency's observation about the land tax. The land tax in other countries is quite disproportionate to the land tax in this country.

"Quoting from Mulhall's Dictionary, in the United Kingdom the percentage of tax in relation to gross produce is only 8 per cent, France 4 per cent, Germany 3, Austria 4, Italy 7, Belgium 2, Holland 2, whereas if you go to Madras Presidency you should put it at 50 per cent, because the Government themselves share half the income. If you take the gross produce . . . ."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Has the Honourable Member got statistics in regard to other countries?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"If we take the Government publication of Lord Curzon's Land Revenue Policy into consideration, Lord Curzon, as Viceroy of this country, has stated therein that 'we are recovering one-fifth of the gross produce or something less' but anyhow it will be 20 per cent of the gross produce, whereas these did not exceed more than 8 per cent in the United Kingdom. So the taxation in India is nearly double if not treble. I don't think there is any dispute about it. Lord Salisbury, the previous Secretary of State for India has stated that 'we should impress upon the attention of the Government of India that they should not treat it as a grant but treat it as a tax because if we allow our officials they may claim competitive rent unconcerned with the proportion of taxation.' My submission is that there is unquestionably heavy taxation in India. For the present, we may take it that it is heavier than in any other country. My submission is that I have contended, though without effect, in the municipal councils . . . ."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I should like to say on behalf of the Government that the Government do not necessarily accept any of the premises which the Honourable Member has laid down."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency I expected so much because the Government do not generally give up what they have continued for so many years. But fortunately we have got such a statement from the Honourable Member, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I should like to have the particular statement which I am supposed to have made read out in full."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"These are the two statements made to which I find the signature of the Hon'ble Member Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar attached

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* The following is the amendment referred to :—

77. *Substitute* the following *for* the clause :—

'34. With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted under section 32 may, or shall when the Local Government directs, levy within its area a special education cess payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area at a maximum rate of one per cent per annum on all the incomes derived within that area but not exceeding the maximum rate of 3 per cent per annum but minimum rate cannot be exceeded unless sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose."

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

"We have discussed this matter at very great length. The argument has appealed to us that the tax burden on land is already considerable and that taxes on the return from land are so levied and collected that they bear most heavily on the poor and thus offend against the principle of equity—vide paragraph 50, page 7 of the Select Committee's Report on the Local Boards Bill.

"This is one statement. The second is—

"Land already bears a considerable burden of taxation for both central and local purposes; and we consider that no additional burden should be imposed on it until other available sources of revenue have been exploited—vide paragraph 18 on page 2 of the Select Committee's Report on the Madras Village Panchayats Bill, 1920.

"My submission, therefore, is let us exploit other sources. Your Excellency, to continue my main line of argument . . "

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think the Honourable Member by his amendment 'levy within its area special education cess payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area' includes, I suppose, the land tax also."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I do not want in spite of the favourable attention given by the Members of the Select Committee that we should altogether escape; but I say let there be equitable burden imposed on all persons who get income without showing any partiality. If we take the profession-tax it comes only to half per cent whereas if you take the house-tax it comes to 16 per cent. Then land-cess comes to 8 per cent. When we have got 8 per cent land-cess, 16 per cent of house-tax in municipalities and half per cent of profession-tax and when we want to make one-fourth of all these, it means the merchant would only pay half a rupee for every hundred rupees whereas we ask the housewner to pay not only Rs. 16 but also Rs. 4 more, not only 8 per cent for the land-tax but we want him to pay 2 per cent extra, that is a maximum of 10 per cent. Therefore what I suggest is let there be equitable distribution of taxation and I suggest a land-tax of an all-round 1 per cent. Therefore my submission is let there be a taxation upon all equally, whatever may be the previous incidence of taxation. When we want to impose fresh taxation let it be equally distributed on all persons, so that there may be an all-round one per cent. I may respectfully submit that as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson even if you realize the maximum which is leviable under this proposal we cannot get more than 20 to 25 lakhs. Knowing, as we do, that the present school-going population is 40 lakhs—according to the Government of India's calculation—the expenditure will come to about 3 crores and these 25 lakhs would not at all help. I say that if we want real education not only let us take 1 per cent, but if that is not enough, if the members are willing to have compulsory education for their children throughout the country, say within a period of twenty years, I suggest let it be increased to 3 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"May I draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact, which I believe is within his cognizance, that the Government of India have absolutely debarred income-tax from being taken into account for the purpose of local legislation. I mention this, lest the Honourable Member should seek to develop an idea which we cannot possibly embody in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I am perfectly aware of that. We do not hope to secure a modification of the views of the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"As long as the Honourable Member is quite aware that the 1 per cent of income-tax which he suggests is quite impossible and that the Local Government are forbidden by the Government of India to take that into account, he can develop his arguments on the point as much as he likes."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Can we not tax incomes under two thousand rupees? If I understand correctly, is it not the Government of India that stated that we should not have some taxes."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I may just refer to the Government of India's latest order. In the Local Boards Bill a number of amendments have been given notice of by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General so as to avoid what is practically income-tax which has been prohibited by the Government of India. The Advocate-General has given notice of amendments for omitting the taxation of pensions, the taxation of salaries, the taxation of incomes from investments; all these have been forbidden by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I see the Government of India's order?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Certainly. I can easily show the latest order.

"I can easily show the letter of the Government of India. This is what the Government of India say in their latest telegram in regard to the Local Boards Bill: 'Clause 100 and Schedule IV, rules 9 to 11. We objected to the introduction of income-tax. The proposals for a profession-tax are practically the same as an income-tax.' I may mention here that the Select Committee which considered the Local Boards Bill were aware of the Government of India's interdiction of income-tax but it struck some of the members that they might put in what is called profession-tax. That is the distinction which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju now seems

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

to make. But the Government of India have sent this telegram saying that 'the proposals for profession-tax are practically the same as income-tax Under the scheduled taxes rules recently passed, the Local Government may impose a tax on trades, professions and callings, but we consider that taxes on the salary of any public or private appointment, or on a pension or on income from investments cannot be considered to fall within the scope of a tax on professions and this particular provision should be omitted

"As we are apt to look forward to the era of the reformed councils as one when we shall get rid of a great deal of disabilities, I may mention that this disability is going to stick to you, i.e., the Government of India will not permit the local Council to do what it rightly considers to be poaching upon its preserves. We have gone the full length open to us in the Local Boards Bill, and in the amendments which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has given notice of we have taken care to preserve as much of the Bill as we can. If you now tax incomes under the Education Bill, the only result will be that the Government of India would withhold sanction to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, to take the thread of my arguments first of all, I stated whether there was no possibility of equitable taxation in order to meet the cost of education If the Government of India were to come in our way we cannot criticise them. What I respectfully submit is are we to adopt inequitable taxation merely because we cannot equitably tax them. There are other methods of meeting the question."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Will the Honourable Member say what the other methods are?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With regard to profession-tax we have fixed 50 to 150 rupees We can increase or double it.

"If there is any possible technical objection I have got an alternative suggestion in amendment 78,* that is, a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area This is a clause which was inserted by the Punjab Government and has been accepted by the Government of India. Why not we do the same in Madras?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"May I know when the Punjab Education Act was passed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"In 1919."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"There is one particular hurry in going on with this Bill We may refer the matter to the Government of India and ask their permission to give liberty to municipalities and local boards to assess the taxation by imposing special taxation on persons resident or owning property as they have given that latitude in the Punjab. These are the main considerations which I have in proposing the amendments to this clause.

"Then again if you leave the matter of imposition of taxes entirely to the self determination of the local authorities, of course it is a very laudable and democratic idea But my theory is you will not get it, because people complain that they are heavily taxed and they ought not to be taxed without their consent. That is the reason why I ask another clause 'may, or, shall when the Local Government directs' in amendment 77."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Am I to take that the other amendment is moved independently of the first?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is the general discussion of all the various amendments† raised under clause 34 (amendments 77 to 84)"

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*78. After the word 'area' in the fifth line insert the words 'a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area', and omit the rest of the clause.

† The following amendments stood under clause 34 :—

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

77. *Substitute* the following *for* the clause —

'34. With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted under section 88 may, or shall when the Local Government directs, levy within its area a special education cess payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area at a minimum rate of one per cent per annum on all the incomes derived within that area but not exceeding the maximum rate of 3 per cent per annum but minimum rate cannot be exceeded unless sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.'

(Or in the alternative.)

78. After the word 'area' in the fifth line insert the words 'a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area' : and omit the rest of the clause.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, in the Select Committee's report on the Madras Elementary Education Bill in paragraph 5 it is stated—

'In the case of areas which do not form part of a municipality or a union objections have been taken to the restriction of separate taxation for educational purposes to the form of a cess on the annual rent value of all occupied lands on the grounds that the persons affected thereby already contribute land cess and in some cases also railway cess to the income of local boards and it is inequitable to exclude other classes than landholders from all liability to share in such special taxation We consider that these objections carry weight and have accordingly adopted in lieu of the present sub-clause (iv) the formula of the Punjab Primary Education Act, 1919, which provides for the levy of a "special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area."'

"These words, Your Excellency, go to show that the Select Committee had in mind that the landholders had already been overburdened by taxation and that it was but fair and just to apportion these burdens equitably and equally upon all persons, not merely landowners, but upon merchants and upon all those who may derive income, and it is in view of that modification of theirs that they amended the Bill on the lines of the Punjab Primary Education Act, 1919. In the report of ours we decided to import the provisions of the Punjab Primary Education Act into this Bill.

"The reason why I cannot accept the amendment of the Government is that it will perpetuate the same inequitable burden upon the landowners and upon other classes. The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju is equitable in my opinion for this reason He has explained to the Honourable Members of the Council how the 25 per cent on the house-tax would operate. He has explained to the Honourable Members what the prevailing rate of house tax now is. He has told us it is about 16½ per cent including the drainage and water-tax and 25 per cent of the tax would be about 4 per cent of the income. Then he justly complained that it would operate very hard. As he explained it is one anna in the rupee which is the road cess under the present Local Boards Act and it will be 1½ annas under the Local Boards Bill which is to be passed into law. We are going to have two annas in the rupee; that will work out at 10 per cent The landowners are contributing 10 per cent on their income If we add to this a levy of 25 per cent upon 10 per cent it will make in all 12½ per cent We shall see in what disproportionate manner these who are in receipt of income will be affected. In the District Municipalities Act we are sure that the profession tax would work out at about 1½ per cent of the total income. Twenty-five per cent of that would be about one-eighth, which is far more disproportionate when compared to the other sources of revenue raised. The contention of the Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju is, why should incomes and professions be treated so lightly and why should we treat land and house otherwise? That is the sum and substance of his pleading. According to his suggestion instead of making a levy of sufficient percentage of the present taxation we shall levy at a certain percentage of the income from whatever source it may be derived. He suggests that one per cent ought to be the minimum and three per cent the maximum No doubt the landholders cannot escape under the present amendment but they will have to pay far less than under the arrangements proposed by the Government. We have

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU :—

79. In sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), *for* the word 'twenty-five' *substitute* the word 'ten'

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—

80. *For* sub-clauses (iii) and (iv), *substitute* the following :—

'(iii) If the area is not within a municipality, a tax not exceeding twenty-five per centum of the taxation leviable under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any statutory modification thereof, under all or any of the following heads, viz., land-cess, tax on companies, profession tax and house-tax.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU :—

81. In sub-clause (iii), after the word 'house-tax' in line 5 *insert* the words 'and professional tax levied under Local Boards Act.'

82. In sub-clause (iv), *for* the words 'A special tax payable, etc.' in lines 2, 3, 4 and 5 *substitute* the following :—

(1) A land tax not exceeding 3 pies in the rupee of assessment and water-rate at such rate as the local authority may determine.

(2) A tax not exceeding 10 per cent of the professional, income and company's taxes'

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—

83. In sub-clause (iv), *substitute* the words 'a tax not exceeding one fourth of an anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands, the said value being calculated as in the case of the tax on land for general purposes under the Local Boards Act of 1920.'

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

84. In sub-clause (iv), between the words 'owning property' and 'within such area' *insert* the words 'other than landed property paying land cess'.

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Macphail, Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

been told that the Government of India have interdicted the levy of profession tax. The District Municipalities Act which we had occasion to consider recently, imposed a tax on all incomes and professions. I do not see that any objection was raised by the Government of India to those provisions. Under the new District Municipalities Act not merely profession is taxed, but also all incomes derived from any source whatever. If a man derived any income from investment, hitherto there was no provision. Under the new District Municipalities Act we have power to tax even such income. I think it is strange that no objection was hitherto taken to the extension of this profession tax."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we need discuss what the Government of India have been doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I only mention it. That does not stand in our way."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that I must disagree entirely with the Honourable Member. It does stand."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"It stands to some degree."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"They objected to the income, that is to say, salaries, pensions and income from investments, being taxed for local boards and municipal purposes. That is their order."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"We can even then continue to levy tax on profession."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I suggest this? If Honourable Members are very anxious to help the agricultural interests because they think they are very heavily taxed, there is in the Local Boards Bill a clause in which there is a definite schedule of taxation, for professional taxes. If Honourable Members are very anxious to deal with non-agricultural income, they have every opportunity when the Local Boards Bill comes up to increase the proposals of the Government in regard to non-agricultural income. If that would satisfy Honourable Members I can assure on behalf of my Honourable Colleague that he would have no objection."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"If any Honourable Member wishes to revise the schedule of the profession tax when the Local Boards Bill comes up and if he will put up amendments to that effect, let him give them to Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. I shall ask His Excellency to give special permission to move those changes. That is an offer I would gladly make at once. I am sure His Excellency would waive the rules and admit the amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am glad we shall be given an opportunity. If the Government of India circular omits profession tax, how is it that our powers of raising profession tax are still in the Bill. I need not dilate on the Government of India Act.

"We are glad Your Excellency that we shall be given an opportunity of rectifying these inequalities at any rate in the case of Local Board Act. But at present we are dealing with this Bill and what about the inequality which this Bill imposes on land owners. If the Government of India interdicted all profession taxes then how is it that the power of raising the profession tax is still retained in the hands of the Local Government but I need not dilate on the Government of India order. Suffice it for me to say that they have given us some latitude to move provided we do not touch on incomes in general. With these words, Your Excellency, I heartily support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I wish to make one or two remarks on the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju and on the one proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. I think those of us who were members of the Select Committee are very glad that the vagueness of this clause has been taken away and that we have a more definite form of words put in. I notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju seems to like that vague form of words but personally I am glad that the vague form of words has given place to a definite form.

"In connexion with this amendment I do not quite understand what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju means by the words 'all or any.' By 'any' does he mean that the municipal or local authority will have the power to pick and choose and to say that certain individuals are to pay taxes and certain others are not. If that is so, it strikes at the whole idea of equality of taxation."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"This was copied from the phraseology of clause (iv) which the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail himself recommended."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am, as I have said, now in favour of its removal.

I may say one or two words in connexion with the general question of taxation for educational purposes. It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary that we must have more money if we want more education. We are all agreed upon that, but what some Honourable Members seem to object to is the idea that the local authority should provide part of the funds. I have been interested to notice that no reference has been made today to the example of Great Britain. If my memory does not fail me a very large proportion of the funds raised for the purpose of carrying on education at Home is raised by local rates.

(Mr. Macphail; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Subba Rao) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

"We are accustomed to hear it said that land here is overburdened with taxation. In every country the land-owner feels that he is overburdened with tax. Land-tax is the easiest tax to levy because land is a commodity which cannot be concealed or removed. Consequently land-tax has always been one of the most usual and most fruitful sources of revenue. In passing I protest against the economic heresy propounded by some of the Honourable Members today that it is the house-owner that pays the taxes on houses. As a house-occupier myself, but unfortunately not a house-owner, I am aware that it is the house-occupier who ultimately pays all the house taxes. Everything that is levied from a house except the part levied on the site comes from the pockets of the house-occupier—the merchant and other classes—and not from the house-owner.

"I quite recognise that it is undesirable to tax one set of people heavily when the other set of people are not taxed. But I have not yet seen anything to prove that landed property is unduly taxed. It has been said that it is heavily taxed but that does not prove that it is unduly taxed. I should like Honourable Members when they talk about the land-tax to remember that the man who pays land-tax does not pay income-tax. Landowners at Home are paying income-tax on the rent they receive."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Here also we are paying income-tax on house property.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am speaking of landed property and not of house property.

"There is another thing to be borne in mind and that is that our education funds at home are very largely raised by local rates and sometimes the amounts levied in the shape of local rates, as no doubt Your Excellency is aware and perhaps painfully aware, come up to a very large percentage indeed of the whole rental of the estate. At the present time in Great Britain there are places where the people are paying a large amount in taxes as local rates. When the Education Bill was introduced in Scotland, and compulsory education came in, the land-owners sometimes had to pay from 10 to 15 shillings in the pound of their rental for the provision of school buildings that had to be put up. Of course they are not paying the same rates now but still our local rates are extremely heavy and they are often left out of account altogether when a comparison is made between the amount of taxes paid in this country and that paid at Home. I am not putting in a plea for the taxation of land-owners. What I want to say is that I should like to see some sort of taxation devised by which every person should pay a fair share towards educational expenses. I should be glad if the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar's suggestion were adopted and the professional tax schedule revised, but I am anxious that a sufficient amount of money should be raised locally in order to enable this Bill to go on. Ever since there has been a talk of compulsory free education. I have been preaching to every one that I have been talking to that if you want free education you have to pay for it. What Honourable Members propose to do is to push it on to Government. We want the money to be raised locally in order that people may understand that when they vote for compulsory free education they will have to put their hands into their own pockets and not into the pockets of others. Some are extremely generous in the way they spend other people's money. It is true that in addition to local taxation we want grants from Government but we want an adequately large amount from the people and that can be obtained only if we make proper provision in our Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"We are very glad that Your Excellency has given us an opportunity for a general discussion. It is certainly the most important clause which we have to deal with and I therefore appeal to Your Excellency that after the general discussion is over the Advocate-General will not stick to the amendment that he has proposed today but after knowing what the sense of the meeting is propose some system, as the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail has put it, by which an equitable burden might be thrown upon every one. I hope that in this matter the non-officials will be unanimous in their view that there should be some system by which an equitable burden is thrown over all—not over the land alone nor the professions but a system by which the whole burden may be equitably put upon every one. Now dealing with the question itself Your Excellency, I am certainly at one in saying that the clause as drafted by the Select Committee is vague, although the amendment proposed is certainly clearer and gives us definite sources of income. I agree with the Advocate-General so far as that the amendment has been made clearer. I may also at the very outset say I do not belong to that school which holds that all the burden must be borne by the Government. This is a matter in which the people as well as the Government will have to share their respective burden. We know that the question of elementary education in all its aspects has been discussed from a long time and the late Mr. Gokhale impressed upon the Government of India and the people regarding it. Since then the matter has been very well ventilated and we are all agreed that we must try to improve and expand elementary education and also at the same time we are agreed that as suggested by Mr. Gokhale that we must levy a sort of education cess. In his speeches it will also be seen that such a cess should not be a great burden upon the people and that the Government should also contribute. So I will approach this question from that point of view and what I submit for your consideration is that the scope of the present Elementary Education Bill so far as the present taxation is concerned is to help not the local boards but to form this fund into an educational fund so that we might help and diffuse elementary education in the country. I will make myself clear by quoting clause 37 and other sections in the Bill.

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; the President; Mr. Macphail.)*

In the Bill as far as the local boards are concerned they are allowed to control their own schools. The Educational Council with this fund is required to spread education beyond the scope and work of local boards as well and that is clear from clause 24 and others."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to confine himself to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I say this in order to prove that I substantially agree with the amendment proposed and oppose some of the wording of the clause proposed by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. Section 37 also may be referred to in which it is said that when an elementary education is constituted under section 32 the Governor in Council shall contribute thereto a sum not less than the proceeds of the taxation levied under section 34, provided that such contribution shall be in addition to and not in lieu of the amount of expenditure incurred from Provincial funds during the financial year. So we expect that local boards will have the contribution and in addition the Government will contribute as much as the local boards require. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapah Raju, the local boards will not allow themselves to levy this tax because all this fund supplemented as it is by the Government will go not towards the supplementing of the contributions to the local boards but chiefly to other aided schools managed by the missionary and other bodies."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Might I ask the Honourable Member to point out the clause in the Bill for what he said?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"At least that is my interpretation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may interpret the Bill as he is inclined but really I should ask him to keep the interpretation to the clause under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Clauses 24 and 37 when read together would indicate that the amount would be for the use of expanding elementary education and also bringing in comparison in any area and what is more for paying compensation for such of the aided institutions including of course the missionary bodies."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"This is a matter how the money is to be raised. The Honourable Member is going into the general discussion of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Then I submit to Your Excellency that more or less land has been heavily taxed. Therefore the proposal is that other income should also be taxed before land is further taxed. It has been pointed out by the previous speakers that the municipality levy 8½ per cent and another 8 per cent as water and drainage tax sum in all something like 16 per cent of the rental value under the old Act. The present Municipal Act does not fix any maximum and I am sure the municipalities will have to tax not less than 10 per cent on land and 10 per cent as water and drainage tax. So it will come to 20 per cent. Another 5 per cent means 25 per cent in all and further we have also to pay income and profession tax. So the whole thing might come up to not less than one-third of the income at least of the property. At any rate I can show that by working out it would come to not less than 33⅓ per cent of the rental that we have to pay and if we add to it repairs, loss by vacancies and taxes under the new Bills, I am afraid it may come up to 50 per cent. In the case of land I submit, Your Excellency, we are already made to pay something like 1½ annas on every rupee and another 25 per cent would come to 4½ pies or 5 to 6 pies which will come to nearly 2 annas besides other taxes. This will all come to about 4 annas. I submit, Your Excellency, that 4 annas on every rupee is not only unduly high, but very severe.

"I must say a word or two with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said, that most of the taxes fall not upon the house-owner but upon the occupier. As far as the academic question is concerned, whether it falls on the house-owner or occupier, it is all the same. These taxes are taken from either the house-owner or the occupier. We have to see whether the incidence of taxation is unduly high or severe. It anyhow comes from one source or the other. In England no doubt the local rates are levied, but the local rate as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail even swallows the whole of the rent, but I should bring to Your Excellency's notice that India is purely an agricultural country. Every one of us depend on agriculture, whereas England is not an agricultural country but an industrial country. They have many other sources of income and after paying the rates they can still have the wherewithal to eke out their livelihood. That makes all the difference in the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail's argument.

"There is one more point which I wish to urge. Telegrams are not explicit and so worded that it is difficult to know what they sometimes mean. If the Act has allowed it in the Punjab, why should it not be allowed in the Madras Presidency?

"I now come to know that incomes should not be taxed according to Government of India as it will be encroaching upon the reserved subject. Of course I admit we cannot touch it until and unless this forms one of the transferred subjects. I quite see that point. Therefore I wind up by saying that this matter may be considered carefully by Your Excellency, and the Advocate-General may not be entrusted to stick to the amendment."

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Devadoss.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, in the amendment as now proposed by the Government, the main objection I find is its inelasticity while elasticity is the main feature of this Bill for which the Government have taken special pride throughout the Bill. As far as this provision is concerned, I am sure that the goal of compulsory education will be far off. If we take into consideration the population of the rural areas and the financial provision now made in the Bill, we see that the financial provision is quite inadequate. At the time of the introduction of the Bill I pointed out that to reach compulsory education we want something like Rs. 2 to 4 crores. This is a calculation made upon the population basis at the rate of 15 per cent as the school-going age and Rs. 7 and odd as the cost of educating each pupil and is now in the elementary schools of this Presidency. What is the amount of land-cess we are getting? It is Rs. 60 lakhs and the Local Boards Bill provides for an additional taxation of land-cess by 50 per cent. That would yield something like Rs. 90 lakhs in all when all the local boards choose to levy that tax. Twenty-five per cent of this comes to something like Rs. 23 lakhs. The next item of income is the house-tax in unions. The income from this source is approximately Rs. 14 lakhs and this gives another 4 lakhs, that is, we have got 27 lakhs as the probable income of local boards when they resort to this principle of taxation. Of course we cannot take into consideration what the profession tax will be and what the taxes on companies will be. We have not got any figures available to calculate the income under the heads. I am sure it will not be a high figure, it will be 1 or 2 lakhs for the whole Presidency. At least it will not be a great sum to be taken into consideration. If the Government contribute an equal amount it comes to 54 lakhs in all. What is this 54 lakhs as compared with the required amount, of 2 to 4 crores! Where is the other portion to come from, which will enable the Government to permit the introduction of compulsory education in any local board area? I think the Government have not seen this aspect of the question when they proposed for a proportion of 25 per cent of all the taxes raised in rural areas. If the Government leave it as amended by the Select Committee, there is at least some hope to reach that goal later on. As the local boards feel the necessity for extra amount each time they may go on extending the taxation and they may reach the goal.

"My second objection is this. The amendment as proposed prohibits the levy of any tax on houses in non-union areas, because house-taxes are only leviable in union areas under the Local Boards Act. According to the clause as amended by the Select Committee, it is elastic enough to enable the introduction of house-tax even in non-union areas. That is removed by this amendment.

"My third objection is that the Select Committee has stated that land is already heavily taxed and wanted to equalize taxation by increasing the profession tax. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar just now said that any member would be at liberty to bring in an amendment for the enhancement of profession-tax. My submission is that when it comes as a private amendment it would not be carried. Why should he not come forward and move a Government amendment to equalize taxation? I only appeal to him to bring this forward as a Government amendment because surely no such private amendment would be carried in this Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I did not say that I accepted the view that there was any inequality. I only meant that, if it was considered that there were inequalities, it would be open to bring forward amendments to correct them. If I had personally felt that there was any inequality, I would certainly have brought forward an amendment to correct it. But that is not my view."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, clause 34 as amended is more explicit than clause 34 as it stands in the Bill. We must find money in order to have free elementary education. That is the first thing to be considered. The next thing is how are we to get the money. It is calculated by the Honourable Members here that it will cost about 3 crores. I have no data, but the whole of that amount is not going to be spent in a year or two. We must first have the buildings, then the schoolmasters and then only we can get the children. It is not possible all of a sudden, within the next two or three years, to start schools all over the country. We must find the money. How are we to find it? It is said that land-tax is heavy. Your Excellency, I do grant that land-tax is considered to be very heavy especially in the Madras Presidency compared with Bengal. We should tax the incomes from various sources. If we tax them as income, then we clash against the Government of India, and it becomes an income-tax. If we tax these incomes as profession-tax, and if the Government would raise the income under this head, viz., profession tax, instead of calling it income-tax, the profession tax would be raised to twice or thrice the amount at which it is put down now. I consider that it would not in any way come up to the amount that is required. Now if we raise money by taxation of the land as well as houses, as the Hon'ble Mr Macphail suggests, it is the consumer of the produce as well as the tenant that pay. But education being such a necessary thing, the people must pay for it. I do sympathize with the people who have to bear the burden—but in the interests of the whole community we should not grudge to pay, because there is no other source of raising income. The next thing to be considered is granting that we do not accept this principle of taxing land and houses, have we any other means of raising this very large amount of 3 crores? If we cannot find the money, then we should drop this Bill. But if we do want elementary education, we must try to find the money and the best way of finding it is by tapping the various sources of income. No doubt in some cases it may fall heavily

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920] *(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Desika Acharigar; Mr. Arumanatha Pillai; Mr. Namberumal Chetti.)*

upon some one or other. In the City Municipal Act we are allowed to raise the tax up to a maximum of 25 per cent. We have not yet done that, and if we want to extend elementary schools, and if we ask the Government for money, they may say 'you have not yet come up to the maximum.' We shall really have to raise the tax if we are to have real elementary education. When we are prepared to raise it to 25 per cent, I do not see why other municipalities and other taluk boards in rural areas should not consent to have taxation raised by one anna. The present rate of taxation on land is one anna so far as the road-cess is concerned. It is not very much after all. It may be raised to 1½ annas. That is only a few pies more. I do not see why the Honourable Members should fight against this, and further the Bill does provide in clause 35 that 'the local authority shall decide at what rate, subject to the maxima prescribed in section 34, the taxes shall be levied and may from time to time alter such rates.' If a particular locality considers that they should not tax up to the maximum, they are entitled to ask the Government to levy the tax at one-third, one-fourth or one-eighth of the maximum. Therefore, Your Excellency will see that we are not going to tax at the maximum rate all these people. It will be left to each local authority in each local area to consider what amount of taxation should be levied in respect of education so far as that area is concerned. With these words, I strongly support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I have a few words to say with reference to the amendment proposed by Government. Clause 34 makes the levy of the education tax one which must be made with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council. Clause 35 gives the local authority the option to decide at what rate the taxes should be levied. I therefore think that clause 34, sub-clause (4), may be made applicable to all the taxes under the Education Act in every area whether in the City of Madras or in urban and rural areas in the districts, and this simplifies the whole thing. Do not fix any fixed percentage. The maximum may be fixed by each local body or authority subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council. There does not appear to be any use in fixing a maximum by statute. With reference to the City of Madras and urban and semi-urban areas in the districts it was in the contemplation of the Select Committee to have the 25 per cent maximum fixed as far as these three areas are concerned, viz., the district municipalities, the city municipality and unions. But even then I think I suggested that we need not make any distinction between these three areas and 'rural' areas in general and wanted to have a single clause following the Punjab Primary Education Act, 1919. I do not see how we are improving the matter by inserting the maximum 25 per cent throughout. It is moreover left to each local authority to levy the education tax as it pleases. It need not be on land, it need not be on house property nor on any profession. The option is given to the sources from which the tax may come. The local authority has thus practically power to levy whatever taxes it likes. I therefore think that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment No. 78—in the alternative—should well answer our purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"Your Excellency, when this Bill came up before the Select Committee, the original clause 34, sub-clause (4), contained the following:—

'If the area is not within the municipality or union, a tax not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all land.'

"Then in the Select Committee all of us nearly objected to the additional taxation of one anna in the rupee so far as lands are concerned. We had also borne in mind at that time what the additional cesses will have to be paid by the landowners under the Local Boards Bill, the Village Panchayat Bill and other Bills. It is well that in order to avoid as much as possible the further taxation upon lands we changed this thing into the present clause, viz., a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area. So far as this clause 34 is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has given us a new amendment. He fixes the limit to 25 per cent up to which the local board can go with the permission of the Governor in Council and it is stated that the Government of India does not agree to any further taxation upon incomes on other matters. Therefore we were obliged to put in this form of taxation as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has suggested. But I would submit that we may adopt amendment No. 78. We only hope that the Government of India in some future date would be more generous towards our Presidency. It is also well to have the levy of special tax to be fixed by the local boards which can be done only with the sanction of the Governor in Council. When we have got all these safeguards, I do not see any necessity for the amendment as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. I would support the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju, viz., amendment No. 78."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti:—"Your Excellency, I wish to refer to a point in the Honourable Mr. Macphail's speech which is not absolutely correct. Eventually the taxes are paid by the occupier and not by the house-owner. Take, for instance, the City of Madras. It contains 60,000 houses and 50,000 landlords; that is, on an average each man owns one and one-fifth of a house.

"Each man owning a house would live in it rather than rent it. It is evident that it is the owner and not the occupier that pays the taxes. Again, in a country where there are no widows and orphans' funds, a man purchases a house as a family premises, so that his wife and children may live in it after him, unmolested. The house-owners are women in several instances. A tax of 25 per cent over and above the 16½ per cent of Corporation will sit heavily on the tax-payer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, there are three amendments standing in my name against clause 34. In view of the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member in charge, I am withdrawing amendments Nos. 81 and 82. But as regards 79, I have got to say a few words. Twenty-five per cent on the existing taxes seems to me to be inequitable; for the taxes now collected in municipalities and rural areas are for roads, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination and so many other things. Therefore to levy 25 per cent for education would be disproportionate. So I suggest that taxes in municipalities ought to be one-tenth, not one-fourth."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the house very long, but I must refer to one or two remarks made in the course of this discussion which, I think, require some comment. I will deal first of all with the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's alternative amendment No. 77. The amendment incorporates the idea of an income-tax, and after what has been said by His Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar I do not think I need waste any time over that part of the proposal. I should like however to refer to another provision incorporated in the same amendment which contemplates that compulsion should be exercised on local authorities to levy an educational cess. I have personally some sympathy with that proposal, but it is an issue which was discussed at very great length on various occasions from the year 1918 until the Select Committee began its sittings——"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not propose any other amendment except amendment No. 76; I withdraw amendment No. 77."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Amendment No. 78, I notice, does not provide for compulsion. I understand that the question of compulsion is not raised by any one else and it therefore does not require any discussion at this stage.

"I come next to the Honourable Member's alternative amendment No. 76. This provides for an indefinite form of 'special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property within such area.' This amendment was put before the Select Committee by the Honourable Member himself. I think 13 of us were present and no one else supported the proposal. The objection taken to it was the vagueness of the provision. We were compelled—but, as Mr. Macphail has indicated, this was against our will—to admit an indefinite formula in the original sub-head (iv) of the clause; and I can quite see the superficial attractiveness of the formula embodied in amendment No. 76. It is open to local authorities to impose a special tax on 'all or any of the persons resident or possessing property within the area.' They have the widest discretion and there is nothing whatever to prevent them from doing the utmost to remove all inequalities of incidence.

"But there are other persons to be considered—the persons who pay the taxes; how they would like discrimination between, say, Ramaswami Ayyangar and Srinivasa Sastri in the same street? But there is nothing to bar the local authority from discriminating between one individual and another by name.

"The original Government amendment (No. 80) we have withdrawn; amendments Nos 81 and 82 have been withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr Balaji Rao Nayudu as I expected they would be; and No 83 I need hardly refer to as it stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu who is not here. But I do wish to refer to it because it brings out a sharp antithesis with amendment No. 84 proposed by Mr Narasimha Raju. Mr. Venkatappayya proposed to restore the original wording of sub-head (iv) restricting to landholders all taxation in areas outside local fund unions and municipalities That was a matter to which in the Select Committee we took the greatest objection. The Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao has quoted from the report of the Select Committee a passage which he read as supporting the proposition that the landholders are already overburdened with excessive taxation. If he will read that paragraph in the Select Committee's report again, he will see that that is not a necessary implication and that the passage was introduced into our argument as a reason for removing a clause restricting taxation in rural areas to landholders We struck out that clause in order that other residents in rural areas might bear a share of the taxation, not because we thought the landholder was overburdened, but because in the words of our report we thought it 'inequitable to exclude other classes than landholders from all liability to share in such special taxation.' That is why we cut it out and why we could not possibly accept Mr Venkatappayya's amendment No 83 if he or any one else came forward to propose it The direct opposite of that proposal is Mr. Narasimha Raju's amendment No 84 which seeks to exclude landholders from any share in the education cess. He will forgive me if I proceed to verbal criticism for we have now arrived at the final form of the amendments—to be accepted or rejected. He has told us that his object is to exempt landholders from any liability in the education cess On a right consideration of this amendment it will be seen that its effect would be to secure the exemption, not of landholders, but of absentee landholders If he will turn to the clause and see how it would run as modified by his amendment, he will observe that sub-head (iv) would stand thus:—

'If the area is not within a municipality or union, a special tax payable by all or any of the persons resident or owning property other than landed property paying land-cess within such area.'

"That amendment will have no effect except to exempt the absentee landholder, for the landholder who is resident will still be liable to taxation under sub-head (iv).

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; the Raja of Ramnad.)*

"I have nothing more to say now except a word in regard to the question whether this form of taxation would bring in as much revenue as is necessary adequately to advance elementary education. Mr Balaji Rao Nayudu's amendment (No 79) actually proposes a reduction, but we have heard a good deal about the contemplated taxation not being sufficient. First of all it was Mr. Narasimha Raju who took that line May I say that his attitude is rather like that of a hungry little boy who is anxious to get a whole loaf, and being refused the whole, goes away in a passion and says: 'I do not want any bread at all. If I cannot get a whole loaf, I won't take any bread' I do not think this is the way in which we should approach the question If the Honourable Member will turn to clause 37, he will notice that, while the Government have placed themselves under a statutory obligation to contribute a sum equivalent to the taxation levied under section 34, they have nowhere imposed a statutory limit on their contribution and there is nothing in the law to prevent them contributing not only an equal amount but ten times as much—in which case compulsory education would become something approaching to practicability. That is my answer to the alternative propositions."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson if a landholder or rather an estate-holder should have houses in several places in his estate whether he has to pay the tax for every one of those places?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"That will depend upon the applicability of the local board law or the municipal law which governs the cases of his houses."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I am referring to non-municipal, non-union areas"

The Hon'ble Mr L DAVIDSON:—"It will depend upon the law for the time being in force governing local boards If your friend is not liable under the existing law to local board taxation, he will not be liable to education cess.

"With regard to the Hon'ble Mr Desika Achariyar's proposal to remove all maxima, I am personally entirely in sympathy with it, but I understand that a somewhat similar provision has been discussed at length in the Select Committee on the Madras Local Boards Bill and I have been told that there was a strong sentiment opposing the removal of maxima It never occurred to me therefore that the proposition would seriously be brought forward in connexion with the Elementary Education Bill If, however, this Council feels strongly on this subject, I am ready to adopt the suggestion even at the eleventh hour—but there does not seem to be any such desire. I must therefore oppose the suggestion'

Now clause 34 was put to the vote and carried

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju asked for a division.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunmisutha Pillai.
,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.	,, Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
,, Mr. W. J. J. Rowley, C.S.I.	,, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
,, Mr. S Cox.	,, Rao Bahadur T. Numberumal Chetti Garu.
,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanna Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.	,, Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
,, Mr. A. T. G. Campbell, C.I.E.	,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
,, Mr. R. A. Graham.	,, Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.
,, Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.	,, Mr. P. Siva Rao
,, Mr. M D Devadoss	,, the Raja of Pithapuram.
,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal	,, the Raja of Ramnad.
,, the Rev. B. M Macphail, C.B.E.	,, Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
,, Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal	,, Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
,, Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.	,, Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
,, Mr. R G Grieve	,, Mr. B V. Narasimha Ayyar
,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.	,, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
,, Mr. E S. Lloyd.	
,, Mr. J. H. Thonger.	
,, the Advocate-General.	
,, Mr. L Davidson, C.S.I.	

Nineteen voting *for* and 15 *against* the motion was carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendments Nos. 77 to 82 and 84 were withdrawn.

Amendment No. 83 was not moved as the Honourable Member who had given notice of the same was absent.

Now clause 34 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 35

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V Narasimha Ayyar:—

85. *Omit* the clause.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 35 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 36.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

86. *Omit* the clause.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—

87. In sub-clause (2) *for* the words 'sections 77 to 86 inclusive of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884', *substitute* the words 'the relevant sections of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any statutory modification thereof.'

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—I withdraw amendment No 87 in favour of an amendment consequential on the change which has been introduced by the new clause 34. I may point out the wording follows very closely the wording of sub-clause (*iii*) of clause 36 and is in natural sequence to the general phraseology introduced by the Advocate-General and myself in clause 34. We propose to wipe out the whole of clause 36 including all references to the City Municipal Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act and to replace it by the general formula:—

"The assessment and realization of the tax leviable under section 34 shall be in accordance with the procedure prescribed.

"The Advocate-General and I were unable to arrive at any simpler form of wording which would definitely import reference to the relevant sections of the regular enactments governing local fund or municipal taxation. We propose later on as a corollary to this amendment to make a verbal change—it is also a substantial change—by the omission of two or three words from sub-head (*g*) of sub-clause (2) of clause 56. That clause gives us power to make rules regulating the procedure regarding the assessment and realization of the 'special tax leviable under clause (*iii*) of section 34', and when we come to that clause, I shall ask you to agree to the omission of the words 'clause (*iii*) of' so that the result will be to extend the special rule making power in regard to all taxation leviable under section 34. Our anticipation is that the Minister on finding that he has to make rules for the assessment and realization of these new forms of taxations, will naturally turn to the relevant sections of the existing enactments governing taxation in municipal and local fund areas."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I inquire whether the words 'or any statutory' are necessary?"

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON:—"They have been omitted from the amendment as now proposed. The amendment which I am proposing is in place of amendments Nos. 87 and 88* and the new formula is designed to replace the whole of clause 36. It is substantially a repetition of sub-clause (*iii*) of the existing clause 36."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I have got one difficulty. Under the Local Boards Act, land-cess is to be apportioned between the landholder and the ryot. I do not think the clause as now amended will enable that apportionment between the landholder and the ryot. I hope the Advocate-General will examine it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"This clause provides for the manner of assessment and realization. As regards the incidence of taxation, as between the landlord and the tenant the proportion would be fixed by the particular Act which would govern the levy of the tax. I refer to the land-cess. This would be 25 per centum of the land cess leviable and when the land cess is leviable under a particular Act it will be borne in particular proportions not as between the local authority and the person who has got to pay the tax *inter se* as between the landlord and the ryot as the case may be. That burden will be apportioned by the rules under this Act and if there is any doubt or difficulty as to the incidence of taxation between the landlord and the ryot, we have got section 36. I do not think there is any difficulty at all. It will be something like a surcharge though we do not use the word 'surcharge'."

The amendment as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 36 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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* The following is the amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate General and is referred to by the Honourable Member —

"88. *Omit* sub-clause (3) and *renumber* sub-clause '(4)' as '(3)'."

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Macphail.)*

Clause 37.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name :—

39. *Omit* the clause.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

90. *Substitute* the following *for* the clause :—

37. When an elementary education fund is constituted under section 32 the Governor in Council shall contribute thereto a sum in the proportion of two to one to the educational cess raised by the local authority.

In doing so, he said :—" Your Excellency, my amendment is very simple. The Government propose to give us an equivalent amount which is raised by the local authority. What I suggest is that the Government should contribute two-thirds and the local authority one third. The previous promise made by the Government of India was that they would contribute one-third, the Provincial Government would contribute one-third and the local boards one-third. Now the India Government has transferred the revenue to the local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. L. DAVIDSON :—" No, no."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Anyhow that was the original promise. Therefore the reason for my requesting this Council and also more particularly the Government is that they should be prepared to contribute two-thirds My another reason is that the Government was contributing it at that rate. Taking the expenditure on primary education into consideration the Provincial expenditure is about 42 lakhs whereas the expenditure of local boards and municipalities is about 15 lakhs. Forty-two lakhs is the Provincial contribution. The local fund contribution is Rs. 12,64,653 and the municipalities Rs. 3,74,370. Therefore adding both contributions from municipalities and local boards, it comes to about 16 lakhs. Provincial expenditure under it is 42 lakhs. During all these years more than two-thirds has been contributed by Provincial Government and there is already a promise. I earnestly request that the Government will be pleased to contribute two-thirds because we have not enough money and it does not matter whether the local board or the Local Government pays. After all there is very little difference. Everything is people's money and the Government can as well pay two-thirds We will take from one department to another department just as the distribution of budget amount."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I have got a similar amendment. To save time, I may be allowed to move it by way of seconding the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment. My amendment runs thus :—

91. *For* the first paragraph of the clause *substitute* the following :—

'When an elementary education fund is constituted under section 32 the Governor in Council shall contribute two-thirds of the additional cost involved in the expansion of elementary education.'

" As has been already pointed out we made bold to approach Government with this request in view of the circular of the Government of India that was passed in the year 1913. That was a circular issued with the object of promoting the expansion of elementary education and its main object was to double the number of pupils in the course of ten years. Therein it was proposed that the Government of India should bear one-third of the additional cost, in expanding elementary education, the Provincial Government should bear one-third and the local bodies the remaining one-third. We wish the same proportion may be fixed in this Bill

" There is one other reason why we move this amendment and it is this If we calculate the present cost borne by the Government, it comes to this. The Government has been bearing two-thirds and the local bodies one-third. Therefore we are trying to give effect to the present practice and we want that it should be enacted into law Even one-third it is very difficult for the local bodies to meet, in spite of all our efforts at raising taxation If the Government have got the interests of elementary education at heart, I think they should bear the increased proportion It may be said on the other side that the general taxpayers' money should not be spent for the purpose of elementary education. It is not a local purpose. It is commonly recognised that it is a national purpose. It is a national service for which the general taxpayers' money also can be utilised. A tax is already raised and a fair proportion of that should be made available for this purpose. With these words I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—" I am sorry I did not quite understand what the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said. I cannot quite understand the figures he gave in regard to the expenditure which is at present incurred by Government and the local boards respectively. I have here the last report of the Director of Public Instruction and I find as far as I can make out from the tables given on page 26 for primary education in public institutions under public management, i.e., managed by district and local boards and municipalities the expenditure was Rs. 15,60,000 from Government while the expenditure from local funds and municipal funds was Rs. 16,90,000. It seems to be a pity to limit the amount that the Government ought to give Under the proposal which is laid down in the present Bill it is quite possible, as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said, that three or four times as much as is required for one district may be given to another.

What I feel is that we want to have in each district a proper amount raised locally. It is very well for the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao to say that this is a national thing. It is perfectly true that this is a national thing, but the national system of education is being carried on by local bodies, and these local bodies are given control very largely over this national education. As I understand it, the object of having differentiation between local taxation and imperial taxation is to secure economy. It is for the same reason that we have this method in the Poor Law in England. Money is raised locally and administered locally. The object is to prevent people spending extravagantly from public funds at the expense of other people. I yield to no one in my desire to see education advanced and I do think it is necessary that the local bodies should contribute in wealthy parts of the district half of what is put by Government in addition to what the Government is giving already. In the poorer districts, however, it may be the duty of Government to give two or three times as much as it gives in wealthy districts. That, I think, will be ruled out altogether by the present proposition. The proposal in the Bill is that the Government is not to give less than the same sum as is raised locally, but it is open to the Government to give two or three times as much to a poor district.

"This amendment says definitely that Government is to give twice as much. The proposal in the Bill is that Government is not to give less than the same sum. That is to say, it is quite possible for the Government, if necessary, to give twice, three times or four times as much to a poorer district while giving the same amount to other districts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"I wish to say a few words on this amendment. It would appear that hitherto the taluk boards have been maintaining all the elementary schools mainly from the funds given by the Government. I shall only quote figures for my own district because I have not fully read the reports of the other boards, but I think the proportion will be the same as regards other districts also. We are collecting in the shape of fees about Rs. 4,000 to Rs 5,000, but the expenditure is nearly Rs. 1,60,000 on elementary schools and the Government is giving us a grant of Rs. 1,23,000 and odd, the rest being made up from our funds. That means practically that elementary education is run by the Government. The school fee is very little and there is already a proposal before the board that school fees should be entirely eliminated. In that case, it means that the board will have to run the whole show from Government grants. If sections 24, 32 and 37 are read together, it would mean this much. Section 24 does not provide that boards can spend money from the education fund. Section 32 says that all school fees collected shall go into the education fund. Section 37 says that Government will contribute an equal amount to be collected under section 34. The proviso is that the Government will continue to contribute to the board as much as they have given in the financial year. Is the board to make up then half the amount? If so, it is not a step in advance because, as I have already pointed out, the taluk boards are running elementary schools entirely from Government grants. If we are not able to get a substantial portion of the money out of the education fund, then I say the taluk boards will be in a hopeless condition. With these few remarks, I wish to support the amendment and also to state that every taluk board, whether it is rich or poor, must get the required amount of contribution from Government with also an observation, Your Excellency, that Government may contribute not only twice, thrice or four times the amount, but whatever is needed for the purpose."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member is against the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"These are my remarks. There are more reasons for me to support the amendment than to oppose it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I find that the figures to which I was referred by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapathi Raju relate not to the share of provincial funds given to local boards but to the total expenditure from provincial funds which is Rs. 42 lakhs. If the Honourable Member will look at the grand total, he will find that it gives nearly 80 lakhs, a large part of which is derived from fees and also from the subscriptions contributed by those who are running aided schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The root objection to the amendment which has been proposed is the doubt whether my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Financial Department would be willing to acquiesce in accepting a statutory obligation to contribute an much larger a contribution towards the building of the elementary education fund as the amendment contemplates. In 1918 we considered very carefully whether we could go so far as an equivalent contribution and I do not think the finances of the Madras Presidency have so improved since the examination of 1918 as to make it a practical proposition to contribute twice as much in all cases. According to the provisions of the present Bill, there will be plenty of scope, as in the past, for differentiation between poorer bodies and richer bodies. There will be some room for elasticity, so as to allow for greater help to the poorer local authorities than to the richer, but we cannot accept a statutory obligation to contribute twice the amount of the educational cess to the elementary education fund as constituted under clause 32. We are bound to contribute an equivalent sum in all cases and in particular cases we shall be ready to contribute more if the funds at our disposal permit.

"That incidentally reminds me that the explanation of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's difficulties is to be found in the fact that he is confusing the District Educational Council's fund under Clause 28 and the local authority's fund or 'Elementary Educational Fund' under

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Advocate-General; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

clause 32. This latter fund is under the control of the local authority and it is to that fund that the Governor in Council is bound to contribute a sum equivalent to the levy of taxation by the local authority. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the fund administered by the District Educational Council which will usually include sums given by the Government for grants-in-aid to private elementary schools, as specially mentioned in sub-head (*g*) of sub-clause (1) of clause 24. The main point is that Government cannot undertake a statutory obligation to contribute anything beyond the limit embodied in clause 37."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I only want to point out one fact. As section 34 stood in the original Bill, it proposed to levy, as far as rural areas were concerned, one anna in the rupee as land-cess and under section 37 the Government undertook to contribute an equal amount to that.

"Under section 34 the Government's amendment reduces the land-cess in proportion to 25 per cent. But there is ample money in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson transferred by the Finance Member to meet this two-thirds."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I do not think there has been any reduction at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"But the Local Government is bound to contribute something like 60 lakhs of rupees. The land-cess income of local bodies is 60 lakhs and the Government undertook to contribute an equal amount."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I think the original proposal was three pies in the rupee."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The original proposal was one anna in the rupee."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Surely it was three pies in the rupee."

The Hon'ble Mr C V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Subject to correction, I distinctly remember that it was one anna in the rupee as introduced in this Council in the original Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr L DAVIDSON:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. I see from the original Bill that he is right."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—

92. In the proviso *insert* the word 'recurring' before the word 'expenditure.'

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The object of the insertion of the word 'recurring' before the word 'expenditure' which is proposed in amendment No 92 standing in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and which has been by him delegated to me is to provide for the cases of very heavy capital expenditure incurred in the past financial year on buildings or any other similar objects of a non-recurring nature. We do not intend to take special grants of that description into account. The object of the proviso is to bring out the intention of Government that the contribution paid to the education fund shall be supplementary to any taxation that may be raised under section 34."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—

93. Retain the proviso to the clause, and *add* the following:—

'Provided also that the Government may raise the contribution in the case of poorer local bodies.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"As it has already been explained to me that the interest of the poorer local bodies will be borne in mind I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

94. In line 12, *omit* the word 'public' and after the word 'schools' *insert* the words 'under public management.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, this is entirely a drafting amendment, in consequence of the change in the definition clause. We have defined schools under public management, and hence the change in wording."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 37 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

The Council re-assembled at 2-35 p.m.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

Clause 38.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju :—

95. *Omit* the words 'through the District Educational Council and the Director of Public Instruction.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"As this is only a consequential amendment I do not want to press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The following amendment which stood in the name of Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkattappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent :—

96. *Omit* the words 'through the District Educational Council.'

Clause 38 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 39 *to* 40.

Clauses 39 to 40 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 41.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent :—

97. *For* the words 'the District Educational Council' wherever they occur, *substitute* the words 'the local authority.'

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju were withdrawn :—

98. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'District Educational Council' *substitute* the words 'local authority' or, in the alternative, the words 'school committee appointed by the local authority.'

99. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'local authority or select committee appointed by the local authority.'

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment :—

100. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'Governor in Council.'

In doing so he said :—"The amendment which I propose to move is that the words 'Director of Public Instruction' be replaced by the words 'Governor in Council.' Now this clause refers to an appeal to the Director against the decision of the Education Council. My submission is that the appeal should be to the Governor in Council and not to the Director. With these words I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have sent in a similar amendment, and I support this."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"The objection to the amendment which has been moved and seconded, Sir, is one which I have already stated in connexion with an earlier amendment, namely, that it involves undesirable centralisation. We must find a place for the Director of Public Instruction in the new hierarchy appointed to deal with the recognition of schools and grants-in-aid to them and I cannot on behalf of Government agree to his elimination. Further, I do not want to saddle my successor, the future Minister, with the laborious task of dealing with all these appeals in regard to recognition of elementary schools. It will be perfectly open, as I understand it, for the Minister to issue general instructions for the guidance of the Director of Public Instruction but I am quite certain that he will not wish personally to pass orders on every question of recognition. Such questions are really matter for experts and it is not right that the Government should interfere in details. According to the existing practice Rule 9 of the Madras Educational Rules vests the recognition of elementary schools in the Inspector of Schools and there is no rule providing for appeals against his decisions. If in this Bill we are to provide for appeals, it must be remembered that the number of appeals is likely to be very large and we ought not to place the Government in the position of the appellate authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has not rightly apprehended the position."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I am discussing the amendment as it stands on the paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The object of the amendment is not that the Director of Public Instruction should not be called upon to do this work as a matter of routine. The object is that the Government or rather the future Minister should not be in a position to divest himself of all responsibility in the matter. He should not say that the action of the Director of Public Instruction is one under the Act and that the Minister has no right to interfere in the matter. That should not be the position in the matter of education. I think

28TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Devadoss; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

that the effect of insertion of the words 'Director of Public Instruction' in this clause is that it will prevent the Minister from having any responsibility in the matter. The Government must be responsible in matters of such importance as recognition. It is a wrong position for any Legislative body to entrust the final authority in all matters of recognition to the Director. I hope the Honourable Members here will see the undesirability of the course adopted here and the wisdom of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I do not understand why the mere insertion of the words 'Director of Public Instruction' should relieve the Minister of all responsibility so far as the good administration of the department is concerned. The Member in charge now has got the right to overrule the decision of the Director of Public Instruction if he goes wrong. Cannot the same right be extended to the Minister as well? It is but right to expect that the head of the Educational Department should first deal with these things and, if his orders are wrong, and if he does material injustice, then there is surely the Government to rectify the whole thing. So far as this section is concerned, I do not see that any finality is given to the orders of the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"I want to make one or two remarks. At present, as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out, under the Educational Rules there is no provision specifically for appeals from the orders of Inspectors of Schools according or refusing recognition to elementary schools. But in fact such appeals do come to the Director's office and are dealt with. It is open to the Government to call upon the Director to investigate and explain the orders that have been passed regarding the recognition of elementary schools if they choose to do so. It will equally be open to the Minister of the future to call for papers and, if necessary, to overrule the Director's decision on an appeal from a council. The fact, as the last speaker pointed out, that the word 'Director' appears in these clauses does not prevent the Minister from exercising his discretion in dealing with or overruling the officer on a particular issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know under what provision?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"The Minister may call for papers if he chooses to do so just as the Member in charge of the portfolio has power to do now. It is open to him to overrule the Director under this Bill. In fact if you introduce the term 'Director of Public Instruction' here, it does not limit the powers of the Minister."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I think the provision is an enabling one. It enables a person dissatisfied with the order of the District Educational Council to appeal to the Director of Public Instruction, so that the order of the District Educational Council may be either upset or upheld. The mere fact that an appeal does lie to the Director of Public Instruction does not make the matter once for all final. The Minister in charge will certainly be in a position to interfere in proper cases and the legislature under the new Act will be such as to interfere in matters of this kind; for instance, the Minister can always be asked questions about this; he is the person responsible to the House and if a resolution is passed in favour of a certain course of action the Minister is not going to say 'nay' to it. Therefore, I think, that it is very appropriate that the appeal should lie to the Director of Public Instruction. In extreme cases the Minister may, if he likes, interfere; but we should not make the appeal lie to the Minister or to the Government. As the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out, it will involve an enormous amount of work and it will not be possible for the Minister to deal with all these cases in addition to the multifarious duties that he may have to perform."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, all that I want to say is that the head of the department should not be the final authority in these matters and, unless there is an express provision that the appeal should go to the Government, the final authority would be the Director of Public Instruction which is wrong in principle. On this ground I am for the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"May I say one word, Your Excellency? A point of law has been raised. I do not see that there is anything there at all in prevent the Minister for the time being or the Government from interfering with the order passed by the Director of Public Instruction. There are very many other Acts where appeals are provided to executive authorities, but more or less they are all subject to the control of the Government. For instance, there is no particular provision in the Income-tax Act for appeal to the Government. There is an appeal provided only to the Board of Revenue and yet almost every day I believe we appeal to the Government for the purpose of revising the assessments. The Government have interfered with some of these assessments and revised them."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, with due respect to the Advocate-General, I am not able to follow him. Now we are fixing the right of appeal of private institutions as to the grant of recognition or the refusal by the District Educational Councils to the Director. The Advocate-General has brought in the analogy of income-tax. When an appeal is preferred by an individual against the assessment of the Board of Revenue, if the Government allows it, the Government is only foregoing a portion of its revenue. This is not a case of that sort; it is quite different. I respectfully submit that the analogy of income-tax does not hold good.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

"Then what is the reason to introduce the right of appeal against the decision of the district council, which is now replacing mostly the functions of the Inspector of Schools? When the right of appeal is given, better give it to the Government Council, not to the Director who is only an official head. I think it is not desirable that the opinion of a body should be over-ridden by an individual. For these reasons I press my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"We have heard from the Advocate-General that there is nothing whatsoever in the wording of clause 41 to prevent the Government, which in the future will mean the Governor acting with his Minister, from revising any order which is passed on appeal by the Director of Public Instruction. We do not want any statutory authority to enable us to issue orders to any of our subordinates, e.g., the Director of Public Instruction. Nothing of the sort is required. That is an inherent power of the Local Government. Surely Honourable Members may be content with the fact that a statutory appeal is provided from the District Educational Council to the Director of Public Instruction, whereas for many years past the decision has rested with the Inspector of Schools and there has been no specific provision for an appeal against his order, though of course it was always open to the Director of Public Instruction to revise his proceedings and always open to the Local Government to revise the Director's orders. That practice obtains to this day and I venture to think that there is not the slightest reason for incorporating in this Bill a statutory right of appeal to the Governor in Council, least of all should that appeal be direct from the District Educational Council. Honourable Members have no idea of the volume of work that might be involved in this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar lightly says that it would be easy for the Local Government to act on the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction. Does he realize the number of schools the recognition of which might come under consideration. It is perfectly true that there is a provision allowing for the continuance of the existing orders of recognition but —"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"A word of personal explanation. Mr. Davidson thought I was lightly referring to the work of future Ministers. I was very serious and oppressed with a sense of responsibility when I said that all these duties would devolve upon the Director of Public Instruction. I think that the legal responsibility should vest in the Minister."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON :—"The legal responsibility will remain. The Minister is still responsible for the control of the Director and his department. You can always attack that responsibility by a vote of the Legislative Council, which will in the last resort impel him to resign his office. There is not the least doubt about that—when the Honourable Member interrupted me, I was about to mention that the number of schools whose recognition may come under issue is not to be numbered by hundreds or by thousands but by tens of thousands."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was withdrawn :—

101. In sub-clause (3) *for* **the words 'Director of Public Instruction'** *substitute* **the words 'Governor in Council'.**

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

102. *Omit* **sub-clause (4) altogether; or, in the alternative,** *substitute* **the following for it :—**

> **'The schools that have been already recognized either by the Director of Public Instruction or by an Inspector of Schools prior to the passing of this Act shall be recognized under this Act provided they conform to the rules issued by the Local Government and teach elementary education as prescribed by the Local Government.'**

In doing so, he said :—"I have given notice of the amendment because according to my understanding of clause (2), section 41 is that the District Educational Council may in like manner cancel or suspend granting recognition. The District Educational Council as I interpret that clause can only refuse recognition or cancel the recognition which they have granted. I thought it will not apply to the schools which are already recognized before the passing of this Act. If my interpretation is correct, Your Excellency, I trust this amendment goes: 'The schools that have been already recognized either by the Director of Public Instruction or by an Inspector of Schools prior to the passing of this Act shall be recognized under this Act provided they conform to the rules issued by the Local Government and teach elementary education as prescribed by the Local Government.' As the Advocate-General assures me that the schools already recognized can be cancelled by the District Educational Council, I do not press my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I point out there is some difficulty in accepting that interpretation."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I do not think the amendment has been seconded."

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Advocate-General; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Grieve.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" In order to clear the doubt I second it. I want to point out the difficulty. The words 'suspend any order granting recognition' form the last end of a sentence which deals with the granting of such application. Therefore these words must relate to such application either in point of grammar or in point of law. Therefore I presume the power to suspend any order granting recognition must be understood to relate only to new institutions. As the words come in at the tail end of a paragraph which deals with granting application we are forced to that conclusion. If Your Excellency will permit alteration, we may instead of the word 'and' put a full stop and say 'it'. That will be absolutely satisfactory."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Your Excellency, I do not presume to know much of grammar, but I do presume to know a little of statutory interpretation. Clause (4) says in the most distinct terms that 'all orders of recognition . . . under this section'. Under the section after the Act comes into force the power to grant recognition is given to District Educational Councils. All orders of recognition which have been granted prior to the Act coming into force shall be deemed to have been made under the section, that means by the District Educational Council which of course prior to the passing of the Act did not exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Your Excellency, I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 41 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 42.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn :—

103. In sub-clauses (1) and (2), *for* the words "District Educational Council" *substitute* the words 'school committee appointed by the local authority'.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatapayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent :—

104. *For* the words 'the District Educational Council' wherever they occur *substitute* the words 'the local authority'.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment :—

105. *Omit* the proviso to sub-clause (1).

In doing so, he said :—" My amendment is only an amendment which was sent on account of the difficulty I felt in the interpretation of this clause. Clause 42 refers to the granting of grant-in-aid. Sub-clause (2) says 'subject to such rules as may be prescribed the District Educational Council shall pass orders on an application'. The applications referred to therein are those mentioned in clause (1) and proviso to clause (1) says that the managers of schools which have already been receiving aid need not send in their applications. Therefore their case is beyond the purview of clause (1) and there is no provision for granting them grants-in-aid. That is the reason why the proviso should be omitted. There is nothing in clause 42 as in the case of clause 41 which says that all the schools hitherto receiving grants should be treated as receiving grants under section 42. If there is some general clause as in the case of 41 (4) the interpretation would be clear. There is no provision in the section as it stands enabling the District Educational Council to grant aid to institutions which have already been receiving the grants. That is the reason why I have sent in this amendment. If the Advocate-General does not feel any difficulty I do not press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—" Possibly the Honourable Member is confusing slightly admission to the aided lists and the actual payment of grant. Before a school can receive aid it has to be admitted to a list of schools and aid is subsequently given. You have a number of schools admitted to the list which do not receive any grant for nine months afterwards. This is simply analogous to 41 (4). Just as you continue the recognition of schools which were recognized by the Director of Public Instruction or the Inspector of Schools similarly those schools which have been admitted to the aided list by the Inspector will continue on the list and receive grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I have already explained my difficulty. Clause 42 (2) is intended to enable the District Educational Council to give grants to private institutions. Private institutions are of two kinds : those which come into existence after the passing of the Act and those that were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act. My submission is that in the second case the clause does not enable the District Educational Council to give grants-in-aid to institutions which have been already recognized and been receiving grants. If the Advocate-General considers that there is no difficulty, I do not press my amendment. Otherwise my amendment may be accepted or any other suitable amendment may be made."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Clause 24 (*f*) contains the provision wanted by the Honourable Member and meets the difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"There is, I think, a real difficulty. Sub-clause (2) of clause 42 provides that the District Educational Council shall pass orders on applications but the proviso to sub-clause (1) says that applications are not necessary in the case of schools which have already been admitted to aid. The Honourable Member wishes us to provide some machinery which will enable the District Educational Council to give grants to schools which are already in existence and have therefore not submitted any applications. We do want some alteration, and one way would be to omit the proviso to sub-clause (1) as the Honourable Member has suggested. But I should prefer to adopt a slightly different form of wording in sub-clause (2) so as to enable the District Educational Council to pass orders both on applications and in cases where under the proviso of the preceding sub-clause no application has been put in. I suggest that the consideration of this clause may be allowed to stand over until the Advocate-General and I have had time to devise a suitable formula."

(This suggestion was agreed to.)

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the names of the Honourable Members mentioned against each were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

106. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'Governor in Council'.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

107. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'the Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'the Governor in Council'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

108. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'Director of Public Instruction' *substitute* the words 'Educational Department of the Local Government'.

Clause 42 was deferred.

Clause 43.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn:—

109. *For* the words 'District Educational Council' *substitute* the words 'school committee constituted by the local authority'.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the Member was absent.

110. *For* the words 'the District Educational Council' *substitute* the words 'the local authority'.

Clause 43 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 44.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

111. Between the words 'present' and 'resolve' in the sixth line of the clause, *insert* the words 'or shall when ordered by the Local Government'.

In doing so, he said:—"I propose to move my amendment though I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson with reference to another question because if the Government are anxious to introduce compulsion and if they see that the local authority does not exercise that power they should be compelled to exercise it, but the Government are hesitating to be unpopular by insisting upon the local authority to adopt that course. My respectful submission is, if you want really to introduce compulsion into a local area and if they refuse to carry it out, the Government should insist upon them to carry it out, for instance, Madras Town Corporation or some other important town like Tanjore, and if they do not carry it out and if the members are afraid to face their voters and suggest additional taxation, I think the Government should come to their aid, and ask them to carry it out. With this object in view, I move this amendment though some of my friends on this side do not want that the local authority should be interfered with. In this case in the interests of the progress of the country I suggest that in the place of 'may' 'shall, when ordered by the Local Government' should be inserted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have nothing to add to what I said when dealing with amendment No. 77. Personally I should have been quite ready to issue orders requiring local authorities to levy an educational cess."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Clause 44 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Grieve.)*

Clause 45.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent:—

112. In sub-clause (1), omit the words 'through the District Educational Council'.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn:—

113. For the words 'District Educational Council' *substitute* the words 'school committee constituted by the local authority'.

The Hon'ble Mr B VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

114. For the whole proviso beginning with the words 'provided that the Governor in Council' till the end of the clause substitute the following:—

'Provided that the Governor in Council may insist any local authority for the levy of tax under section 34 and to make adequate arrangements for the accommodation, equipment, and educational staff, before the elementary education is made compulsory in any area approved by the Government. The Local Government shall train elementary teachers at their own cost to supply to the local bodies on terms imposed by the Government regarding their pay, promotion, pension or provident fund contribution, punishment, transfer and dismissal.'

In doing so, he said:—"I want to move this amendment because I have suggested with reference to the training of teachers: 'Provided that the Governor in Council may insist any local authority for the levy of tax under section 34 and to make adequate arrangements for the accommodation, equipment and educational staff, before the elementary education is made compulsory in any area approved by the Government'.

"That portion goes with the previous indicative suggestion of inserting 'shall' instead of 'may'.

"I have got another clause in that amendment:—

'The Local Government shall train elementary teachers at their own cost to supply to the local body on terms imposed by the Government regarding their pay, promotion, pension or provident fund contribution, punishment, transfer and dismissal.'

"Though we have got as a matter of fact that the Provincial Government have undertaken the task of training teachers at their cost, absolutely no provision is made how those teachers trained by Government are to be employed, under what rules, whether they have to be paid certain pay, whether they are to be dismissed or punished or transferred. With reference to these matters the Bill itself is left unprovided for. And also I want a statutory obligation created without leaving any provision whatsoever as to who is responsible for the training of teachers. Though as a matter of fact practically till now the Government have undertaken to train these teachers, it is far better that there should be some provision that some authority should undertake to train these teachers. Because there is no use of expanding education without teachers, but if they are trained by somebody and if they are employed by a local authority, arrangements should be made for pay, pension, provident fund contribution, etc."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"May I ask exactly what remains of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The last sentence."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Does the Honourable Member want this to come in as sub-clause (3)?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. GRIEVE:—"Your Excellency, I think everybody in this Council will agree with the Honourable Member that if education is to expand we must at the same time make adequate provision for the training of teachers. I may perhaps just mention the increase that there has been in the last five years in the number of teachers under training. I shall exclude from consideration graduate teachers as they do not affect the staffing of elementary schools. In the last five years the number of men teachers (under-graduates) under training has risen from 3,526 to 5,799, and of women from 765 to 1,127. The average increase in expenditure from Provincial funds to training in these last five years has been about a lakh a year. In the current year additional training schools have been opened, 2 of the secondary grade, 11 of the higher elementary, 5 lower elementary training schools, 6 higher elementary, 6 new lower elementary schools and 3 higher elementary training schools for women. I give

those figures really an illustration of the fact that Government have been alive to the necessity for increasing the provision of teachers and proposals have been submitted in connexion with next year's budget for further increases in the facilities for training and for enhancement of the rates and number of stipends. Consequently I think we may fairly claim that all that is possible is being done for the training of teachers even without there being any statutory obligation in the Bill as to the provision of teachers and their pay. I may mention as regards the pay of elementary school teachers that the whole question has been under the consideration of the Salaries Committee and relief has been granted to teachers both in Government schools and in schools under the local boards and municipal councils as temporary measures pending final orders. At any rate something has been done this year to improve their pay and further improvements are, as you will be readily agreed, a matter of financial limitation. Every effort is being made to increase their pay and improve their prospects because until really considerable improvement in their emoluments and prospects has come about we cannot get the class of teachers that we desire, to introduce that practical and vocational side of training to which the Honourable Members have drawn attention earlier in the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I do not see how this clause could be introduced as sub-clause to clause 45. It does not fit in with the scheme in chapter V which relates to the introduction of compulsory elementary education. The clause, as the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju wants it, is that Local Government shall train elementary school teachers at their own cost, whether education is compulsory or not If this principle is accepted, I would suggest that this clause be put in at some other place. It does not fit in with this.

"As regards the merits of the resolution itself I leave it to the Government, but my submission is we cannot bring it in as a portion of clause 45 or in this chapter relating to compulsory elementary education."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I suppose by the words 'trained at their own cost' the Honourable Member does not mean at the cost of the teachers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I mean at the cost of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"That is one verbal criticism. There are other verbal criticisms which I refrain from making; since on the question of substance it seems to me that the Government cannot accept any statutory obligation to defray the entire cost of training teachers, though they are quite willing to do so to the utmost of their financial resources. The figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve has just given show what earnest efforts have already been made in that direction by Government; but, if I mistake not, local agencies also bear a share in the heavy cost of training teachers. There are some mission training schools, and also such things as sessional schools maintained by local boards. Perhaps the latter are not strictly speaking training schools, but they are a means towards the training of teachers, since they make provision for general education so as to fit individual teachers to undergo subsequently special courses of instruction in teaching. In other words they do in a broader sense meet part of the expense of training teachers. I am afraid I cannot commit the Government to bear the entire cost of training teachers from Provincial funds."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I still press this amendment. At page 28 of the last year's administration report I find the Government are contributing nearly 8 lakhs for the training schools for males and females and about Rs. 85,000 by local bodies I want that the local bodies should be saved the necessity of spending this amount on sessional schools. Now I can very well understand the Government saying that they are not prepared to undertake to bear the entire cost; but if they want expansion of education, they must ask the local bodies to do it. What is the use of opening additional schools without anybody taking the responsibility of providing teachers? If nobody accepts the responsibility then it is not a fair way of expecting quantitative improvement in the matter of education."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

118. If the above amendment be not carried, *for* the words 'two miles' in the 'Explanation' attached to the clause *substitute* the words 'one mile'.

In doing so, he said:—"There are a number of amendments with reference to this point, that two miles should be reduced to one mile, because generally boys aged between 8 and 11 cannot be expected to walk 8 miles a day, 2 miles going and returning in the morning and 2 miles going and returning in the afternoon. I appeal to the Government that they should reduce it to one mile rather than compel them to go eight miles. It is rather too much upon the young children."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have sent in a similar amendment, No. 118* I think in my opinion it would be cruel to subject young children to the trouble and hardship of going 2 miles and returning the same distance. If this provision is carried out, it means practically that if there is any school within 2 miles from a particular locality the child, who is not exempted, residing in that locality is bound to attend. I do not know

* The following is the amendment referred to:—

118 In the 'Explanation' appended to the clause, for the words 'two miles' substitute the words 'one mile.'

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao, the Raja of Pithapuram; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

what the school-age is going to be. It may be fixed 6, 7 or 8. If he is a child of six or seven years, is he expected to walk two miles to and from the school? It means four miles and some one has to carry the child over his shoulders and it means also loss of employment to the guardian to carry him all the way. I may be allowed to refer to sister legislation in the other Presidency. In the Bombay Act, No 1 of 1918, there is a provision to the effect that children should not be compelled to go to school where there is no school within a distance of one mile according to the nearest route. Now, Your Excellency, is there any reason why we should not follow the Bombay model? No doubt we are all enthusiastic enough over the expansion of compulsory education, but at the same time we must sympathize with the troubles that are likely to be caused to the poor parents who will be liable to prosecution and will be sentenced to a fine in the event of the breach of this regulation. It is stated by some that if they substitute one mile for two miles, then the process of compulsory education will be retarded. Whether it is retarded or not let us not inflict considerable inconvenience and hardship in the name of compulsory education."

The Hon'ble the RAJA of PITHAPURAM:—"I beg to support the amendment.* I have only to add that in Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces one mile is the limit fixed."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I rise on behalf of Government to say that on further consideration we are quite ready to accept this amendment. It was the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram who pressed it particularly in the Select Committee. At that time I rested my opposition mainly on the arithmetical proposition that if the radial distance were one mile instead of two miles, it would in theory require not twice as many schools, but four times as many, because the ratio of the area of the circle varies directly with the square of the radius.

"As a matter of fact, however, since then Mr. Grieve has kindly provided us with two admirable maps for a typical area, namely, the taluk of Sankapet, and I am compelled to revise my conclusions, for if allowance be made for the actual location of schools now in existence it appears from those maps that it makes little difference whether the distance is one mile or two miles. But I should like to safeguard my acceptance of this amendment with the remark that, if Government accept it, they cannot accept the further amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao to omit the proviso giving the Governor in Council, which means the Minister, the power to vary the distance laid down for such period of time as he may think fit."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I take it, Your Excellency, that the net result of not accepting amendment No. 119 and of accepting this amendment is that it will still be in many cases 2, 2½ or 3 miles and that the child will ordinarily be called upon to walk one mile to attend the school in any particular area."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was dropped:—

118. In the Explanation 'appended to the *for* clause the words 'two miles' *substitute* the words 'one mile'.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was not moved:—

119. Omit the proviso to the Explanation.

Clause 46 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 46.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

120. After the word 'resolution' in the first line insert the words 'or insistence'; and after the word 'acceptance' in the fourth line insert the words 'or insistence.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The amendment is consequential and I do not move it.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 46 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 47.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

121. In the proviso for the words 'local authority of such area' substitute the words 'Governor in Council.'

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* The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:

118. In the 'Explanation' attached to the clause *for* the words two 'miles' *substitute* the words 'one mile.'

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Rahi Rao Nayudu Garu:—

117. In the 'Explanation' attached to the clause *for* the word 'two' *substitute* the word 'one'.

In doing so, he said :—"YOUR Excellency, this clause deals with the introduction of the abolition of school-fees and the proviso states that whenever a local body resolves upon the abolition of school-fees it shall compensate within that area the schools to the amount of the loss of income. My amendment is that the compensation should be paid by the Government and not by the local body. If the proviso is to be allowed, as it stands now in the Bill, I am sure that no local body will resolve upon the introduction of compulsory education, because it has not only to provide necessary institutions to satisfy the District Educational Council and the Government, but it has to find funds to compensate the private institutions in the shape of school-fees. This is a large amount, and I do not think any local body will be willing to come forward to compensate them for these amounts. Secondly, I do not see any reason why the local body should be asked to finance it, and I think it will be in the shape of a fine imposed upon them if they were asked to pay this compensation for the abolition of school-fees. The amount of compensation should be awarded, if funds permit, by the local Government and not by the local body. With these words, I beg to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"I second this amendment. Our primary object is to introduce free elementary education and we are not to consider about the compensation to private schools. It is very difficult to scrutinize the accounts maintained by some private schools. They generally do not keep correct accounts and the registers are not properly maintained. So I propose that if any compensation is necessary, it should be paid by the Government and not by the local body as they are more fitted to scrutinize them properly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I also support the amendment, Your Excellency. If we were to give compensation it would require 5 lakhs of rupees in the case of mission schools and 10 lakhs of rupees for other aided schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—"The figure is 9 8 for all."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"Very well. Fifteen lakhs is only a rough figure the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes gave But I am prepared for the sake of argument to accept the figure of 10 lakhs. Even this is a very big amount. With our straitened resources in spite of the augmentation provided under the Education Bill if ten lakhs were to be sliced out for this payment alone, I am afraid that there will be very little left for other purposes. I may also point out that only in the Central Provinces where education is backward a similar provision appears. But in the case of Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces such a provision does not appear, and I submit that in my opinion it is the duty of the State to make education free. For these reasons I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose the amendment although I have a good deal of sympathy for it, especially after the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raju My sympathy is owing to the fact that I expect we shall have more chance of fair play from the Government than from the local boards. The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raju stated that the accounts are not kept properly in aided schools. I might say something about that, but I content myself with protesting against the implications he made in his speech, that it is impossible to know whether in the schools managed by missionary bodies the accounts are honestly kept. I notice from the discussions to-day that there are a number of gentlemen here who seem to wish to get something for nothing I suppose it is because there has been so much talk about free compulsory education without people realising that if there is to be free compulsory education, it is going to be a very costly business indeed. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has realised that. It is not a question of lakhs but of crores of rupees. If the people are going to have free compulsory education, it will be necessary to raise very large sums of money indeed. It is, I hold, not fair to give free education at the expense of other people. Now what is proposed by the amendment is this. There are a large number of people who have aided schools who are receiving grants from Government and who are receiving large sums as fees It is proposed that all the pupils that go to the board schools shall have their fees paid for them. I may say in passing that I do not know why board schools cannot get fees from their pupils as is done in aided schools. Now what we are going to do is to make it impossible for aided schools to charge fees.

"We are going to give free education in the board schools and to make it impossible for aided schools to charge any fees at all, and now the proposer of this amendment says to us 'we are not going to give you any compensation' and yet the people who are maintaining these schools are themselves going to be taxed; they are to be taxed but they are not to receive any grant from this local taxation which is going to be spent entirely upon board schools. I hold this is unfair. After the speeches that have been made, it seems to me that we are more likely to get fair treatment from the Government than from local boards. But on principle I think it is only right that when free education is introduced in schools which are part of the system of public schools in the country, a fair compensation should be given to other schools which are also a part of that system and which are now forbidden to collect fees. Consequently I warmly support the idea that compensation should be paid out of local funds."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover asked the question as to what necessity there was for the local authority to contribute anything for compensation and why the Government should not. But so far as educational funds are concerned, sections 32 and 34 give power to the local authority for levying taxes and for creating

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; the Raja of Pithapuram; Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Devika Acharyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Devadoss.)*

educational fund, and under section 37 Your Excellency's Government is going to contribute to that fund. Receiving all these things, the local authorities and their representatives have now come forward and coolly say 'so far as your primary schools are concerned we shall not be able to maintain them although we get money from Government and although you are paying from your pockets for the fund!' If that is the spirit in which private schools are hereafter to be looked upon, then I only see a very dim future for the missionary institutions and for privately-managed schools. Here the tax-payer includes all persons whose children are being educated in mission schools and one does not see any reason why when these institutions are compelled not to receive any fees, they ought to be denied the ordinary privilege of receiving equal compensation for the loss sustained."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Your Excellency, I protest against the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja about the unreliability of the accounts kept by the managers of aided schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"I did not say that the accounts in all schools are incorrectly kept. I said that there are questionable things in some of the private schools, inasmuch as many boys are admitted free and no fees are collected from them. In board schools without distinction, fees are levied from boys."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Would persons who are spending thousands and lakhs of rupees over educational institutions stoop to keep false accounts? It is most painful to hear such statements made in this Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the payment of the compensation provided for in section 47, I repeat what I said at the Select Committee. The local authority which imposes and receives the cess will be bound to remit fees in schools maintained by it. The cess levied must be credited to what is called 'the Education fund' (under chapter III) which is maintained for the benefit of a local authority as distinct from the fund maintained under chapter II by the District Educational Council. All expenses incurred for elementary education by the local authority shall under section 35 be paid out of this fund. If the local authority has to remit all fees as soon as education is made compulsory in the Area notified under clause 46, what is its position? The cess that it levies will be hardly enough to meet the demand which is created by the abolition of fees. There is thus a practical difficulty in working out this matter of the payment of the compensation in question from the Education fund. Therefore it is that in my dissenting note I suggest that money may be allotted to the District Educational Council for meeting those cases which could not be adequately met by any contribution that may be made by the local authority. Elementary education will be the first charge upon the Education fund of the local authority and hardly anything will be left for being used to compensate the institutions maintained by other agencies. The loss sustained by other institutions, i.e., institutions other than those maintained by the local authority, must be met from the District Educational funds which should be subsidised by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I oppose all idea of compensation. If any compensation is conceded at all, the Government will have to bear the whole burden. The additional expenditure, as the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction told us, comes to about 10 lakhs. As was well pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Acharyar, if we devote all this money for the payment of compensation to these aided schools, I wonder where the money will be forthcoming for supporting our own schools under public management. That is one difficulty. The second difficulty is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja has pointed out, the difficulty of supervising and checking the private institutions. The Hon'ble Rev. Macphail will note that the bulk of the institutions in this country are under private management. In these private schools—I speak from my own experience in my district—they do not make any regular levy of school-fees. In order to satisfy the educational rules they levy voluntary contributions, the richest ryot in the village paying the highest sum and poorer being exempted. If they have not the means to maintain institutions and if they do not want to levy school-fees, let them extend this charity a little further, or let them close the schools. We shall then take the management of the schools in our own hands. I do not see any justification for imposing this burden on local authorities to enable other bodies to manage those institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. If the District Educational Council wants to make education free and if it decides to make it free, then it must pay for it. There is no good in making education free at the expense of the Government or any third person. Before it decides upon having free compulsory education it must consider what finances it has at its disposal. If any District Educational Council were to say 'we are going to make elementary education compulsory and therefore free' then it would be difficult for the Government or any other body to finance the whole concern. What we consider is this: if the District Educational Council considers that under the circumstances its finances are such or the conditions of the district are such that education should be made compulsory and therefore free, then it ought to provide funds not only for its own schools but also to schools which are managed by the missionary authorities. Honourable Member who spoke in favour of the amendment forget that mission schools are doing what the boards, the District Educational Council and the local authorities are expected to do. They are doing the work of the boards and

(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Davidson.) [29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

it is said that they do not make any sacrifice. The fees they get do not at all support the staff and management. On the other hand they have to pay very large sums of money to the schools I am connected with more than one mission. In certain parts of the country they closed schools because funds were not available. Therefore it is not right to say these schools are self-supporting. They are paying very large sums of money out of their pocket and they are doing it in a purely philanthropic spirit. It may be said they have got some other motive, but whatever the motive may be the work actually done is really philanthropic work, and these schools reach a class of people which the board schools do not ordinarily reach. When the Panchamas seek admission to the public schools they are very much discouraged. I can speak with much confidence so far as the Madras Corporation schools are concerned. The Inspector of the division made an inquiry into the complaints that Panchamas were not admitted and found that the number of obstacles thrown in the way of boys coming to school were so many that they were prevented from getting the benefit of education. So it is not right to say that board schools will be in a better position or better managed than mission schools. But I can say this the mission schools reach a body of persons and a number of communities which in the ordinary course of things the board schools will not be able to reach. No doubt in theory they will be able to provide for all, but in practice a number of difficulties come in the way, and therefore it would be a suicidal policy to kill missionary schools simply because they want compensation.

"Then as regards the body which ought to give compensation No doubt it is the local body. If the Government comes to aid, well and good; otherwise the local bodies must find the money. You cannot have the luxury of free education without paying for it. Whether it be 9 lakhs or 10 lakhs or whatever the amount be it should not be spread over the 25 districts. It would not be proper for local boards to say 'we will kill all these schools because we are going to have free education'. Moreover these mission schools are not equally distributed in all districts. In Tinnevelly there are a number of mission schools There are more than five thousand schools in which about 300,000 boys are reading. Are you going to kill all that for the sake of making education compulsory and free? I therefore submit it would not be a safe policy to adopt that these schools should be killed simply because somebody wants it to be done. With regard to private schools, that depends upon the condition of each school and the environment. I strongly oppose the amendment. I submit that these schools should be given compensation by the local body which wants to make education free."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Before Mr. Devadoss spoke I was rather doubting which way I should vote. He pointed out that in some districts there are a large number of bodies for which compensation should be made. There is the general theory that elementary education is a matter for the local boards but theory apart, there are one or two reasons which Mr. Devadoss has given which induce us naturally to ask that Government should undertake the repayment of compensation, e.g., in some districts like Tinnevelly there are a large number of missionary schools, and in others the number of private schools is not so large. Now let us take a district board where the local bodies have not got very large resources and where there are a large number of private institutions; why should they be debarred from trying to benefit the public by imposing free and compulsory education there, simply by reason of the fact that in the particular local area there are a large number of private institutions for whose schools will be too great for their resources Because of the variations one is apt to conclude that the proper authority to bear this expense should be the State itself. According to the proposal of the Select Committee it is the owner of property in the area, i.e., in the district concerned or local area concerned that have got to pay the amount. According to the amendment it will be the general tax-payer I do not think very strong arguments have been furnished by Mr. Devadoss or by any other gentleman here that it is the local tax-payer that should necessarily bear this expense. The arguments appear to be more or less evenly balanced, but the above consideration makes me support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"In supporting the amendment I wish to say a few words. Primary and elementary educational schools are of three or four kinds: some are run by local boards and municipalities, some by missionary societies and others by private bodies. There is a fourth class which are run by private individuals who cannot find any situation except as pial schoolmasters. It is this last kind of schools which are, I believe, attacked by my Honourable friends—previous speakers—and not those which are well managed. Mission schools are as well managed as local boards schools, but the majority of private schools, at any rate so far as the Telugu districts are concerned, are run by individuals who cannot find other walks of life, study up to III or IV standard and then set up a pial school and get grants-in-aid. It is with reference to this class of institutions that the Honourable Members are speaking and there is no hardship at all if compensation is denied to them. As for the best managed schools which are regularly managed compensation may be allowed. This is my view of the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I do not know if it is quite realised by the Council that this much debated clause is the outcome of the decision to provide for free education as a corollary to compulsion. Free education was not contemplated in the original Bill and no question of compensation arose, by reason of the fact that the scheme of Government contemplated compulsion in certain cases where local opinion was in favour of it. When this matter came up for discussion in the Select Committee, as Chairman of that body I purposely

refrained from voting though my casting vote would have excluded this clause. I did not exercise that casting vote because four members were absent whom I believed to be in sympathy with the policy of making compulsory education free, and I did not want to take advantage of their absence. But at the same time the Select Committee dealt very carefully with the question of compensation, and I am bound to say that I should have exercised my casting vote in the other direction if I had had any idea that compensation would fail to be paid by any other person than the local authority.

"The reason why the local authority should bear the responsibility for compensation is this. It is the local authority which resolves to levy the compulsory cess: it is the local authority which appropriates the whole of the proceeds of that cess to the elementary education fund under its control, and, in addition to this receipt it receives an equivalent amount from the Government. The net result of compulsion, therefore, is that the only body which benefits by it in a pecuniary sense is the local authority. The principal persons who are prejudiced by the introduction of compulsion are those responsible for the management of aided schools, since they are no longer permitted to levy school fees. Surely, it is an elementary proposition that if by the introduction of compulsion A benefits and B loses, the loss of B should be made good out of the profit of A, unless it can be shown that the profit of A is not substantially greater than the loss of B. In this case A is the local authority. If compulsion were introduced throughout the Presidency, I cannot exactly tell you what the revenues so raised would be, but I can give you the best information we have at our disposal. In 1918 an estimate of the expected receipts from this additional taxation amounted to 21 lakhs. With an equivalent Government contribution, the estimate of 1918, therefore, was that the elementary education funds throughout the Presidency would receive an income of 42 lakhs. A year later the Director of Public Instruction laboriously compiled an estimate of the loss to Managers likely to result from the abolition of fees in the case of elementary schools. The Director's estimate was that in aided schools the loss of fees would be 5·58 lakhs and in unaided schools ·99 lakh. Lumping the two together, and adding to them the estimated loss in board schools, which aggregates to 1·14 lakhs—for I do not want to take any credit on account of reduced receipts by local authorities—the grand total comes to 7·71 lakhs. That is the loss which Government schools, Board schools, aided schools and unaided schools would suffer, if elementary education were made compulsory throughout the Presidency, but the gain which the local authorities would derive is estimated at 42 lakhs, that is to say, between five and six times the loss. Surely, then, it is not inequitable to ask the local authority to make good the loss—a loss which would not occur but for the decision of the local authority, which might be whole-heartedly opposed by those responsible for the management of aided schools. That, sir, is the principal reason why the Government cannot accept the amendment.

When this issue was discussed in the Select Committee, I recorded a note immediately after that meeting of the committee ended. It sums up the position as it seemed to me at the close of a very long discussion, from which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju and the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raju, were most unfortunately absent. With Your Excellency's permission I will read that note:—

'The decision to abolish all fees naturally raised the question whether compensation should not be given to schools under private management. It was generally recognised that such compensation ought to be made, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether it should be payable by Government or by the local authority. It was pointed out that the Government already contributed under Clause 32 of the Bill a sum equivalent to the levy raised by special taxation, and that they were unlikely to undertake further liability for reimbursement of fees to schools under private management, especially as the parents of children attending such schools would in many cases contribute to the special educational cess, and the income derived therefrom would merge in the Elementary Education Fund and be devoted for the most part, if not entirely, to the maintenance of elementary schools under public management. The issue was ultimately put to the vote, and it was found that the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rau and the Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur were the only members present in favour of making the responsibility for compensation upon the Government. The Advocate-General did not vote, but the other seven members present were in favour of making the local authority responsible.'

"That sums up the position and explains why it was that we have adopted in our Bill the model already set to us in the Central Provinces Enactment section 17 of which is similar to this clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the trouble arose by the introduction in the Select Committee about the abolition of fees and the liability imposed on somebody to pay compensation therefor. In the original Bill, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, there is neither the one nor the other. Perhaps it would have been better, but generally in all countries wherever you compel a man to send his boy to school then you cannot ask him to pay school fee. Even in one or two provinces they were asked to pay fees according to their means. I can very well understand that poor people may be exempted from all fees, but the calculation arrived at by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is about 21 lakhs, evidently on the old proposal of 1 anna in the land cess."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"No, it included land-cess at the rate of three pies in the rupee of land revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Even as it is, what was provided in the clause is 'in the manner prescribed for any loss of income which may be caused' and not which has been caused, whenever you introduce a system of compulsion in a school. If there are 500 students now, there will be 1,000 students hereafter. The private institutions might very well ask 'we are losing not the fees of 500 pupils but 1,000 pupils, and it may increase to any amount.' It should not be limited to 5 or 7 lakhs. At least some lakhs must be provided for.

Therefore, it may be argued that the loss of income may be caused by not allowing pupils to pay fees And there is also another danger If we compel these persons to attend it, then in most cases private institutions—leaving missionary bodies because they are above discussion—I am only talking about what we call teacher-manager schools—will suffer heavily."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON :—" What about the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram's school ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Now they have no other source of income, and they have no capacity to do any other business. They can say 'we will impose one rupee or half rupee, as we please.' If we ask them to exempt, they will say 'we have a lot of pupils who are prepared to pay fees ,but on account of your rule we cannot ask them and we have to lose that income.' There is danger on both sides There is another difficulty also which I notice If we limit it that fees should be avoided in schools managed by public bodies, that is, local bodies and municipalities, relief can be given. No compensation need be paid to any other person. I may say that if there are schools established by local bodies and municipalities, private institutions insist upon larger fees Most people would not attend those schools and the Government may have to give exemption to those students studying in those schools, so that no compensation need be paid while allowing private bodies to levy fees as they please. Otherwise, whatever means we realize we have to pay for compensation which cannot be limited What was now expected to do was to compensate for the prospective loss of income. I think that the amount of 42 lakhs might be taken away by these people. Now, I respectfully submit that the whole section might conveniently be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" Was the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju the mover of the original amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" It is I who moved it.

" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail, the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss and the Hon'ble Mr Arumainatha Pillai have opposed the amendment, and I am sorry that they did not really understand the principle of the amendment I never said in my speech or in the amendment that private schools should not get their compensation I accepted the principle that they should get compensation, and, when that principle is accepted, I do not find for a moment how they can raise a voice against my amendment. The only question is whether the local body should be made to pay or the Local Government should be made to pay. When these private institutions are not made to suffer, the question of compensating the institutions was unnecessarily and pathetically appealed to by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss I never said you should not compensate them. As long as they get compensation, these mission bodies need not fear. The Hon'ble Rev. Macphail expected bad treatment from local bodies. Let him get fair treatment and support from Government, and my amendment is to that effect. There is no insinuation in my speech or amendment that these bodies should not get their compensation But my only point is that the Government should pay the compensation. One who reads the section will see that there is a free wheel and a brake. The first portion gives liberty to local bodies to introduce free education. But at the same time you scare them away by saying, 'If you introduce free education you will have to pay fine.' In order to place the question of free elementary education beyond the scope of practical working, this section appears to be intended. The resources of the Local Government must come to the aid for compensation and not tender resources of the local bodies whose resources are very limited, much more limited, by the amendment of the Government to-day which was carried out. Therefore, I respectfully submit that my Honourable friends will see that in order to introduce free elementary education they should support me, and the Mission bodies will not sustain any loss. With these words, I appeal once more and press the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON :—" I do not wish to prolong a discussion which has already gone to considerable length. What has fallen just now from the lips of the Honourable Mover has narrowed the issue down very much. It is conceded that aided schools are entitled to full compensation for loss of fees in consequence of the introduction of compulsion and its corollary, the abolition of fees. And the question is whether the loss, which is roughly estimated between 7 and 8 lakhs, should be made good by the Government or by the local authority. I have shown that the local authority will benefit by the special cess and the contribution from Government to the extent of some 42 lakhs, that is to say, something like five times the loss falling on the school managers. And it is probable that this multiple will be higher, since it is likely that the Government contribution will be in excess of the sum actually raised by taxation. There is one way in which the Government might perhaps satisfy those who support the amendment, that is by accepting the proposal and at the same time making a secret resolve to reduce the provincial contribution given to local authorities in excess of the statutory limit by the amount which Government would have to pay in order to compensate school managers for loss of fees. But I do not want to propose any such course. The Government are willing to give *at least* the equivalent of the taxation raised."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" It is *bound* to give."

The Hon'ble Mr. L DAVIDSON :—" The Bill has not yet become law and if it were passed by the Council, the Governor could veto it. My contention is that you must not ask Government for any further statutory subvention in aid of elementary education. You cannot fairly ask Government to pay compensation the claim to which arises solely out of the fact that local

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.)*

authorities not only decide to introduce compulsion but also resolve to enforce as a corollary the abolition of school-fees. By so doing they benefit to the extent of some 42 lakhs, towards which the Government contribute 21 lakhs. Surely they should not ask the Government for further aid."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V Narasimha Ayyar asked for a division.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T Desika Achariyar Avargal.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.
,, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu	,, Mr C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	,, Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
,, Mr. R. Venkatapati Raja.	,, Mr. S Cox.
,, Mr. P. Siva Rao	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
,, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, Mr A Y G. Campbell, C.I.E.
,, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.	,, Mr. T. Arunachatha Pillai.
,, Mr V Madhava Raja.	,, Mr. M. C Raja.
,, Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.	,, Mr. E. A. Graham.
,, Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	,, Major-General G. G. Gillard, C.B., I.M.S.
,, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	,, Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
	,, the Rev E. M Macphail, O.B.E.
	,, Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
	,, Mr J. H. Thonger.
	,, Mr. E. S. Lloyd
	,, Mr H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E.
	,, Rai Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu
	,, R. G. Grieve
	,, the Advocate-General.
	,, Mr L. Davidson, C.S.I.

Eleven voting *for* and 20 *against* the amendment was lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr P. Siva Rao, was withdrawn :—

122. In the proviso to the clause *for* the words 'local authority of such area' *substitute* the words 'Local Government.'

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

123. In line 7, *for* the words, 'in the manner' *substitute* the words 'for such period and in such manner as may be'.

"Your Excellency, this is more or less formal. It is moved in order to make it quite clear that the rules may provide for the limitation of the period for payment of compensation. That was not quite clear Therefore, instead of the words, 'in the manner', the words 'for such period and in such manner as may be' are proposed to be substituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 47 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 48.

Clause 48 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 49.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. R Venkatapati Raja, was withdrawn :—

124. Before the words 'to cause a Muhammadan child' *insert* the words 'against his wish expressed in writing.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu moved the following amendment :—

125. In the second proviso to the clause *omit* the word 'Muhammadan' in lines 3 and 7; and after the last word 'faith' *insert* the words 'in which the child was born.'

(Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar.)

[29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I propose to omit the word 'Muhammadan' in lines 3 and 7, and after the last word 'faith' to insert the words 'in which the child was born' for these reasons. I do not see why this kind of exception should be made in the case of Muhammadans only. I believe people of all creeds and communities require religious education. It is want of religious education that is making people less conscious of many things and more troublesome in every way. If one has no idea of what God is, he has less regard for parents, for Government and for everything in the world. Therefore, religious education in every school for Government and for everything in the world. Therefore, religious education in every school ought to be compulsory. But as the Government was observing religious neutrality there was no religious education. Now, when an exception is made in the case of Muhammadans, I see no reason why similar provision should not be made in the case of other communities. So I submit the amendment for consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it. I think it is absolutely essential that some sort of religious education should be given."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, the proviso attached to this clause was introduced at the express desire of the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tambi Maraikayar, whose absence I regret, for he would have been able to emphasize with greater knowledge and far more forcibly than any one else the peculiar position in which the Muhammadan child stands in this respect. In the eyes of orthodox Muhammadans, it is, I understand, a religious obligation to provide for the instruction of their children in the Koran in the earliest years when they go to school, and this binding obligation, we are assured, could not be discharged if the children had to attend a secular school in which the Koran was not taught.

"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that religious education should be provided, whenever possible, but we have not yet reached that stage.

"In regard to the amendment we are discussing, I have one verbal criticism, and that is the 'faith in which a child is born' is not necessarily the faith which he follows when he comes to school age. But the gist of my opposition is that the Muhammadans stand in a peculiar position. It is, as I have said, a very definite obligation, recognized by the great majority of them, to provide for the instruction of their children in the Koran, and I think I am right in saying that in no other community is any similar obligation at the present moment recognized. The Government are aware that if satisfactory arrangements for instruction in Islam cannot be made in elementary schools in general, the passing of this proviso may involve great risk of retarding the spread of elementary education among Muhammadans. The proviso is admittedly an exception to the general principle of the Bill, acquiesced in with reluctance because of the special footing on which Muhammadans stand."

The Hon'blethe Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I have a great amount of sympathy with what the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu has said as to the desirability of giving religious instruction in connexion with education, and I feel myself that at the present time people have not sufficiently taken advantage of the provisions already made by the Government of India in the way of opening schools connected with different religions in which religion may be taught to the children in the school. My difficulty in connexion with this amendment is—I felt it to a certain extent in the Select Committee when we passed it in regard to the Muhammadans—that it seems to me to be really making it practically very doubtful whether we shall have free compulsory education at all; because it means that we shall have to provide in every school religious education for every child and for every creed and for every sub-division of a creed, provided that these children or rather their parents choose to lay emphasis upon the necessity of providing religious education. I do not quite see myself how under present circumstances it is going to be done. I wish to submit that in connexion with the present policy of the Government of India it does seem to me that we shall be landing ourselves in difficulties if no child is to be compelled to attend a school in which he does not find that religious education is compulsorily enforced. It is merely for that reason that I find it rather difficult to support Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am also in full sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu, but I believe if his suggestion is carried into effect it will be sounding a death blow to elementary education. If once we start religious education, the practical question arises what kind of religious instruction should be provided. There are numerous religions in India, and unless every school is provided with religious instruction in the numerous faiths in the land, it would not satisfy the purpose of any compulsory scheme that we are inaugurating. For, there is the difficulty of providing according to each one's religion. It will be a terrible burden upon the local authority to open such institutions, and we won't be able to carry out our programme of compulsory education if we introduce this provision."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu. It is difficult to see why Muhammadans should be treated exceptionally in this matter. I think it is highly necessary in the interests of the people that Government should make adequate provision for religious instruction in schools. There is no reason why the guardian should be compelled to send his

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.)*

children to a school where arrangements for religious instruction have not been made." The Government would be only satisfying the feelings of the people by making provision for religious instruction in schools. There was once a committee appointed for the purpose of devising means whereby religious instruction may be imparted and recommendations were sent up to the Government. I do not think any action was taken thereon. It seems to me now the time has come for making such a provision. There is already a feeling that the people are getting Europeanised for want of religious instruction in schools, and if such a provision is made it will check this tendency. It, therefore, seems to me to be highly necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. SUBBA RAO:—"I submit, Your Excellency; that there would be many practical difficulties in introducing religious education. There are so many religions and faiths in India—the Varnashrama, Vedanta, the Saivite, etc; there are 101 varieties and any attempt in introducing religious education would be landing us in difficulties. My own idea, Your Excellency, is that religious and moral education must be in the hands of parents themselves. The teachers in and outside the school by their precept and example can effectively impress upon their pupils the right moral standard. Therefore, I submit, Your Excellency, I oppose the amendment, though I sympathise with the spirit of the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not want to prolong the discussion. It has been sufficiently explained that by the insertion of this proviso we are running the risk of retarding the future of compulsory education. But there is a definite religious obligation in the case of the Muhammadan community, and I do hope that their case will be regarded as entirely exceptional and not treated as an example to be followed by all and sundry faiths."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 49 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 50

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

126. In sub-clause (i), for the words 'two miles' substitute the words 'one mile.'

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments, which stood in the name of the Honourable Members mentioned against each were withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU:—

127. In sub-clause (i), for the word 'two' substitute the word 'one.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

128. In sub-clause (1), line 2, for the words 'two miles' substitute the words 'one mile.'

Clause 50 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill:—

Clauses 51 and 52.

The clauses 51 and 52 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 53.

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, the amendment runs as follows:—

129. *For* lines 4 to 22 of sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following:—

'Religious instruction, based on distinctive doctrines or creed of any particular sect or denomination, is imparted, the children of parents who do not follow the said religion, sect or denomination shall not be required to receive the instruction aforesaid and their attendance shall be exempted, during religious instruction, unless guardians make a written request to the contrary.'

"This suggestion of mine is based on the English rule; the Elementary Education Act of 1870 prohibits the imparting of religious instruction. The proviso to section 49 permits guardians not to send their children to schools where religious instruction other than their own is made compulsory. Reading this with that section, I do not see any necessity for this elaborate section 53 here. I do not undertake to say that there should not be religious instruction given in other religions. But I say that boys should be allowed not to attend the class where instruction is given in a religion other than that of the boys. I know that religious instruction

is useful, but in rural areas people have no idea of other religions; and they are afraid of sending their children to institutions where other religions are taught. There should be no rule that boys should be compelled to go to these institutions and attend the religious classes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"Your Excellency : I beg to second this amendment, and in doing so I wish to make a few remarks. I am also in favour of some sort of religious education being given. I do not speak on behalf of any institution or of any body of persons. As far as I am concerned, I remember having been a student of the Christian College in 1887. I was then a very diligent student of the Bible class under Mr Laidlaw though not so much with the prose texts under the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail. But I submit, Your Excellency, that this is a question in which the Indians as a class feel very much. Suppose the local authority or the district council is unable to start a school of their own, but there is only one Muhammadan school in a village. If the religion of Islam is being taught in that school, how can the Hindu boys be compelled to go to that school and attend to the religion that is being taught there or vice versâ? I do want, Your Excellency, that religious education should be given in schools, but what I say is that boys should not be compelled against the wishes of the guardians or parents to attend such classes. I may state here that I had a long talk with the Lord Bishop of Bangalore who has a large number of institutions under his charge. His Lordship told me that he was very much against this provision in the Bill. He said 'why should we force religion on any body? Well you have provided that ten guardians should come forward with a request under section 52. Suppose there are only nine guardians who object. Are you going to penalize them and their children whatever their number may be for not attending the institution?' That would be unfair. This question was also discussed at the time of the conference in 1917. The matter turned up on the question of recognition. There was some discussion and then His Excellency the Governor wound up by saying 'As an illustration, if in any area there was an aided school which gave religious instruction of a particular type and the educational authority received a request from a number of parents who desired that their children should be exempted from such religious instruction, the educational authority should, if there were no second school not giving such religious instruction within a reasonable distance, consult with the managers of such aided school and should arrange either (i) that such children whose parents signified in writing that they desired their children to be exempted from religious teaching should be exempted or (ii) that a second school be provided wherein at least the religious instruction objected to was not compulsory. The next point was that managers of such aided schools should be permitted to make arrangements to exempt children from religious instruction for a stated period and that at the close such period should have the option of renewing the arrangement or requiring the educational authority to provide a second school for those children whose parents desired their exemption from religious instruction of the type given. If after the provision of such second school the attendance at the aided school warranted its continued existence it should not be within the power of the educational authority to withdraw recognition or to refuse the grant which the schools might earn on the sole ground of its religious teaching'. His Excellency again wound up the discussion on the subject stating that it was evidently the view of those present that the power of recognition should be committed to this new authority. This extract I read in extenso in order to show that it was intended that two arrangements were to be made, that is, (1) that children should be exempted from religious teaching and (2) that a second school may be provided.

"It was also contemplated, as the words used are to 'withdraw recognition or to refuse grant', that if the bodies do not come and meet half way, the question of recognition or refusing the grant shall not rest with the Inspector but it will rest with an *ad hoc* body. The idea of the Missionary Educational Council of Southern India was also the same because in their memorandum they went on the same lines; but they wanted to allow a reasonable time to the missionary body. What I submit now is that sections 53 and 54 have gone further than the compromise. We had pious wishes that such education should not be allowed and if the district councils should think that they may have a compromise with these bodies they may propose it. But if they do not agree, the school authorities are let off without any penalty whatsoever. But what was contemplated was that some sort of penalty must be attached if there was any blind refusal on their part. That is the point which I wish to urge on Your Excellency. Now under section 49 that has just now been passed we have conceded that principle, that in the case of the Muhammadans we should not compel them to attend the school.

"One more point I wish to lay before Your Excellency. It is this. Of course the Hon'ble Mr Macphail will say that conditions differ in England, but I do not think it so in this matter. In England under section 14 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 these are the words used: 'No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctly of any particular denomination shall be taught in the schools'. It is imperative and absolutely necessary that no teaching of the above kind shall be given in a school in England which is against the provisions of section 14 of the Act of 1870. Whereas here we allow them to do it. We do not want that such education should not be given. We only want that non-Christian boys should not be compelled to attend such classes. Religious education may go on but if the parents so wish it let them go and attend. If they do not wish it they should be exempted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, I find some difficulty with reference to this matter because in section 49 which was already passed there is a provision 'no

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail.)*

guardian shall be compelled to cause a child to attend a school at which attendance at religious instruction in a faith other than that to which the child belongs is compulsory.' If you are given exemption that you need not send a child I do not see the necessity why any number of people should make a joint request. We have already passed that any Muhammadan is entitled to refuse."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON :—"May I point out that clause 49 merely exempts the guardians from penalties for failure to comply with the order to send children to school. The question now in issue relates to the grant of aid to schools where religious instruction is provided and attendance thereat is compulsory. Those are two quite distinct matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"If they are not bound to send their children they need not make any application. They can sit quiet at home."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency I do not know whether Mr. Davidson says in view of section 49."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON :—"What I said was that clause 49 has simply to do with the liability of guardians to penalties for failing to send their children to school. Clause 53 defines the relationship of District Educational Councils to schools under private management at which religious instruction is provided and attendance thereat is compulsory."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"In discussing this question I wish to speak from the point of view of an educationist and not from the point of view of a missionary. I think it is desirable first of all to refer to the system which prevails at present. One would think from the words of some Honourable Members that some new system had been introduced with regard to the compulsion of pupils attending religious teaching. Now as a matter of fact as I suppose the Honourable Member knows the famous despatch of 1854 defined the way in which grants were to be given and it said :—

> The system of grants-in-aid which we propose to establish in India will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. Aid will be given (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all schools which impart a good secular education.

"That is what was meant by religious neutrality. On the one side, it meant that Government was not going to have any religious instruction in its schools; on the other hand it was going to allow people teaching different kinds of religion to have schools and to give them grants-in-aid without paying any attention at all to religious teaching. It was on that understanding that the great missionary bodies started their educational work and developed it to the extent which you find it here at the present day. Now of course I recognize that things change and that it may be necessary to change this as well as other things. At the same time it seems to me that such a change ought not to be made except for very grave reasons and that so called 'conscience clause' should not be brought in unless there is some very special reason for bringing it in. Now the Honourable Mover did not say very much in support of it except that it is to be found in England and this fact was referred to also by one or two speakers. We have put a large amount of money into various school buildings and the like for the purpose of giving education. I know that things differ in different missions but we Protestant missionaries have been in the habit of making it a condition of accepting the kind of education which we offer that people should attend also our religious teaching. I do not mean they accept it as their own but they take part in it and they listen to it. Now to my mind, and I am borne out by what has been said by various gentlemen here religious teaching is a very important part of education. No doubt it may be said in certain cases it has its particular tendency—Christian, Hindu or Muhammadan—but looking at it generally I consider it is of the greatest importance that we should have religious education.

"Now what was hoped for under the Grant-in-aid Code was that each of the great religions would come forward and support schools and colleges where secular instruction would be given alongside of religious education. But that has not been done to any great extent by the Hindu section of the community. It has been done to a greater extent by the Muhammadan and Christian. We have been admitting to our classes only those who are willing to accept the best form of education as conceived by us. What is attempted to be done now by the introduction of the conscience clause is to upset the educational policy of the past 75 years and to say that in future we shall not be entitled to say to those who come to our schools—at least our primary schools—that they must attend our religious teaching. Now I could approve of this change if there was any question of compulsion. I think Mr Venkatapati Raju was perfectly right when he pointed out that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao spoke as if it was possible to compel children to come to a school in which religious teaching was given with which they did not agree; but that has been specifically ruled out in this Bill. We Protestant missionaries have recognized that if compulsory education comes in we must not act so to speak as a dog in the manger and say that we will not take boys into our schools unless they listen to our religious teaching and yet at the same time object to the Government permitting local boards to set up rival schools. We must recognise that there must be something in the nature of compromise. That compromise was worked out two years ago at a conference which was held at Ootacamund at which I was not present and the idea of it is embodied in this Bill, that is to say, if a small number of parents or guardians object to the religious teaching which is being given in our school and if that is the only school in a particular school area, then it is the duty of the local

board to set up another school unless the missionary body is willing to give up compulsory religious teaching in their school. If they are willing to give it up then the school will go on. If they are not willing then another school will be opened and there will be no cause for complaint whatsoever.

"A second question arises. What will happen to the missionary school which refuses to give up its religious instruction? But that is another question which must be discussed later. What we are concerned with now is that this Bill seeks to effect what seems to me to be a fair compromise. We do not propose to interfere with the old policy of the Government of India which encourages persons of all classes and all creeds who are willing to help in the education of India to do so by offering them grants provided they also give good secular education. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao says that there is not much difference between England and India but I submit that there is. We in England do not have the question of admission of Panchama widows to the Brahman Widows' Home. When I remember the position which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar took on that question I would ask him to show the same sweet reasonableness he showed on that occasion. What I feel sometimes is that when people are dealing with their own religious peculiarities they are extremely reasonable or at all events they urge others to be reasonable. But sometimes they are not quite reasonable when they are dealing with other people's peculiarities. Our peculiarity is that we consider religious education as very important and we do not want to give it up if we possibly can. We consider it of so great importance that we offer it to those who come to our schools. Of course we do not compel any one to come to our colleges or to our primary schools but if they want to come and study in our schools they must also take our religious teaching. But I do see that there will be some danger when compulsory education is introduced and our missionary school is the only one in a particular locality and that is where the compromise comes in and I think the compromise contained in the Bill is a fair one.

"I would suggest also that it would be rather unwise to force the missionary bodies to have to take up the question whether they will really continue their educational work in this country. The value of the work which these bodies are doing along with others is generally recognized. I have got the Director of Public Instruction's report here. If you will take the annual cost of educating a child you will find that in a primary school run by Government it amounts to Rs. 13-9-0 for a boy: in a local fund or municipal school Rs. 7-4-0 of which Rs. 7 are paid from public fund and As. 4 from fees and subscriptions: in aided institutions it amounts to Rs. 4-15-0 of which the Provincial funds pay Rs. 2-9-6 and the local and municipal funds contribute the magnificent sum of nine pies the balance being found from mission funds and from subscription given. Honourable Members have to-day deprecated the expenses to which they will be put by introducing compulsory education. When I turn to page 26 of the annual report and get the return of public expenditure on education, I find that municipal and local fund schools get Provincial funds to the extent of 16 lakhs. They raise from local funds 12 lakhs, from municipal funds 3 lakhs, from fees Rs. 1,11,000, endowments Rs. 430 and from subscriptions and other sources Rs. 5,000. I come to schools under private management. I find that out of a total of 40 lakhs, 20 lakhs come from Provincial revenues, Rs. 39,000 from municipal funds, Rs. 264 from local funds and Rs. 5½ lakhs from fees and Rs. 12,95,000 from subscriptions. Now I do not want to make any threats but I tell the Honourable Members frankly that if missionary societies find that they are not allowed to carry on their educational work under the old rules they will have seriously to consider what they will have to do. It may be that as the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao indicated the local boards want to get rid of all private efforts and want to bring all the schools under their management. I would ask them how they are going to obtain the funds to replace all the subscriptions that are being paid."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail may be pleased to state what amount the missionary bodies are spending on education."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am extremely sorry I have not got the exact figures with me but I am sure that a very large amount of the subscriptions of fifteen lakhs comes from the missionary bodies.

"But what I want to say is this. At the present time we are educating a quarter of a million children and we are very largely doing this by means of contributions which we are ourselves making. I am very sorry I cannot supply the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju with the exact amount. It is not available. But what I should like to say is that it may become necessary for missionary bodies to reconsider their position—that may be what is desired by some of the Honourable Members here—I can assure them as an educational missionary of this fact that very often one has had to stand up to a certain amount of criticism, or even opprobrium because of the amount we have spent as Christian Missionaries in educating the people of India—a criticism made by people at home on us for spending so much money on the education of the people of India. Now I do not mean to say that we wish necessarily to withdraw if the conscience clause is introduced. On the other hand, I do say, is it worth while for what seems to me to be more or less an imaginary grievance when we are prepared to make this compromise, to upset the whole system which has produced very good results? I am not certain that most of the members of this Council recognize the part played by the missionary bodies in India, but what we are anxious to do is to perform the useful part which we have played in the past, and to co-operate in this great work of education."

29TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail; the President.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"May I request the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail who has made a personal reference to me, whether the position is exactly the same in England as in this Bill and whether private bodies which compel attendance at religious classes get aid in England?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I have certainly not argued that the position is the same. I should be sorry to think that I have given the impression that things in England and India are the same.

"I thought every one was aware that the Cowper Temple clause provided in England what is suggested in this amendment. Conditions in India and England are quite different. In England people are not excluded from caste schools which they have a right to enter as citizens."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We had a long and strenuous day and I think we might further discuss this long and interesting subject to-morrow."

The Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday the 30th September 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th day of September 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*President*.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, L.S.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI AHD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MAKAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1920.

Clause 53.

Discussion on amendment No. 129 was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, there is a slight misapprehension as to the exact topic we are dealing with and I found that when amendment No. 129 was discussed yesterday some of my Honourable friends here were discussing amendment No. 133. It of course bears on the same topic. Some persons seem to have had amendment 134 in their minds. I think we may have a common discussion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not know what the Honourable Member means."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Because I found that certain remarks were based on the impression that No. 133 was accepted that no grant in aid is given at all. And the discussion proceeded on that footing."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"My rule is perfectly clear, we were discussing 129 and no other."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I suggest to Your Excellency that the discussion may be on these three amendments and voting may be made separately."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We may take it that this is an omnibus discussion in regard to all matters connected with the conscience clause."

Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, I should object to that course because I definitely said in my speech that I reserved various remarks until we came to certain later amendments. I expected to have the discussion afterwards."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I have no objection to Mr. Macphail now speaking about it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think we had better discuss amendment No. 129 now and take the other amendments afterwards as we think fit."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"With reference to this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said he expected sweet reasonableness from me. I shall certainly be reasonable but what may be bitter to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail may be sweet to some others. I think at the outset I may premise my remarks by saying that I consider that new institution which imparts any religious education is conferring a great boon on the country. There should be religious instruction in every school, or education will be a curse. Therefore my remarks should not be understood in the view that I discouraged religious education. Then about Christian education I attach the greatest value to Christian scripture as a means of imparting proper culture. I have derived a very great benefit from my perusal and study of the scriptures and even now I see deriving considerable benefit. I should not be understood as casting a reflection on the utility of imparting Christian instruction in schools. I might also mention that it is not my object in any way to condemn the ardour of Christian missionaries who come forward to impart education in the hope that thereby they are conferring not only temporal blessing but also paving the way for spiritual elevation. I presume I will not be misunderstood. I point out however, from the standpoint of expediency and policy, that the Government may have to take what may appear to be a very unfortunate position. For instance on the question of the necessity for imparting religious instruction in every school the Government will agree with me that religious instruction should possibly be imparted but will the Government accept the proposal? It is hardly feasible. Considerations other than religious and spiritual enter into the minds of Government. There are reasons which support the amendment No. 129 or later amendments. They would certainly go against the acceptance of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I shall explain what I mean. I think the fact, or at least the allegation, is constantly before the minds of the public that the Government, regardless of the pledges of religious neutrality contained in the Queen's Proclamation, have been almost systematically violating them either consciously or otherwise. When I say that, I may surprise certain people; but the fact is, though there is much of ostentatious declaration that the Government are neutral, in certain respects, they are continuing religious partiality which cannot possibly amount to neutrality. That I shall refer to at greater length in explaining the Government's policy in dealing with Indian temples and their allowances when I come to my resolution. I have to mention it clearly in this connexion that this Bill is a further violation of the promise of neutrality contained in the Queen's Proclamation that 'We shall not help any particular religious denomination.' What I wish to point out is that it is no doubt true that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson pointed out, under clause 43, no person shall be compelled to cause a child to attend a school at which attendance at religious instruction in a faith other than that to which the child belongs is compulsory, but compulsion is of various sorts.

"The State provides schools where only a certain number of children could attend and leaves the others to be provided for by the missionary authorities. What does it come to? The State co-operates with the missionaries in providing schools where there is a sort of compulsion on children to attend religious instruction in faiths which are not their own. Apart from

the morality of it, the point is this. The Government in this Bill recognise this fact primarily for one purpose, but with certain missions their primary object is to secure more adherents to their religion by imparting religious education as a means. The Government say—when I say Government I mean either directly or through the Council—' we shall not compel the parents to send their children to schools where religious instruction in Christianity is imparted. We find certain missionaries inducing people of other faiths to embrace their faith and the Government say, ' we shall give them our aid for carrying on this work ', but we shall not give facilities for children attending schools where such social pressure is brought to bear unless the number of children is ten.' Where the number of children is ten or more, then the State recognizes the obligation to free them from such social pressure, but the state does not take that trouble where the number of children is less than ten. Suppose the Government say, ' we are going to take the same position as the English Act does in the Cowper-Temple clause, viz., that the Government are not going to give grants to schools which are using some sort of pressure or compulsion and impose their faith on children of other persuasions, then it would be strictly neutral. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the Government are violating religious neutrality under the present Bill and this is not the only violation. One reason why such a violation is not seriously considered as a sort of pressure is that the sort of pressure tolerated or arranged for by the present provisions is considered either harmless or even virtuous in certain respects It may be considered virtuous by pious Christians that Christianity must be imposed on others, but I have nothing to say against that. I wish, however, to point out that it is not in consonance with the pledges given in the Queen's Proclamation and repeated so many times afterwards. Therefore the main argument against the retention of the present provisions and the necessity for introducing a conscience clause is the pledge that I have already referred to. 'There is no particular reason why we should depart from the rule which obtains in England. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said ' what suits England may not suit us '. What probably he meant was that there, all are Christian authorities everywhere."

The Hon'ble the Rev. F. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, I did not mean anything of the kind. On a previous occasion, we heard the Honourable Member arguing strongly for Government support for the Brahman Widow's Home. That was exclusively for a particular sect."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The Hon'ble Mr Macphail said that ' there is no particular necessity for its being introduced here as conditions here are different from those in England '. What is sauce for the English gander is evidently not sauce for the Indian goose As he disowns having expressed such an idea, I have not discovered any reason why the principle of conscience clause in England should not be applied to this country."

"My honourable friend has reminded me that in this Council they are fond of imitating English examples ' even after a particular argument by a member has failed to convince the House that argument has been cast in his teeth on subsequent occasions. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail has been guilty of resorting to this advocacy and I must express in general my condemnation of it. Arguments *ad hominem* are not arguments at all. I am however perfectly consistent and I am prepared to defend myself against the charge of inconsistency There is nothing to prevent Government from having separate institutions for these water-tight communities so long as the water-tight division lasts That, however, differs from the policy which the Government should have in regard to religion. In regard to religion, there is a definite pledge, in the Queen's Proclamation and elsewhere, that the Government should observe perfect religious neutrality and give equality of treatment. Is there any similar pledge by Government that all castes shall be allowed equal access to all buildings or institutions? Are the Government now perfectly neutral? That is the question I put and I put it as a test question.

"As for the other consideration of sweet reasonableness I certainly have personally no objection to children being allowed to listen to religious lectures especially when such a high religion as Christianity is being imparted. The question here however is different We find large sections of the people in the country take up the view that Government are not acting up to the pledges. It is not sound policy for Government to ignore public opinion It is somewhat difficult to avoid considering the consequences or consequences of the step advocated in the amendment No. 129, for providing compulsory religious instruction and find out the bearing of such consequences. What the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu has told us is that children should not be compelled at all by any institution imparting instruction in a religion different from that followed by such children, that is, no recognised school shall impose any obligation on the children if the parents object So it means, if there is any such school, it will not be recognised, and it will suffer the consequences of non-recognition. It appears to me, therefore, that if the penalty is non-recognition, certain questions of expediency arise which were adverted to by the Hon'ble Mr Macphail Is there going to be a catastrophe which will shatter the whole scheme of education, in case the penalty is imposed? On this point difference of opinion has been manifested in the course of the discussions to-day, but personally I think it is quite possible that education may survive the withdrawal of the missionary from the field. It is also very likely that the immediate starting of compulsory education may be handicapped or postponed. Both these are likely consequences but apart from these considerations one may still find out what is the correct and sound policy of the Government, consistent with the declarations of Government made from generation to generation. I think therefore, apart from other grounds of expediency, I shall rest my support of the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu's amendment on the sole question of sound policy."

(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Macphail; the Raja of Ramnad; the President; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, we have to decide between the clause as it stands and the amendment that is proposed. Now, reading section 53 and section 49 together, what we find is, if religious instruction is given in any school and if a boy does not belong to that religion it is open to his guardian not to send the child to the school. That is section 49. But if he chooses to send the child and if religious instruction is compulsory, he will have to attend the school and also the religious class; but if ten guardians combine together and apply to the Educational Council, then the Council shall call upon the Manager to enter into an agreement exempting those boys from attending the religious classes. If he does not choose to do so then it will be incumbent upon the local authority to start a school in a convenient place which may be two miles or so from their residence for the convenience of those boys. But the grant that is given to the school which refuses to enter into an agreement will be continued. Now, although the clause does not clearly say so, it is intended solely for the benefit of the mission schools. That is perfectly clear. But why should the mission bodies be encouraged to compel students to attend the religious classes and if they refuse to exempt the boys, the local authority must incur expenditure and trouble for the purpose of starting a school while the mission school will continue to get the grant-in-aid from the Government. I submit that this is certainly wrong. It was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail that when the matter was discussed in the Select Committee they arrived at a compromise. Compromise is a very well understood term. That means there is a certain amount of sacrifice on both sides. Here there is absolutely no sacrifice on the side of the mission body. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Suppose they do not enter into an agreement but refuse to do so, they will nevertheless get the grant as before. What in it they have given up? It is absolutely nothing. To call it a compromise is a misnomer."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. Is the Honourable Member discussing the present amendment or the future amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"It is on this amendment that he spoke at compromise and therefore I am speaking on this amendment only. I am discussing nothing else. I say there is no compromise here. That is all that need be said. Then, why should little boys be taught Christianity in the first instance? Why should the Government encourage mission bodies in imparting religious instruction in Christianity to non-Christians? They say it is optional—'you may attend the school or not'. But this Bill is introduced because education is so very important that it is necessary to compel the pupil to attend. When you say you need not attend, that means you may suffer the consequences. If he has religious scruples he may say I won't attend. But it is defeating the very object of the Bill, which says that compulsion is necessary in the matter of education. If, however, he does attend, they are at liberty to do what they like. Now why should that be so? As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, in fact, the Government have, to some extent, been trenching upon the principles of religious neutrality in giving grants even to colleges and other institutions where the bodies responsible refuse to introduce the conscience clause. That is beside the point, however. Here what I want is the conscience clause. How can it injure anybody? If it is not put in, why should that school be recognised?

"If that is not done, then I say that the school should not be recognised at all. I submit that this is a matter which has to do with the religious feelings of the people and a statutory recognition of a principle which trenches on the religious neutrality of the Government is objectionable. In effect this clause is for the benefit of mission bodies and nobody else. I therefore submit that the amendment is a very reasonable one and introduces a very salutary change."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Will the Director of Public Instruction tell us how many Hindu boys, or boys who are not Christians, are receiving at the present moment instruction in mission schools where Bible is taught compulsorily? That will give us some idea as to whether the public really feel in the matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The information is not available."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"With your permission, Sir, I may say that according to the latest Public Instruction report, there were about 165,000 pupils in elementary schools under mission management, and I suppose that I should not be very far wrong if I said that the great majority of these schools did give instruction of some kind or other in the Christian religion."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I give my humble support to the amendment that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu. Your Excellency, I need not refer to the conditions in England. Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, lays down that 'no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denominations shall be taught in the school'. I also find that the present clause has been borrowed from the provisions of the English Act. Now I would ask the Honourable Members of this Council to consider whether we have got any reason to deviate from this well-established principle which has been adopted by all the civilized Governments. I very carefully listened to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail's remarks. I am not able to find any justification whatever for not following the precedents that have been set up by all civilized Governments, for

deviating from that course and for setting up a different system in this country. He said that the conditions here are different from those in England. I would ask him to explain how our conditions are different. He seems to suggest that in view of the special extraordinary conditions in this country this principle should be deviated."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"May I explain, Sir? There are two points to which I referred in my speech. The first is that our missionary education is built upon the promise contained in the Despatch of 1854, which has never been abrogated, by which it was said that any person who came forward for the work of education would receive grants and that no enquiry would be made as to Hinduism, Christianity or Muhammadanism was taught in the school. That pledge was given before the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. The other set of conditions I referred to is the one with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's remarks, namely, at present there are certain schools aided by the Government which are reserved exclusively for certain sections of the community. There are certain schools for certain particular religious communities and from which other communities are excluded. I may mention for example the Pachaiyappa's College where non-caste Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians are not admitted and which has had aid from Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail for having given me some ground for thinking that the practice should be different in this country. First of all he has stated that the Government has in 1854 given a sort of pledge that these missionary institutions, whether they make religious instruction compulsory or not, will get grant in aid from the Government. Now he asks 'can we set aside that arrangement' come to about 50 years ago?'"

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am sorry I have to interrupt. I never said that we should not that aside. I merely said that this was a sufficient reason for doing so. I said it was possible to make the alteration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Honourable Member will do well to hear what we have got to say against the view he holds. His standpoint seems to be this. Are we justified in overruling or setting aside an arrangement that has been in vogue for several years? That is the only question for consideration by this Council. Fifty or 60 years ago probably the Government were keen about diffusing or developing elementary education and so they had to call in for help. When I say all this and when I support the amendment, let me not be understood as belittling or paying scant courtesy to the splendid endeavours that have been made by mission bodies in the cause of education in this country. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, that is beside the question. We have got to consider whether this is a sound principle or not. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail was mentioning to us that the conditions in this country were different. He told us that there were schools here reserved exclusively for members of a particular caste. If there was any such institution, I should be the foremost to ask that they should be thrown open to all classes. If the institution is aided by the Government from their funds, the Government have got every reason to call upon the institution to be thrown open to all classes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like to suggest to the Honourable Member that the Government finds it extremely difficult to fulfil that condition, namely, that any school should be thrown open to all classes."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Government have been endeavouring in the matter and I have also read a statement that they are trying to throw open all the elementary schools whether aided or under public management, to all classes. Now I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail whether he will approve of this exclusion of any particular caste or sect from any particular school. I know that on more than one occasion he has raised his voice against such a monopoly."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am sorry I have to interrupt the Honourable Member. I understand that he is asking me whether I approve of this monopoly. I have indicated on one or two occasions that I am prepared to welcome help for education from any community and from any set of persons who are willing to give education to any party or class even though it be to the exclusion of any other party. I do not want that this should be done in public institutions. But I am strongly opposed to insisting that Government should withdraw grants from aided schools into which Panchamas are not allowed to go. That is my position."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency: Where there is an institution supported by Government it ought to be made available for all classes. It is stated that we are not liberal enough, that we are undemocratic especially the remarks have been addressed to myself and to Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. It has been said: how is it with reference to the Brahman Widows' Home. The position we took up then was that the Government have made ample provision in that Home for other castes. When it is said that the Brahman widows and the non-Brahmin or Panchama widows should be made to live under the same roof then we have to raise objection. It was a question whether the widows should be compelled to resort to a common mess, we raised the objection. Your Excellency, in these advanced

times can it ever be contended that religious instruction ought to be compulsory? The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said 'we do not compel any pupil to resort to our institutions but when once he resorts to our institution we make our own religious instruction compulsory'. If pupils or guardians of pupils will go in for that kind of education, well and good, but why force any particular religious upon a man who is not obviously willing to follow it? Is it not an obsolete idea? Mr. Macphail was telling us that myself and Mr Narasimha Ayyar were undemocratic in our methods and so on Is he democratic? He quoted a saying that people are apt to be democratic with reference to the people above. Does he approve of that principle? I do not want to discuss the amendment which I will have to propose later, But it is a salutary principle. In schools and colleges there is want of accommodation and pupils are compelled to resort to mission schools. Do not make religious instruction compulsory. It must be made purely optional."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. The Honourable Members who support this amendment are evidently under the impression that there is conscience only on one side, that there is conscience in the parents of pupils who are not in a position to allow their children to attend schools where religious education is compulsory. But they ought to take into consideration the conscience of the people in England and America who think it is part of their duty to impart not merely secular education but religious instruction. They feel very strongly that education merely secular is worse than ignorance. We cannot get over that fact. Therefore Your Excellency would see that conscience is not all on one side. These missionary bodies are not insisting upon religious education merely in the hope of evangelizing but because they feel education divorced from religion is more dangerous than ignorance. It is on that principle that most of the mission bodies are worked. Not only the missionaries here but the supporters in England and America are very strongly of opinion that education in order to really benefit the people must be religious. That is a fact we have to take into consideration when we have to decide this matter. Therefore missionary bodies who insist upon religious education do so not merely with an ulterior object but because they feel it is a matter of conscience that they should do so. Now having cleared up that point I would submit that the Government is not violating any principle of religious neutrality to which it is pledged by allowing grant for instruction imparted Mr Narasimha Ayyar said that the Government are violating the principle of neutrality. I do not hold a brief for Government but the Government or those who are at the head of Government know very well the conditions in the Presidency. I am only speaking of this Presidency. They have taken into consideration the various interests, various classes and castes which exist here and they also find that it is not possible to have one homogeneous whole in everything; For instance, the Widows' Home. I do not at all personally oppose the existence of the Widows' Home. Brahman widows no doubt have a very miserable existence, at least some of them, and they are now housed in a very good locality. We do not grudge it. We are liberal enough to make allowances for the prejudices, and the religious sentiments of the people Would it be right to ask that the Widows' Home should be thrown open to everybody? Honourable Members who support the amendment forget that there are a number of schools where as has been pointed out by Mr. Macphail students of other communities are admitted. Take for instance the Triplicane High School where only Hindu boys are admitted and not even Hindu Panchamas are admitted. Take the Pachayappa's College and a number of other schools as the Hindu Theological School. We do not at all object to to a number of Hindu schools being opened with the sole purpose of imparting religious education. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar said that education without religious instruction is bad but why do my learned friends not start a number of schools managed by them or by their friends where religious instruction in the particular tenets of the religion which their children wish to follow could be imparted?

"Simply because one cannot do a thing, does it follow that another cannot do it? If Hindus are not in a position to give religious education it is not because the Government oppose it, not because Government have refused to give a grant to aid but because they were callous, they were indifferent. That is what it comes to. I am able to say that, and if necessary I will substantiate it. Your Excellency will also see that the clause as it stands allows freedom of choice

"I maintain, Your Excellency, that so far as elementary schools are concerned the pupils who resort to these schools are mostly from the lower classes. In a good many of these schools the number of Christians predominates but in a very large number of them Hindus or non-Christians predominate. Take for instance a Christian School where there is a very small minority of Hindu students. Suppose the school contains 300 students, and ten people take it into their heads to say 'you shall not impart religious education' and the management persists in imparting it. Then the consequence if the clause as drafted is not allowed to pass is that that school would have to be closed down and not merely the ten boys but the remaining 290 would have to suffer. In most cases there is no proportion at all between the number of boys who object to religious instruction and the large number of boys who would gladly submit to it.

"Then again what is meant by religious instruction here? In England in every school distinctive religious doctrines are taught but so far as my knowledge goes what is taught here is, some books of the Bible are read every day either the story of Joseph Moses, or Samuel which are more or less historical subjects I do not think that so far as the elementary schools are concerned any distinctive doctrines of Christianity are taught. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha

Ayyar admits that there is benefit in reading the Bible and says he continues to read it. I do not know if he really meant when he said that."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know why my Honourable friend has any doubt on the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. D. DEVADOSS:—"Not that I doubt his statement, only if it was true I wanted to use it against him. If the Bible really benefits him, then it ought to benefit the children.

"What is taught in the elementary schools is the historical portion of the Scriptures which is taught in a way which would appeal to the boys. They are more or less actual moral lessons. If we say that no religious instruction should be imparted in schools, what about the vernacular books that are used in the elementary schools which contain stories of the Hindu Gods and Goddesses, heroes and heroines. We feel, at least speaking for myself, as a son of the soil I feel proud of the literature that we have and do not object to the teaching of these stories. Suppose we object to the reading of the stories of these Gods or at least of those who are worshipped as Gods and you take away from these schools all these books, then we shall know nothing of the history of this country. If you object to the story of Joseph, Daniel and Samual being taught in the schools then I think we should not read any more the stories of Rama, Krishna and other Hindu heroes. Is it right, is it conducive to the advancement of the knowledge of our history simply because some consider the stories to be part of a religious faith It is the same thing in England and on the continent. People read the literature of Greece and Rome. It does not mean that simply because they read it they are the worshippers of the Greek and Roman Gods This question should be considered in its real aspect. Is it not a mere sentiment that is put before the Council as a matter of great importance? Are we striking at the root of religious instruction at all or are we preventing education being imparted to the lower classes by putting a check on the free instruction that is imparted in these schools.

"There is again another difficulty. Supposing the management agrees to allow the boys to stay away during the Bible hour, won't this land us in difficulties? At once the management will be charged with partiality and if the boys who attend the Bible class happen to get more marks there would be a complaint The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will receive not hundreds but thousands of complaints and his whole time will be spent in enquiring into these. We should not leave a loophole for such sort of things. When people feel that religious instruction should form a part of the curriculum not as a matter of expediency but as a matter of conscience I think we ought not to ask them to give up such teaching because some people object to it.

"After all what is the volume of objection to this? Except in the Legislative Council and in one or two speeches elsewhere which I need not mention, have we ever heard of it to any extent. Have the people ever sent up any complaints that the religious instruction has affected anybody prejudicially? The press does not speak of it. Perhaps the Director of Public Instruction may have received information from some quarters which has not seen the light of day. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that he was quite willing to throw open every school to all classes Is it possible under the circumstances? Supposing he is the Minister who is in charge of that portfolio will he be able to do it when we know as a matter of fact that such things are not possible. I hope Your Excellency, Honourable Members will consider what is proper under the circumstances and not merely what is expedient

"There is no compulsion at all. No doubt the local authority can provide another school if the management of a particular school refuses to abide by the agreement or refuses to enter into an agreement. It is quite open to the local authority to provide a school next door. The consequence will be that the numbers in the mission school will naturally fall. That will no doubt make the management yield to the wishes of the parents Each case must be judged on its own merits. There is no use saying to the missionaries 'we shall benefit by your education but you must give it to us on our own terms'. I submit this is a very unreasonable request. Either you must ask them to close their schools and go away which from my point of view would be greatly detrimental to the interests of the country or allow them to do what they consider to be proper. Of course if there is anything improper Government will interfere. In Muhammadan schools religion is taught. Are not these schools supported by Government? If a Christian boy is willing to enter a Muhammadan school and is not willing to receive instruction in Koran are we to ask the management to close down the school? What the Honourable Members want to do is to give the boys a choice and to refuse it to the school management. That is very unreasonable. A good many of the people go to mission schools because of the superior training they get there I know as a matter of fact that in the Christian College many of the students as the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail can tell us are turned away because there is no room for them These students go there because they find instruction there is very good. They have got a number of English Professors and experts there. Therefore the people flock there, not because they are invited I do not deny there may be better schools but generally the sort of instruction that is imparted in most of the mission schools and the discipline that is enforced there are much better than in most other schools

"If you take into consideration the sort of instruction that is imparted in most of these Mission schools I submit that the instruction and the discipline are certainly much better than what you get in some board schools. On the whole I submit the mission schools are much

better managed and there is better discipline in them. Then again, Your Excellency will see that it is not all the missions that are very particular about this thing for instance, the Catholics take a different view but we have to see whether there is a large body who take the opposite view. Then a question was asked, I believe by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, 'what money have they put in'. I have got here the report of the Madras Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland where some figures are given in regard to income and expenditure of some of these schools. I will quote you a few of them here."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable Member but hope he won't delay our proceedings by his search for figures."

The Hon'ble MR. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"I am only going to say from the figures here that if the fees and grant amount to Rs. 800, they have to put in some cases Rs. 500, or 600 or 3 to 4 hundred rupees. In any case the amount is much larger than the grant given by Government. The mission bodies do spend a very large sum of money. Therefore it cannot be said that the schools are self-supporting. They have to pay out of their pockets very large sums of money in order to keep these schools going."

"Your Excellency, I do not want to take up the time of the Council. What I want to urge upon the Council is this that the clause as framed does not bind any one to resort to any particular course of action. People who do not want to go to mission schools can certainly ask the board to open schools. But probably my Honourable friends will support the statement that the board cannot open the required number of schools as they have not got funds to open them."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur SIR P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI :—"Your Excellency, I have only a word to say in this matter. There seems to be a good deal of vehemence on both sides. I think there is no necessity for it. It is a simple question and can be answered in a simple way. The question is simply this. In a school if the parents do not want religious education for their children, they must be exempted from having that education there. If mission schools agree to it, there is no question whatever. Now we have all along primary education and no doubt too we are now expanding it to make it free and perhaps in course of time compulsory. The conditions are therefore quite different from what they have been hitherto and we should take the coming condition into consideration when we make this Act. To see that this Act is successful we must see how the parents would take it. I do not say about educated people—how the generality of men will take this into their consideration. Will they like to send their boys to these schools? All that the amendments asks is, if the parents say that they do not want their boys taught in religion, all right, let them not be taught. That is all. Nothing more. If the missionaries were to think that they are bound for the sake of their mission to give religious instruction, they should say, well, that is the condition and do what you like. It is a simple matter. And I think it can be solved easily by saying whether they agree to it or not. The conditions are different."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"When the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp introduced the Elementary Education Bill last March, towards the close of his speech he took credit to the Local Government for having had the courage to tackle one of the most thorny subjects relating to education, namely, the conscience clause issue. He hoped that by accepting the proposals made the Council might take credit for having settled this matter and he drew attention to the fact that in some of the other Acts in India had it been touched at all. Frankly, Sir, I am now inclined to wish that it had not been touched in this Bill. I did hope that it would have been possible to avoid all this bitter controversy and the vehemence of which we have heard far too much both yesterday and to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, when he was dealing with the earlier stages of the Bill—at the time of the introduction—suggested to his Honourable Colleagues that 'instead of putting forward a number of amendments, 200 or 300, they should inform the members of the Select Committee, whoever might have the fortune of being nominated into the committee, to put in their amendments or criticisms before the Select Committee, so that the Select Committee might go through the whole of the criticisms and make up a nice and a neat piece of legislation': then *he concluded* 'we need not spend much time in this Council'. I do not think his Honourable Colleagues have given much response to that invitation, for, as we see, there are as many as 149 amendments on the agenda paper. I had not contemplated the kind of discussion we have listened to yesterday and to-day, and I am sure there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the question in issue. It arises out of a compromise accepted at the end of a protracted discussion by a committee representative of all the leading interests in May 1918. When we came to deal with the same issue in the Select Committee, all the members were present with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao who absented himself after the first day. I will now refer to the note which I recorded immediately after our discussion came to a close.

"We had to deal so far as this clause was concerned with an application from the Missionary Educational Council to vary the original form of clause 52. The original form of clause 53 left it entirely in the hands of the District Educational Council in those cases, i.e., schools where attendance at religious instruction is compulsory, either to call on the management to make satisfactory arrangements for the exemption of children from such attendance or to arrange with the local authority for the establishment of another school.

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Subba Rao.)*

"The Missionary Educational Council came to me in deputation pressing very strongly for a slight change in the form. The change desired was to deprive the District Educational Council of the absolute option and to ensure to the management of the school a first opportunity of arranging for the exemption of children from religious instruction in cases where their parents desired it.

"I thought that was a reasonable request and also an evidence that it was the desire of these religious bodies to go some way to meet the wishes of those parents who do not want their children to receive religious instruction. That was practically the only issue which we discussed. In the Select Committee we acceded to the request made and I am glad to say that as far as the Select Committee was concerned there was an entire and complete absence of the heat and warmth which, if I may say so, have disfigured our deliberations yesterday and to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Did I hear the Honourable Member say 'disfigured'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Yes. I feel strongly that there has been a degree of heat and animosity in various quarters which would have been better absent. We had nothing of that kind in the Select Committee. I have referred to the changes in form, which were made at the particular request of the Missionary Educational Council. My note of the proceedings ends as follows:—

"After these changes in substance and form had been unanimously accepted as a satisfactory solution of the much-vexed question of the conscience clause, as agreed to in the Cotacamund Conference and with certain modifications accepted by the Missionary Educational Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao at a late stage raised the discussion by suggesting that the simplest and most acceptable solution would be to lay down that no child shall be required to attend distinctive religious instruction unless his parent or guardian has previously signified his assent thereto in writing. It was pointed out to him that this solution involved radical changes inconsistent with an agreement arrived at after prolonged discussion; and the point was not further pressed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"For want of any support."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Yes. There was no support. In other words, of the 14 members on the Select Committee, 13 were present and 12 were in favour of the provision. These 12 included several gentlemen who have spoken strongly against it to-day. I do not wish to mention names, but if challenged I am ready to do so. They have presumably changed their opinions. I think that in the comparative calm of that spacious room on the ground floor of 'the Mansion' where we held our deliberations it was possible for us as members of the Select Committee to view these issues in a practical manner.

"What exactly are the changes which have been introduced in the Bill? Most of the discussion in Council has proceeded on the basis that we are laying down a provision definitely in favour of missions and missions only. I should like first of all to say that, as far as the wording goes, it is not only the Christian Mission schools that are affected, but also any school in which religious education is a compulsory item. If I had been dealing with this matter three years ago, I should have thought of the theosophical schools also, which then seemed likely to be established in considerable numbers and where, I take it, instruction in the tenets of theosophy is compulsory. The clause applies equally, as the Hon'ble Mr. Devadhar has mentioned, to such institutions as Pachaiyappa's College, the Hindu Theological High School and the Triplicane High School. Don't tell me that we are not dealing with colleges to-day. I am not familiar with the organization of those three institutions, but I presume there are primary departments in them. If so, the provisions of this clause will apply to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I rise to correct the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson? May I know whether in each of the three schools there is compulsion for religious instruction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have been given to understand that that is the fact, but I am open to correction. I hope from the enthusiasm with which the Honourable Member and others view the introduction of religious instruction, with which I am myself in sympathy, that it is the fact."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is not so."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Does the Honourable Member refer to all the three cases?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am referring to two cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"If one case remains, it is sufficient for the purposes of my argument. I do not pretend to exhaustive information, but I should be very sorry to think that the Christian religion was the only religion in whose interests schools are maintained where religious instruction was compulsory. I sincerely hope that there are Hindu, Muhammadan and other schools with religious other than Christianity which make religious instruction compulsory. If that is not the case now, it will, I trust, be the case in future in view of the general tendency towards the advancement of religious and moral instruction in schools. However, my point is a simple one. The clause, as it stands, is not merely intended for missionary schools as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar supposes.

"Now, what is the change which it introduces? Honourable Members seem to have wandered very far from the state of things as they are. If they will look through the Grant-in-Aid Code, they will find that there is not a single clause which justifies the withholding of recognition or the refusal of aid merely because religious instruction is given and is made a compulsory item of the school course. There is no such provision. We have made no change in that respect. For the past 75 years grants-in-aid have been given to institutions which make religious instruction a compulsory item in their course. And we propose to continue that practice. We base our grants-in-aid on the efficiency of the secular instruction provided and we have made no change in the Bill in that respect. Things will remain, if this Bill be passed, exactly as they have been in the past three-quarters of a century in respect of grants-in-aid and of recognition alike. That follows, as the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail has pointed out, from the great educational charter contained in the Despatch of 1854. I should like to refer to the exact words of that Despatch in view of the frequent charges of breach of pledge that have been levelled against Government to-day. The particular passage which I propose to read will bring out that we are maintaining the pledge of religious neutrality given in that Despatch. What are the words? Paragraph 83 says—

"The system of grants-in-aid, which we propose to establish in India, will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. And will be given (so far as the requirements of such particular districts as compared with others and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all schools which submit a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management . . . and provided also that their managers consent that the schools shall be subject to Government inspection and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants."

"I think this Council ought to think very seriously before contemplating any arrangement which would go back on that solemn undertaking. Remember it is an undertaking on which missionary bodies came to this country and in this Presidency have started some 5,000 schools where they are imparting education to nearly a quarter of a million of children. I say that in the essential points of recognition and eligibility this Bill does not introduce one iota of change. What is the change that has been introduced? It is a change which makes it open to the District Educational Council on the application of ten parents of children attending a school to intervene and put pressure upon the management to grant exemption from attendance at compulsory religious classes. Of course the figure ten is arbitrary. But it is about that figure mainly that the compromise of 1918 took place. If only one parent puts in an application for leave to depart from the long standing rule of attendance at religious classes in mission or similar schools, the departure should not be lightly and hastily made at the instance of a single person. That is the only consideration, so far as I understand, that led to the fixing of the figure 10; I was not myself present at the discussions of 1918. Hitherto neither the Government nor the Director of Public Instruction nor anyone else has so much as attempted to put any pressure upon schools which make religious instruction a compulsory item. This then is the innovation and the only one which our Bill introduces. Why is it necessary? It is, I suppose, because in what are called single school areas occasions may arise in the future when elementary education has been made compulsory and there may not exist any facility for the instruction of children except in institutions where religious classes are compulsory. Single school areas are, I believe, not very common in this Presidency, and as elementary education tends to extend, I think their number and extent will gradually decrease. It is only in these exceptional cases that the special provisions of clause 53 are really required. For, if there are other schools in the neighbourhood which are already provided with facilities for secular education and do not make religious instruction compulsory, there is no reason why the parents of children who object to such instruction should not send them to those other schools. They are under no compulsion to send them to a school where religious instruction is compulsory; and if they do so, it is of their own free will.

"It has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar that the logical consequence of the amendment which we are now discussing should be the refusal to recognize mission schools. That, Sir, is a consequence which the Government cannot possibly accept. It would involve a direct breach of the solemn undertaking given in the Despatch of 1854. If non-recognition were to be the consequence of accepting this amendment, I do not see, Sir, how we could possibly proceed with this Bill. It is a very serious issue indeed if on a single clause of this measure we may arrive at the conclusion that recognition must be refused to the aided schools which have been established in a thousand and one places in this Presidency on the solemn pledge that they would receive grants-in-aid irrespective of the question of religious instruction provided only that satisfactory arrangements are made for secular education."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, my amendment is quite simple. I simply suggested that as elementary education is to be made compulsory in rural areas, there should be no compulsion for attending religious instruction in schools. I do not mean to suggest that there should be no religious instruction at all in schools. That is all my idea. I do not know why there has been so much room for oration and discussion. Anyhow, as it is an important matter, which affects a large number of people especially in the rural areas, and as education is to be made compulsory, I thought people will be scared away and they would not send their children to the schools where religious instruction is made compulsory. So I press my amendment."

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Balaji Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"As the Honourable Member has just suggested that his wish is to apply his amendment only to cases where elementary education is made compulsory, why did he not alter the wording accordingly? My chief criticism of his amendment is that as worded it applies to all areas and not only to areas where education is made compulsory."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"If my amendment is accepted, I submit, Your Excellency, there is no need for any other amendment. If it is accepted and boys need not attend religious instruction classes there may be no need for any subsequent amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Every Honourable Member is perfectly aware of that, and I suggest to my Honourable friend to wait and see with regard to his amendment whether it is accepted or not. Before, however, putting the amendment to vote, I should just like to say a few words. The whole of this debate has been a matter of great interest to me, for I can very well remember in the House of Commons long debates on educational matters particularly those connected with the conscience clause. I must own that I cannot altogether agree with my Honourable colleague when he made the remark that the heat of this debate has rather disfigured our discussions when I recollect the warmth of the discussions in the House of Commons on this identical subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Thanks, Your Excellency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is one matter which has arisen in the discussion which I must say is a matter of extreme satisfaction to myself, and that is this; after his remarks I feel sure that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao and many of his friends will at once start a crusade throughout the country to see that there is no caste distinction or prejudice with regard to the entry of any pupil into any school in this Presidency. I should like to put very shortly what seems to me to be the history of this matter. I know that there were numerous discussions by influential people in regard to this Bill before I took over the responsibility of head of this administration. What is the main crux with regard to this matter which we have been discussing? There have been missionary bodies who have come out here in years past to help—and let me say that in my opinion they have enormously helped the educational advancement of this country—under a specific agreement with regard to their absolute freedom in regard to religious instruction. It is the fact that now that we are arriving in this province to a time when we may consider if we shall have free and perhaps compulsory education the matter of religious instruction comes into our purview. The clause as it stands in the Bill is a perfectly clear compromise. The missionaries and private school managers are willing to give away that original pledge which they had in the year 1854. That is a compromise which, it seems to me on all the circumstances, is a perfectly fair compromise. I think that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar rather suggested that conditions in regard to education here were exactly the same as they were in England."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"So far as conscience clause is concerned."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not true to say that if Indians in this country had chosen in the past to take a very great interest in and look after their own education, there would probably have been no necessity for missionary enterprise. Now we have got this great body of missionary and private enterprise which has considerably helped India to arrive at the position in which it is at the present moment educationally. The pledge was given by His Majesty's Government years and years ago. Surely it is a fair thing for them to say 'we wish to give such religious instruction as we are inclined to give in our schools, but we are prepared under certain conditions under this clause to give away the pledge that was given as 67 years ago.' Now as far as I am individually concerned, I fully admit that I should have been glad to start with a perfectly clean sheet. I should have been glad to see that no child is given religious instruction if the parent of that child does not wish it. On the other hand, I feel very strongly that if I had a child that I wanted to go to a particular school whose denomination was not of the particular one to which I belonged, I should have no objection of any sort in sending my child to that school to listen to such religious instruction as was given in that school because I am perfectly clear that the basis of religious instruction which is given to any child must be given by the parent in his own home and such religious instruction as they have in these schools cannot affect the basic view of their religion in any form or degree.

"It does seem to me and I wish to put it to the Honourable Members very strongly that we have got to remember that missionary enterprise and private enterprise have done an enormous lot for this country by way of education. They arrived here under a specific pledge; under this Bill they are giving away a certain amount of the force of that pledge. Is it not a fair thing for them to say, 'we desire to give such religious instruction as we choose, but if ten parents state that they do not want their children to come and listen to our religious instruction, then it should be the duty of the educational council to start another school elsewhere'? Personally, I am bound to say that I sincerely trust the Council will pass this particular clause in the form in which it stands. I know very well the difficulties in this matter. One cannot tell what would come in the future. I do feel that in common justice to a great body of people who have done such good work in the past this is a fair thing to accept on this particular occasion."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V Narasimha Ayyar demanding a poll, the Council divided as follows:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopla Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	Mr C. G Todhunter, C.S.I.
Mr. B Venkatapati Raju.	Mr R. A Graham
Mr. P. Siva Rao	Major-General G G Giffard, C.S.I., I M S
Mr. V Madhava Raja.	Mr. M D Devadoss.
Rao Sahib T. Numberumal Chetti Garu.	Mr. W J. J. Howley, C.S.I
Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Navudu Avargal	Mr S. Cox
Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
Mr. T. R Ramachandra Ayyar	Mr A. Y. G. Campbell
Mr B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	Mr M. C Raja.
Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.	Diwan Bahadur T Desika Achariyar Avargal
	the Rev E M. Macphail, B.A.B.
	the Raja of Ramnad
	Diwan Bahadur A Subbaraz alu Reddiyar Avargal
	Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal
	Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
	Khan Bahadur A.T G M Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
	Khan Bahadur N Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	Mr J. H Thonger
	Mr. E. S Lloyd.
	Mr R. G. Grieve.
	Mr. K Srinivasa Ayyangar (the Advocate-General)
	Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I

Eleven voting *for* and 23 *against* the amendment was lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn.

130. Wherever 'District Educational Council' appears in the clause substitute the words 'school committee constituted by the local authority.'

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the member was absent :—

131. For the words 'the District Educational Council' wherever they occur, substitute the words 'the local authority.'

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju was withdrawn :—

132. In sub-clause (2), for the words 'arrange with the local authority . . . are requested' substitute the words 'withdraw the recognition of his school'

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—

133. 'Add the following as sub-clause (5) :—

'(5). If the manager of an elementary school refuses to enter into such an agreement or exercises his option of determining such an agreement, it shall not be entitled for such grant-in-aid under section 42.'

The Hon'ble Mr P. Siva Rao :—"Your Excellency, the principle has been discussed sufficiently well and I know how it has been disposed of by the Council. I see no reason to move the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I have a consequential amendment in the wording in sub-clause (2), line 7 of clause 53. The words 'two miles' should be changed into 'one mile.'

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail, the President)*

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have pleasure in seconding the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried

Clause 54 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 54

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

134. At the end of the clause add the words 'minus 25 per cent of the grants-in-aid.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, my amendment to section 45 is that if managers of elementary schools fail to come to some understanding, the grant-in-aid which they would otherwise have received should be deducted by 25 per cent. The question simply is whether they should be compelled to do any such thing. Otherwise there is no inducement for them to exempt students from attending religious instruction. But I am afraid what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said, if understood literally, goes a long way; but I cannot subscribe to that doctrine. Some time back in the year 1854 the then Government pledged themselves not to withdraw any recognition, not to withdraw any aid, but apart from the question of recognition which my friend Mr. Narasimha Raju has withdrawn in that very Despatch of 1854 you will find one rule 'subject to the conditions imposed from time to time with reference to the grants-in-aid'. Are you prepared to state the conditions imposed in the year 1854 should be scrupulously followed even in 1920? We are entitled to impose any conditions we please and they are entitled to receive that aid provided they satisfy those conditions. And one of the conditions with reference to the receipt of this aid is that if there is an objection they should come a long way by exempting those students from attending them. But we know in the year 1854 even in England there was no other trouble of conscience clause. That was introduced in the year 1870 at the time the Churchmen and Dissenters were fighting before that date. If we have pledges they are more honoured in the breach than in the observance so far as India is concerned. Because in that very despatch it is stated with reference to primary education that more practical support should be given. If we had done it in all these years, as that very despatch says, in order to improve the material resources of the country, much useful and practical knowledge could be imparted. But the result is quite different and therefore we need not invoke the aid of some anti-diluvian pledge which was unable even then to serve any purpose. Therefore my submission is to make some condition in order to induce those people to give the permission. Therefore I suggest that there should be a reduction of 25 per cent on what they would otherwise receive."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have very little to say with regard to this amendment. The Honourable Member suggests that because there are reluctances to conditions regulating grants-in-aid in the Despatch of 1854, therefore it is open to us to vary the conditions so as to introduce a differential scale. As he has based his argument on the Despatch of 1854, I will answer him on the same ground. The initial words are that the system of grants-in-aid should be based on an 'entire abstinence from interference with religious instruction.' It may some day become necessary to reconsider the undertaking of 1854 but this clearly ought not to be done by a catch vote on a single clause in a provincial Bill. It is an all-India question and the issue will require a great deal of ventilation before it can seriously be pressed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out that some portion of this resolution really covered the words already adopted upon. There is at least one point of difference as pointed by the Honourable Mover and it would therefore be pertinent to refer to some relevant portion of the previous debate. I was surprised to see both His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr Davidson referring to the document of 1854, as being a charter given to foreign missionaries to exploit India for their religious purpose. Only that is a most unfortunate statement."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"May I ask Your Excellency who made that statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"It was I who spoke of it as a 'charter'."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Would it be a charter given to missionaries to exploit India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I may just quote Lord Curzon who is an excellent authority for this purpose. He on one occasion mentioned that just as British administrators were exploiting the politics of the country, British capitalists were exploiting the commerce of the country. In the same sense the missionaries and British religious workers are exploiting the religion of the country. I do not think there is anything wrong. If however this document is understood to be a charter for that purpose, it carries its own condemnation on the face."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What has this got to do with this amendment? It is a very general statement. I must ask the Honourable Member to confine himself to the amendment."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.
Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. Macphail.)

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am talking only about the amendment and I may point out that in order to make the Bill acceptable to all future generations we ought to see that the provisions now proposed before the House are acceptable. It is wrong to proceed on the assumption that because at some earlier time we had a charter given like that of 1854 for allowing religious teaching to be given without let or hindrance and because we consider this particular provision to be such a let or hindrance we should not in any way restrict the liberty till now given. That is the point. I think there is liberty and liberty. If liberty of one sort is given to one man which conflicts with that given to another, it is really curtailing the latter liberty. It was stated that this amendment proposes interference with the freedom of religious teaching, but it is rather just the other way. It is rather freeing people from interference in matters of religion. I think therefore that these considerations ought to induce Honourable Members of this House to support the amendment. As to the necessity of missionary bodies, I have already mentioned my views and I do not wish to repeat them. I think the argument that we cannot get along without the help of these bodies has been sufficiently answered. Another point that I wish to answer in connexion with the 25 per cent deduction is this. If the object of this Bill is to establish national institutions where no undue compulsion would be advocated . . ."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Really the Honourable Member is not discussing the amendment. His remarks are very interesting as a general criticism on the Education Bill, but I would ask him to confine himself to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought my reasoning was to make it clear. I may point out according to this amendment these institutions where religious instruction is made compulsory should have a great discouragement by being deprived of 25 per cent of their grant and the question before us is whether or not this Legislative Council should offer this discouragement. There is no use of ignoring the general principles, because some aspects of them are unpalatable. Are we or are we not going to enter upon this policy of discouragement of compulsory religious education of those of an alien faith? If this is undesirable, it follows as a matter of logic that it is undesirable in any form. What we want to find out is whether we should follow this policy or not. I think I have made myself clear. Some feelings might have been aroused and therefore I do not wish to dwell longer than is necessary on this topic. But still as nothing else is left to us, I think Honourable Members may vote for this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Under the existing provisions missionary or other schools have simply to refuse the proposal that is made under section 52 and if they refuse, they are not to be penalized in any way. Under these circumstances it looks to me that the compromise is all one way. That when a body including Collector, the Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspector of Schools who are all responsible officers on the spot and some other worthy gentlemen of the district including the missionaries put forward a proposal for exempting the boys who do not wish to sit in the class when religious instruction is given, does it not savour a spirit subversive of all discipline to a constituted authority if the missionary or any other body refuse to accept the proposal? I say constituted authority because it is an authority given to the District Educational Council under this Act. Great stress was laid by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson on the fact that this compromise was arrived at after a long consideration. I do admit that the Bishop of Tinnevelly wanted that some definite proposal must be placed before the Mission Council to consider whether they would accede to the proposal made by the District Educational Council. It is natural that before the District Educational Council took any action on the matter that an opportunity should be given to the missionary or other bodies to consider whether they would accept any proposal of the kind. So we did not press the matter any further. But when it came to a question of penalizing we all tried our best to introduce the penal clause but, as there was no hope of success in the Select Committee, we did not press. That is a personal observation I have to make.

"Schools like the national schools started by the Theosophical Society, Muhammadan and other schools cannot be taken as instances as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson because as the Director of Public Instruction will tell me that no grant is given to such institutions. Therefore these schools which do not receive any aid should not be taken as a standard. I may also inform Your Excellency that whenever in these national theosophical schools, teachers begin to teach that Mrs. Besant is the mother and show the photo of Krishnamurti (Alcyone) as the coming avatar, I submit, Your Excellency, that many parents resent or allow withdraw their children from these institutions. That shows what the depth of feeling in this matter is. I am compelled to support this amendment although I would have supported whole-heartedly the conscience clause amendment that has been thrown out. We were only begging the missionaries not to force the non-Christian boys to attend their religious class."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the Honourable Member is trying to have a general discussion. I must ask him to stick to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N SUBBA RAO:—"I would simply state that I support the amendment to reduce the grant by 25 per cent."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, I have to thank the Honourable Members who have spoken for two interesting pieces of information. First of all I have learned that the Despatch of 1854 was a charter for missionaries and for educational missionaries in particular, for the purpose of exploiting India."

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That point was derived from the Hon'ble Mr Davidson and His Excellency. I never used the expressions chartered for exploitation as my own. They were borrowed."

The Hon'ble the Rev E. M. MACPHAIL:—"The reason why I intervened was that I understood the Honourable Member to say that His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson used the expressions.

"I have also to thank the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao for the statement that when missionaries object conscientiously to do away with religious education in their schools, they are setting an example that is subversive of discipline because they have ventured to go against the wishes of the Collector and the district board."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I did not say stop all sorts of religious education. I simply said that non-Christian boys should not be allowed to attend religious classes."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I understood the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao to say that it is subversive of discipline if the missionaries refuse to accept the decision of the district board and the District Educational Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"District Educational Council and not district board of which I have the honour to be president."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I do not want to say very much here. The whole point is simply—are you going to penalize a school which is doing good work? If the school is deserving of its grant, give it full grant, if it does not deserve it, let the grant be taken away. That seems to be the whole crux of the situation. There is no reason why it should not be given grant if it continues to do good work. Suppose we take a school in Christian district of which the people are very largely Christians. There are a great majority of Christians in the school. But ten people have got boys in the school who do not wish these boys to have religious education. Now these ten people can go to the mission school authorities and ask will you give exemption or not? If the school is preponderatingly Christian and the management does not want to make religious instruction an optional subject, they say we won't do it. If the school continues to do extremely good work, I say there is no reason whatever why the school should be penalized. You will see that we missionaries do not fancy that mission schools should be continued if they become unnecessary merely because they have been in existence. I think that that would be an unreasonable position for us to take up. But because a second school is set up, it does not follow that the other school should be penalized. As a matter of fact, I think there may be room for both schools. All I say is if this religious instruction is being given in a school which is doing good work and which is felt to be necessary for the country, then do not penalize it merely because the missionary bodies do not wish to give up religious instruction imparted there. We are asking that grants should be given to us not because religious instruction is being given but because of secular instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I support the amendment. Even if a portion of the grant be disallowed that is no interference with religious instruction. Nobody wants to interfere with religious instruction. We insist upon conscience clause. I wish to point out that the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment is to put pressure in an effective form. Now by asking the management to enter upon an agreement they wish to put some pressure upon them. But they have option to refuse. I do not think there is a half way. If we deduct the grant it is an effective form of putting pressure on them. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail gave an extreme instance where in a Christian district most of them will be Christian students with barely ten boys who are non-Christians. I will take an extreme case in which all are non-Christian students and there are only one or two Christian students. In that case what will you say? There is no use taking extreme cases. I therefore submit that this is in fact a very reasonable rule and it is said to be a compromise where they are ready to make some sacrifice. We must see that pressure is put upon them when it is necessary. I think this amendment will do it in that form."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I have only to say a few words. My point of view is that it looks as if the Honourable Members are drifting into the main question. They want to put a tax of 25 per cent on religious instruction. That is what it looks like. I do not think it is fair because religious instruction may be imparted by Hindus or Muhammadans or Jains. Is it right to put a tax of 25 per cent upon these people? A nationalist may start any number of schools. Are we going to levy a tax of 25 per cent upon such schools? I think, Your Excellency, such a course ought not to be allowed. It is an indirect way of preventing any sort of religious instruction which is certainly detrimental to the interests of the country. Further when we find that, under clause 53, there is no possibility of insisting on religious instruction, it is not fair to introduce such a clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr Devadoss misunderstood me as if I meant it that I did not want any religious instruction at all. I do not want to trouble with either the theosophical schools or the Muhammadan schools because Koran is not taught to Hindus and philosophy is not taught to Christians. My objection is

that instead of leaving it free you want to compel to give instructions to persons who do not have that faith You do not want freedom You want to enforce something. That is not very fair These District Educational Councils want to interfere and they suggest a compromise With that object in view I stated that mission schools need not at all remove the bar of compulsory religious education They can compel all Christians to study religion. What I say is if Hindus and Mohammedans do not want to hear Bible teaching they may be exempted. I do not think we need go to the Government of India to accept such a provision as this. I do not understand why the Hon'ble Mr Davidson thinks that we must go up to the Government of India I do think the Local Government have got complete power. When we are enacting we are perfectly justified in imposing any tax when we find it justifiable under the circumstances."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Clause 54 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 55.

Clause 55 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 56.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, I propose to move the following amendment :—

135. In sub-clause (1), after the words 'after previous publication' insert the words 'and approval of the local legislature'.

"This question was partly discussed already by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, but I want to say that, when the rules are framed by the Government, they must be placed before the Legislative Council. The question is whether executive authority should be absolute masters or whether Legislative should have any voice By the safeguard suggested there would be enough time for the members of the Legislative Council to bring in any resolution. With that object in view, I want to add an express provision by the insertion of the words 'and approval of the local Legislature'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"I second it because the next amendment which stands in my name is of a similar nature."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHALAM PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, I don't find any necessity for the approval of the Legislative Council, because it is only an very important matters the previous approval of the Legislative Council is necessary. It was after some discussion in the Select Committee that we put in the words 'previous publication' because we considered that the definition of 'previous publication' in section 7 of the General Clauses Act would be enough to bring all that is necessary before the public. If there is anything wrong, the procedure of the General Clauses Act will enable the public to point out to the Government the defects of those rules and as such the public would have the right of criticising and giving their opinion on this matter. I don't think there is any necessity for the approval of the Legislative Council even in the making of rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I have very little to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachalam Pillai has said. We discussed this question in the Select Committee and we agreed almost unanimously to the formula 'after previous publication', which, under the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, means that you must publish in advance a draft of the proposed rules. And if this does not give sufficient time to move special resolutions in the Legislative Council, I may remind Honourable Members that the 'Governor in Council' for the purpose of framing rules under this clause will in future be the Governor acting with a Minister who holds office at the pleasure of the Legislative Council. Therefore, there is no question of the Legislative Council being subordinated to the executive or of the executive having absolute powers The officer mainly responsible for the framing of these rules will be directly answerable to the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, my reply to this is that the question is not whether he is to be a brown bureaucrat or a white bureaucrat, but what we are concerned is whether the Legislature should have authority or not, and who is to declare what should be the elementary education and what should be the school-age? That is not a minor matter which should be left to the executive authority. It is the Legislative Council that should decide what should constitute the elementary education, because, by leaving the matter during all these years to the Executive, we have lost to a great extent and that is why our present system is bad Therefore, we should discuss the matter openly and settle one way or the other and that is why I press the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the name of the Members shown against each were withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—

136. In the second line of sub-clause (1), after the word 'publication' insert the words 'in consultation with the Legislative Council'.

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Davidson ; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

137. In sub-clause (2) (a), after the word 'declaring' *insert* the words 'from time to time'.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

138. In sub-clause (2) (a), *omit* the words 'elementary education' and 'school-age'.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the Member was absent :—

139. *Omit* sub-clause (2) (c).

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn :—

140. In sub-clause (2) (c) and thereafter wherever they appear, *for* the words 'District Educational Councils' *substitute* the words 'school committee constituted by the local authority'.

The following amendments which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu were not moved as the Member was absent :—

141. *Omit* sub-clause (2) (d).

142. *Omit* sub-clause (2) (e).

143. In sub clause (2) (f), *omit* the words 'the District Educational Council'.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—

144. In sub-clause (2), *omit* sub-head (g) and *re-letter* the following sub-heads.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I withdraw amendment No 144 for the reason that since it was entered in the agenda we have introduced further changes in clauses 34 and 36 which render consequential amendments necessary in this clause. Clause 36 now provides that 'the assessment and realization of the taxes leviable under section 34 shall be in accordance with the procedure prescribed'. And we want specifically to refer to that procedure in the rule-making powers set out in clause 56. This object we can secure by the following trifling amendment :—

In sub-head (g) of sub-clause (2) of clause 56 *for* 'special tax' *substitute* 'taxes' and *omit* the words 'clause (iv) of'.

"The new sub-head (g) will then run thus :—

'(g) regulating the procedure for the assessment and realization of the taxes leviable under section 34.'"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

The amendment as now proposed was put to the vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naraina Guru was withdrawn :—

145. *Omit* sub-clause 2 (g) in consequence of the proposed alteration in clause 34 (4).

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu was not moved as the Member was absent :—

146. *Omit* sub-clause 2 (g).

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn :—

147. In sub-clause (2) (g) *omit* the words 'clause (iv) of'.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

148. In sub-clause (2) (i) after the word 'the' *insert* the words 'period during which and the'.

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, it is only a consequential amendment owing to the change which we introduced in one of the previous clauses as regards the period of assessment. The amendment which I propose is to add the words 'period during which and the' after the word 'the'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the amendment which I propose to move runs thus :—

149. *Add* the following proviso :—

'Provided such rules shall not take effect unless they have been placed at the table of the Legislative Council two months after their publication.'

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

"The amendment that was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was that these rules shall be subject to the positive approval of the local legislature. What I aim at this amendment is not that these rules shall be subjected to the affirmative vote of the Legislative Council but only that they may be made subject to their negative vote. That is, the Legislative Council should be given an opportunity of looking into these rules and examining them so as to enable the Council to bring in any other amendment that they may deem fit. I need not dilate any further, Your Excellency. Section 56 vests a very wide rule-making power in the Executive Government, for instance, I attach very great importance to the definition of school-age,' 'elementary education' and numerous other vital matters; in fact it is stated that elasticity is one of the chief merits of this Bill. I only want that the Legislative Council should be given an opportunity of having its own say on the rules framed under section 56. I need not quote any precedent in the matter, but I would only refer to one instance where this procedure was followed, that is, in connexion with the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919. They were placed on the table of the House and I believe they were subjected to the positive approval of the Parliament. In this case what I want is that a similar procedure may be conceded by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have really nothing to add to this topic which has not already been stated in respect of amendment No. 135. There is no sufficient reason why rules approved by the Governor acting with the Ministers should be placed before the Council. This would only make the procedure more dilatory."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.—"I have nothing to add, Your Excellency."

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Clause 56 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 42.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju pointed out certain defects yesterday in the wording of clause 42 of the Bill. Certain amendments to that clause designed to bring it into harmony with clause 41 which was passed in Council have now been framed with the concurrence of the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve and the assistance of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. Practically their effect is to convert clause 42 into an almost textually exact copy of clause 41, with this difference only that whereas clause 41 deals with cases of application for recognition, clause 42 relates to applications for admission to aid. Otherwise the two clauses will be identical and drafted on exactly the same lines. One change in clause 42 I should particularly mention, and that is the omission in sub-clause (1) of the words 'or other officer appointed in this behalf.' These words do not find a place in sub-clause (1) of clause 41, for the reason that the definition of 'Inspector of Schools' in clause 3 (ii) includes any officer appointed by the Governor in Council to perform the duties of an Inspector. I will now, sir, set out in order the several amendments which I propose. They come under three heads. The first amendment is—

In sub-clause (1) of clause 42 *omit* the words 'or other officer appointed in this behalf' and the whole of the proviso.

"The second amendment is—

In sub-clause (2) of clause 42 *for* the words 'shall pass orders on any application and may subsequently modify or cancel such orders' *substitute* the words 'may by an order in writing grant such application, either with or without conditions, or refuse or defer the grant of admission to aid and may in like manner cancel or suspend any order granting admission to aid'.

"It will be observed that the substituted words are taken textually from sub-clause (2) of clause 41 except for the alteration of the word 'recognition' into 'admission to aid'.

"Sub-clause (3) remains untouched, and the following is my third and last amendment, replacing the proviso to sub-clause (1) by a new sub-clause:—

Add the following as sub-clause (4) of clause 42:—

'All orders admitting elementary schools to aid made by the Director of Public Instruction or by an Inspector of Schools before this Act came into force shall be held to have been made under this section.'

"The new sub-clause relates to *admission to aid* instead of *recognition* but otherwise corresponds exactly to sub-clause (1) of clause 41."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second the amendments."

The amendments were put to the vote and carried.

Clause 42 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 8 (1).

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I beg to move the following amendment to clause 8 (1).—

Insert **the words 'or election' between the words 'appointments' and 'is notified' in the last line.**

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

"This is purely a consequential amendment. The 'appointment' refers only to 'appointment by Government,' but the clause should also be applicable to elections. Hence I propose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 8 as amended was put to the vote and carried.

The preamble was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr L DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the Madras Elementary Education Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Before the Bill is finally passed, we may be permitted to say what we think of it After the arduous labours and discussion for the last 2½ days, I rise first of all to congratulate the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for the removal of the redundancy and ambiguity and for securing the elasticity of expression throughout the Bill. I also offer my congratulations to the Member in charge for his laxity of purpose, which he has effectively carried out from the beginning to the end except for one amendment in respect of the changing of two miles into one mile and also for the neat execution of the whole Bill and the elegant expression which he found wanting in some of our amendments. But at the same time, I cannot congratulate any of our non-official members because in spite of their individual and joint efforts they have signally failed to infuse life and spirit into the dry bones of this Bill. Because if this Bill is not to be a mere dream, what would be the fate of this Bill? I appeal to the Government that no use of this Bill can be made unless the Government will make earnest attempt to secure six to seven thousand trained teachers every year in order to have expansion of proper education throughout the land. At present we have partly trained teachers in primary schools for carrying on instruction to 14 lakhs of students out of 60 lakhs

"In this connexion I may invite the attention of this Council to what Mr W. H. Moreland pointed out so recently as 11th July 1920 in his address to the East India Association in England on 'Indian poverty problem'. He significantly stated that 'every one knows'—perhaps that is his presumption, I am afraid that most of us including the Government Members do not know—'every one knows that India stands in urgent need of more and better colleges, many more and much better secondary schools, and what almost amounts to an entirely new system of primary education, and till these needs are met, there is no hope for the land.' Now it will take a very long time before we will be able to bring in education to the doors of even half of the school-going population who are entitled to receive education; it will take many years before we can introduce in rural and municipal areas the compulsory system which is provided for in this Bill. In this connexion, in spite of our dispute with reference to the conscience clause in this House we cannot help offering our grateful thanks to the leading missionary societies who recently appointed a commission (which even our Government failed to do) to study the needs of village education in India and whose report was published recently. It is a useful study both for the present and prospective primary institution. What I am interested in inviting the attention of this Council is what they have suggested about primary education that is prevalent in the villages in India. They state that our students are only 3·23 as against 13·07 in Japan and 16·5 in England, and they add further that such instruction as is received is rendered infructuous by the tremendous leakage between the first and second year of their course. If we refer to the administration report, we find nearly two lakhs appear in the first year and in the second year we find only three lakhs. What becomes of the remaining seven lakhs? The matter is that, in order to get grant-in-aid, the urchins that go about the streets are brought to their schools. You always find in the lowest class three times the strength of the other classes in the school. That is what they complain. There is a tremendous leakage between the first and second year and they have very well pointed out, basing it on the report of the last census, that two out of five usually relapse into illiteracy within five years of their premature withdrawal. Therefore what we relapse into illiteracy within five years of their premature withdrawal. Therefore what we now offer them as education is not at all lasting because within five years they become as illiterate as before. The only sovereign remedy is that we should make our education more attractive and utilitarian; otherwise this expenditure of money and effort over the present system is both wasteful and, I may add, injurious to our children. I may point out that the Bill is perfect only in so far as the distribution of grant-in-aid is concerned under Chapter II and also the safeguarding of the missionary institutions. But beyond that, I am constrained to observe that there is nothing to commend in this Bill. I do think that a long time will elapse before the people would tax themselves voluntarily for education, especially in view of the fact that they are taxed to a great extent against their consent in various other directions. The proper function of these schools should be not to bring in other scholars or intellectual masses, but to train the people as patriotic citizens as they do in Japan. Perhaps it must take some more time before our schools will be able to produce such citizens.

"We must get rid of all fear of new ideals because we think whenever any new idea is suggested there is something revolutionary in it. Unless we get rid of that fear we cannot progress. I am afraid that the change which we have brought about by this Bill is only a mere change very inefficient. We have not made much progress by passing this measure

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

because after all it is a mere illusion of bustling progress which we have made during the last three days. It will not bring in any useful purpose. With these remarks I oppose the passing of this Bill in this form."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have now to detain the Council to mention my humble view of this measure, and the reasons why I should vote against this measure. I consider with the previous speaker that these two days and a half have been wasted. I am not good at horoscopy. If there is any able scientist who can discover the future by casting a horoscope, he will discover a very short life for this Bill. The reason is not far to seek. What is the main object of this measure? To introduce elementary education in rural areas and to provide for the necessary machinery and the necessary expenditure. The three main points are in respect of the machinery for seeing to the spread of education, the nature of the education and the expenses. On all these three matters, I am afraid, the Bill leaves a great deal to be desired. It was a great initial mistake to have commenced this Bill in this dying Council. The Ministers who will investigate the problem of elementary education have yet to come; the persons who are to bear the expenses are yet to come. Meanwhile we are playing with the task of how to find the finances and on what lines we are to provide for elementary education. At present we have provided for the extraordinary machinery of a district council following the exploded idea of Great Britain. Yet what we have done in respect of that Council is to throw cold water on the whole scheme of expansion. I am convinced that there will be little enthusiasm in the work of that officialised Council. As to the expenditure provisions, we have provided for all taxation out of landed property. We have taken good care to see that mercantile and other interests are not proportionately taxed by improving the provisions as suggested. We have imposed the burden on local property. Consequently we are going to have enormous objections to the starting of taxation and therefore of compulsory education. That is the second reason for the certain failure of the provisions of the Bill. Thirdly, about the sort of education imparted. We are not providing properly for technical and other education. We have merely left matters exactly where they stood. In respect of religious education we have taken a distinctly wrong step. The objections to the conscience clause in order to safeguard the 'charter given in 1854' would furnish an additional reason why this Bill should be heartily disliked by the general public for whose benefit and edification it is supposed to be prepared. From other standpoints also we have been riding for a fall. If we find in the course of the Bill that our expectations have not been disappointed we may feel the satisfaction that such a thing has been foretold. I have nothing more to add except to say that if any succeeding Council discovers these defects early and applies itself to the rectification of these blunders, perhaps there may be some hope of life for this unfortunate offspring of this hour."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, though I supported both the Honourable Mover and seconder in most of the amendments put forward I cannot agree to this proposition of the mover and seconder. I think it is too much to say that we have wasted our time. I believe we have done a lot to liberalize this Bill as far as possible in the Select Committee meeting though we have fallen far short of our expectations, but we no doubt expected something more could be done in the Council. Except the change of the wording 'two miles' to 'one mile' we have not practically done anything to liberalize. All the same we have made a beginning and as we proceed, both the people and the Government will see the defects. I say again that the Bill is not free from defects. There are many serious defects in the Bill. We tried our best to remedy them in this Council but did not succeed. At the same time I have every hope that in the future Reformed Council the Minister in charge of education will be able to make the Bill more satisfactory. With these remarks, I will not object to the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the proposition of the Honourable Member in charge that the Bill be passed into law. I am exceedingly sorry to see that some objections to its passing should be raised at this stage.

"If any substantial grounds were advanced against the passing of the Bill into law, we could very well understand any such objections, but fortunately, Your Excellency, no such arguments have been advanced except that we have created what is called a district educational council, that we have put a land-cess and that the system of education has not been exactly defined in this Act. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that, so far as the district educational council is concerned, it has been created not to supersede so far as possible the powers of the district board in this matter. District boards as has been stated in the discussion of this Bill have been entrusted with the power of promoting elementary and other education at least from the Act of 1884 but so far the presidents of district boards who are here were not able to satisfy either Your Excellency's Government or any body that the progress of district boards in the matter of elementary education has been satisfactory. When this is so, Your Excellency, one does not see any reason why there should be a complaint even at this very late stage that the district educational councils are going to be the bane of the country and are not going to see to the progress of elementary education.

"Another remark was stated by Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, namely, that so far as the nature of education is concerned nothing has been definitely said in this Act. It was advisedly that nothing was definitely stated in this Act. We left it to the district educational council to look into the needs of each district, to think about what would be the needs of each district

and then to form and tabulate on a plan upon which they have got to proceed. I would put the new plan now adopted in this Act. Is it not better than putting in a cut and dried programme in the Act itself? I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to let us know whether giving power to the district educational councils to do as they please to suit themselves according to the requirements of the district is not better than giving them a cut and dry programme which they would find impossible to carry out. These are things which ought to have been considered before any opposition is raised to the passing of this Bill into law. Surely I was one of those who objected to land being over-taxed. I still maintain the opinion, but, Your Excellency, some one or other must be made to pay for this boon of elementary education. Instead of putting in a definite form what would be the properties that ought to be taxed, I only wanted some sort of elasticity. Why should some sort of elasticity not be given to the local authorities to levy the taxes that they think proper for their own district

"It is only in that view that I did not want to specify any property which ought to be liable to tax, and it is really rather too much, I must say, for my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to come forward and say as if he represents the whole of this Presidency that we are giving a Bill which the future Minister would not be able to go on with. I would tell my honourable friend that where there is a will there is way. If my honourable friend as I would wish becomes a Minister and if he has got the will to carry it out I think he has got a very good definite programme before him. If he wants to wreck the Bill no amount of liberalized principle put in the Bill would be of use."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I never said that I wanted to wreck the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I thought the Honourable Member said that the Bill would not do anything for the good of elementary education.

"Then my friend referred to what is called the conscience clause which has been talked about since yesterday evening and for the last two hours of this morning. I do not want to say anything further on the subject than to say that after all what has been put in by the Government is a very salutary compromise which everybody whether he is a Christian, Hindu or Muhammadan should be able to accept and try to work for the unification of this land. After all are we to fight for all these things only in the Council when we in the public platforms preach that we are all one nation irrespective of caste or creed. I would submit that such statements come with an ill grace from a nationalist. I would appeal to my friends to forget for the moment that most of the amendments they brought forward have been lost and try to work the Bill to success. I support the motion that this Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I heartily congratulate the Government on the successful passing of this Bill. It is a measure which we have been trying to get for very many years past and I am very much satisfied that this Bill is after all or is likely in the near future to be passed into law."

"Probably the most objectionable feature of this Bill according to my stand point is the constitution of the district educational council. Some of us fought strongly for the vesting of these additional powers in the present existing bodies. We had the best interests of the local self-government at heart and wanted to develop the present district boards, but we have not been successful in inducing the Government to effect changes in that respect. But on the whole I dare say the Bill is a satisfactory measure and I hope every effort will be made to work it to a successful end. I may say that the new district educational council that have been created under the Bill have left a very widespread impression that the Government or at least the Bill proposed to create an official body instead of leaving education in the hands of non-official Indians. Now that we have been defeated in the passing of the amendments proposed by us I may request the Government to see their way when they appoint the presidents of these councils to appoint non-official Indians wherever this is possible. I think it is highly necessary. If the Government will only do this they will be taking away one of the unwelcome features of this Bill. In a district headquarter Government have been appointing non-official Indians as presidents of district boards. The services of these men will always be available for the presidentship of these councils. If his services are not available those of the chairman of the headquarter municipality may be utilized. If either of them is appointed for this office they may still feel that after all the expansion of primary education is still a concern of theirs. I do not want to provoke a discussion by referring to a controversial subject—the conscience clause. It has ended in a compromise after all though some of us wished that Government should introduce a full conscience clause. But that does not detract from the chief merits of the Bill. The Bill on the whole is a satisfactory measure and I vote for it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I wish to say just a word of congratulation to the Government for having carried the Bill safely through. I do not say it is a perfect Bill by any means. For instance I should have liked to see the district educational council considerably strengthened by possessing fuller powers. But I am not going to murmur about that. The chief complaint of the Honourable Members, as brought out clearly in the discussion, is the fact that if we are going to have free compulsory education we have got to pay for it. I think it is very desirable that members should realize that if they want free education India

(Mr. Macphail; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Namberumal Chetti; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

must be 'exploited' to find the money required. There is one remark that occurs to me in that connexion. One of the Honourable Members pointed out—I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao—how India was entirely an agricultural country and all its wealth belonged to land. That is a strong argument for putting all the taxes on land. People should try to co-operate with the Government as far as they can and should not try to shove the burden on to somebody else's shoulders. We missionaries have been 'exploiting' the country by contributing to its education and I hope Honourable Members will follow our example by 'exploiting' the land in the same way."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I do not rise to make a lengthy speech, but there seems to be an impression still prevalent in this Council that the district board has been superseded. It is not so. District boards never managed elementary schools. Taluk boards will still continue to manage the schools maintained by them. I may point out that the salient feature of this Bill is that the powers till now exercised by the Director of Public Instruction have been devolved upon the newly created district educational council. The district and taluk boards never exercised any of these powers. The district council manned by representatives of all local authorities, as well as those of missionary and other agencies, will exercise with first hand knowledge of local needs, all the powers hitherto wielded by the Director of Public Instruction.

"That is a very creditable thing indeed to achieve by any Bill.

"The next point I want to draw attention to is that when I advocated the creation of a sub-committee of the district board to manage educational affairs in each district I desired to have a committee, much the same as the newly constituted district educational council. All that the advocates of my view urged was that there was no necessity to duplicate the machinery for the control of elementary education in a district. Practically, the district educational council does not differ in constitution from the committee I was advocating for. I think in both respects the Bill has proceeded in the line of real progress and I heartily support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"I propose to vote for the Bill, though I beg to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti:—"Your Excellency, what we suffer from is too much education. If the Bill, as anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, will not be effective in producing the desired result of promoting elementary education, I think it will be a satisfaction to some of us who do not want this elementary education at all.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Thonger once or twice observed in the Council, on former occasions, that the non-official members will some day in the near future come with a Bill to stop all aid to education. The poorer classes do not want education as it mis-fits their younger men for work and make them dreary labour. The richer classes are able to provide for their education. It is the middle classes that want the education, and if they want the education they must find money for it.

"If the Bill as amended produces good results, the middle classes will be satisfied. If on the other hand the Bill will not promote elementary education, the poorer classes will be satisfied. In either way, the Bill seems to be necessary. I therefore support the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"In rising to close the discussion on the motion to pass this Bill into law there is only one remark of substance which I have to make, namely, that the reason why so many of the 149 amendments on the agenda paper have not been passed by this Council is that, with the exception of the amendments moved by my Honourable friend the Advocate-General, the others were nearly all rendered unnecessary by the extreme care with which the Bill dealt in Select Committee. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the very great assistance rendered to me by 12 out of my 13 co-operators on that committee. I wish also, sir, to express my warm thanks to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for the unfailing assistance which he has given in regard to the drafting of this Bill. I have also to thank Mr. Littlehailes and his successor, the Hon'ble Mr. Grieve, for their valuable help in technical matters."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson for having saved the religious difficulties which were all along been effecting the Muhammadan community. I had to make a special request to the Hon'ble Mr Davidson in the Select Committee to insert a proviso to clause 49. I am sorry that there was objection raised to it in my absence. I thank the Government and also the members who supported it for retaining that proviso in the Bill, on behalf of my community. My thanks are due to the Government and the Council. My community on the whole are backward in education and a Bill of this nature will help the majority in bringing forward their education. So I welcome the Bill and I do hope the Government will bring the Bill into law at an early date."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the Advocate-General.)*

A poll was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.	The Hon'ble Mr B Venkatapati Raju
" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.	
" Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.	
" Mr. R. A Graham.	
" Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.	
" Rao Bahadur V K Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.	
" Mr. W J. J. Howley, C.S.I.	
" Mr S Cox.	
" Diwan Bahadur L. D Swaminannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O	
" Mr T. Arumainatha Pillai.	
" Mr. M. C. Raja	
" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal	
" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar Garu.	
" Mr. P Siva Rao.	
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.	
" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.	
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.	
" the Raja of Ramnad,	
" the Raja of Pithapuram	
" the Rev E M. Macphail, O.B.E	
" Mr V. Madhava Raja.	
" Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.	
" Rao Bahadur T. Baloji Rao Naydu Garu.	
" W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	
" T R. Ramachandra Ayyar	
" Khan Bahadur A T G. M Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur	
" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur	
" Mr. J. H. Thangar	
" Mr E S Lloyd.	
" Mr H. H. J. Mitchell, O.B.E	
" Mr R. G Grieve.	

Thirty-two voting for and two against; the motion was carried.

THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Local Boards Bill, 1920, and move that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Clauses 1 and 2

Clauses 1 and 2 were allowed to remain part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

1. At the end of sub-clause (17), *add* the words 'or a river-bed, tank-bed, tank bund, channel course, communal lands, fields or porambokes'.

(The Raja of Ramnad; the Raja of Pithapuram; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Siva Rao.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I have since found that it is not necessary to bring in this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—

2. At the end of sub-clause (18) (c), *add* the words 'and does not include trees which lie on either side of the roadway when they belong to private owners'.

He said:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to move this amendment as the Raja of Pithapuram has got some other amendment similar to this."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD moved the following amendment:—

3. In sub-clause (20), *for* the words 'or travelling expenses' *substitute* the words 'travelling expenses or famine allowance'.

In doing so, he said:—"I simply wanted to make it more elaborate. I trust the Government will very kindly accept it."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I know what the Honourable Member's point is?"

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"You are excluding house-rent, carriage hire and travelling expenses. I want famine allowance also to be excluded."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The famine allowance is given, because the salary is inadequate. It is given as a portion of the salary. What is famine allowance? It is really compensation given for dearness of food."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not want that it should be taxed."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"We have taken this definition from the District Municipalities Act. Does the Honourable Member want to adopt a separate procedure in regard to local fund areas? As the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter pointed out we have no famine allowance. What is called famine allowance is really given as part of the salary because the salary is inadequate under certain conditions. I regret I am unable to accept the change proposed."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not press it, if as the Honourable Member says there is no such provision in the District Municipalities Act."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the amendment I propose runs thus:—

4. 'Omit sub-clause (2) altogether, and as a consequential amendment omit all references to the unions or the union boards throughout the Bill.'

"My object in bringing this amendment is to have no unions at all hereafter. Your Excellency is aware that the Village Panchayat Bill is shortly coming up for final consideration before the Legislative Council, and the question arises whether there would be any necessity for continuing the existence of these artificial bodies known as unions. Your Excellency, I am opposed to the multiplicity of these bodies. If this 'union' is provided for under the Local Boards Bill, it means there will be unions in villages containing a population of not less than 5,000 and they will be subject to the taluk board and the district board and there will be village panchayats subject to the control and superintendence of the Registrar. The Government may delegate their powers to anybody they like. The powers may ultimately be delegated to a Divisional Officer. We have got unions, we have got municipalities and we shall have these village panchayats also for administrative purposes. Instead of having all these unions under the Local Boards Act, why not we have village panchayats in these villages, which can be converted later into municipal areas? But if the population is not large enough to enable the creation of a municipality in that area, why not we have a village panchayat? The village panchayats under the present Bill enjoy identical powers in respect of taxation and other respects. There is no reason whatever why the existence of a union should be perpetuated even after the village panchayats come into existence. I have got in support of my proposition the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization and I think they are within the memory of everybody. They say 'after the village panchayats come into

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, the Raja of Ramnad.)*

existence there would not be any reason for perpetuating these unions.' My main object is to constitute village panchayats under the Village Panchayat Bill which will shortly be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this amendment. At present we have got two systems of unions known as major and minor unions. Major unions are those which have got a population of 5,000 and more and minor unions are those which have got less than 5,000. In the year 1915 the Madras Government issued a Government Order that steps should be taken to constitute into unions all villages which have got a population of more than 3,000. Now we have got villages with a population of 3,000 working as unions. In this Bill it is considered that it is not desirable that villages with a population of 3,000 should be constituted as unions and that is the reason why a limitation of a population of 5,000 is introduced in the section. All villages with less than 5,000 could be constituted as village panchayats. The idea is that villages with a population of less than 5,000 should be left out and be constituted into village panchayats. In the original Act the status of unions is merely that of agents to the taluk boards. Now they are recognized as separate administrative units and their status is improved and in any way it cannot be that the status of unions will be the same as that under the Village Panchayat Bill. Our idea is that these unions are miniature municipalities and likely to develop into municipalities when their population increases and their resources are sufficient to carry on the administration as municipalities. For these reasons I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"As a matter of fact the mover wants to relegate it to the class of village panchayats. A union under this Act will consist of not less than 5,000 inhabitants. Under the Village Panchayat Act it is less than 5,000. The idea of the mover is to make the union a village panchayat. It must be remembered that a village panchayat is purely rural in character. On the other hand, a union is semi-urban in character. A union is in the course of development into a municipality and it is a municipality in embryo. In course of time it must evolve into a pakka municipality under the District Municipalities Act, when the District Municipalities Act will apply. Therefore I submit that until that stage when the District Municipalities Act will apply to the union consisting of not less than 5,000 inhabitants, it may be declared that the Local Boards Act will apply."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"In the gradual development of rural areas, villages come first as the ultimate unit in any system of local self-government. Village panchayats are to be taken up by Registrars and Assistant Registrars appointed under the provisions of another Bill and they will be worked to a particular state of efficiency before being placed under local boards. What is proposed in the Local Boards Act is to take up those unions which are fairly well developed and endow them with a constitution similar to that of taluk boards. Those which cannot go up to this mark will fall in the category of village panchayats. That is the reason why the Select Committee has retained unions in the scheme of the Bill and fixed a population of not less than 5,000 for them. Minor unions with a population of less than 5,000 will go into the category of villages."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD moved the following amendment:—

5. *For* sub-clause (2) *substitute* the following:—

'(2) The district board shall for the purposes of this Act declare to be a union by notification all revenue village or villages or any portion or portions thereof which has a population of 5,000 and over.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, my amendment requires that all villages which have a population of 5,000 and over should be declared by the district board as union areas. In support of my amendment I may be permitted to say that the sanitation in these localities is very unsatisfactory, and therefore I think that a village which has a population of 5,000 should have a union to attend to its requirements. Instead of giving discretion to the district board to constitute unions as it likes, I think it must be made peremptory that all these villages should be made unions. I therefore propose my amendment to clause 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I formally second it. I do not however think that there are villages which are not unions having a population of 5,000. I think my honourable friend may well withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I rise to oppose the amendment. It seems to me, Your Excellency, that while the word used is 'may' in clause 4 with regard to the notification for the establishment of district boards and the establishment of taluk boards, in the case of unions the word used is 'shall'. An attempt is made by this amendment to make the establishment of unions by district boards compulsory. From what we know of these unions, can a union be established by compulsion? If we are to arrive at a stage when unions can be established by compulsion, we have to wait till signs are presented of a union being formed. To call upon the district boards to establish unions by compulsion will not be

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Sir Rayagopala Achariyar; the Raja of Ramnad; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

feasible. I submit, besides, that I need hardly say that a union means a group of villages. One single village will not form a union. A group of villages has to be formed to make an institution a union. It is not always possible to have a group of villages so that the district board may establish a union. Therefore I submit that the amendment is unworkable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the amendment is quite unnecessary. Practically under the scheme created by the Village Panchayat Bill the guidance of Registrars or Assistant Registrars will be available for villages with a population of less than 5,000."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The whole question is this. Do you want to say that whenever any place has got a population of over 5,000 it should be made a union board, whatever other conditions might be? A large majority of villages over 5,000 inhabitants have, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju in seconding the amendment, already got unions constituted, but there might be some which have not. After all, it may be allowed to the discretion of each locality to decide this matter. Now, under the Village Panchayat Bill, supposing a panchayat is working satisfactorily in a village whose population is above 5,000, is it proposed simply because the population has gone over that limit it is to be made a union board? I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao will resent very much that proposal, and I am sure he will vote with me against the Raja of Ramnad if the amendment is pressed to a division, but I don't think it would be correct to put coercion in a matter like that. I would rather leave it as it is to the discretion of the local bodies."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not press my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.:—

6. In sub-clause (2), before the words 'the district board' *insert* the words 'with the approval of the Local Government'.

In doing so, he said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I will move the amendment of which my Hon'ble friend the Advocate-General has given notice. This amendment is for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Government of India. I may incidentally mention, what I should have mentioned probably at the outset in presenting the report of the Select Committee, that the Bill as it is now before the Council is really the handiwork of the Select Committee though there has been difference of opinion in matters of detail on several points. I stand here on behalf of the Select Committee to support the Bill; but in regard to the amendment which the Government of India press us to put forward we are bound to put it forward, and in this particular case I have no hesitation in saying that the opinion of the Government of India is right. Their point is that in this important matter of the creation of union boards and their dissolution the Local Government should not wholly abdicate their functions of control to the district boards. They say that no union board shall be constituted by the district board without the approval of the Local Government. I do not think it is necessary that we should say that the Government itself should alone constitute. If a district board constitutes a union, I think the approval of the Government to such action on the part of the district board may well be prescribed as suggested by the Government of India. Hence the amendment of which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has given notice."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I rise to inquire whether the amendment will necessarily affect the proviso at the end of clause 5?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"It will be deleted later on."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

7. In sub-clause (2) before 'the words the district board' *insert* the words with the approval of the Local Government.'

In doing so, he said:—"I move for the insertion of the words 'With the approval of the Local Government' before the words 'The district board' in sub-clause (2) of clause 5. It stands on exactly the same footing as the amendment just now moved and carried."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I now move that **the proviso to sub-clause (3) of clause 5 be deleted.**"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Narainha Raju.)*

Clause 6.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I beg to move that **the words 'The Collector of the district shall be an ex-officio member of the district board' be added.** I placed the amendment under clause 6 because the Collector found his place in clause 6 of the original Bill. But now I think that the amendment should come more properly under clause 8. If Your Excellency agrees, it may be taken up with clause 8."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I think we may discuss it now."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I have got a similar amendment under clause 8."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Then I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 6 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following amendment:—

10 After the word 'limits' *add* the words 'excluding the ex-officio member.'

In doing so, he said:—"I beg to move with reference to clause 7 that the words 'excluding the ex-officio member' be added after the word 'limits'. This is part and parcel of a proposal which runs into the next amendment under clause 8. I am afraid we have put in all taluk board presidents on the district board but not enough representatives of unions in the taluk boards. That grievance has been expressed in the papers and I thought that it would be possible to remedy that. If we exclude the number of ex-officio presidents, the number of members would be rather small, and if we can increase that number without disturbing the Bill very much, it would be worth while doing so. As a party to the present Bill, I am entirely in sympathy with the Select Committee, but the criticisms levelled against us led me to suggest this alteration for the consideration of this House. If we can exclude the ex-officio members, we would get a larger number of members. I hope this sentiment on behalf of the unions will find effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"At present the limits of taluk board members are 24 and 12. If the union presidents also should become members of taluk boards, the number of elected members of the taluk board will be considerably small, while the ex-officio presidents of the unions will be large."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, when we fixed these figures in the Select Committee we did take all possible contingencies into consideration. This particular idea of putting in union board members ex officio in taluk boards was one of the points considered. If the presidents of unions should become ex officio members of taluk boards, the taluk boards will really get swamped. So I intend to oppose the other proposition also. I consider that the maximum and minimum we have prescribed in clause 7 are very reasonable. They give all ample provision for all contingencies."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not propose to press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 7 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 8.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I beg to move that **the following be substituted for clause 8:—**

"11. The president of every taluk board in the district and the district collector shall ex officio be members of the district board.

"In the report of the Select Committee it is stated with reference to this clause that it would be awkward to let an officer participate in an action which he is expected to control from outside. But as a matter of fact we are doing it every day, because in this very Legislative Council we see that all the resolutions that we pass are subject to control from outside, i.e., that of His Excellency."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not think that the resolutions are subject to His Excellency's control."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Then what becomes of our Bill after it is passed by us?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"That is a different matter. His Excellency can veto it.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"We are getting him out of this Council very soon."

(Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai; Mr. Subba Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the President.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The Collector, as he stands at present, is the chief executive officer of the Government within the district. I therefore advocate that he should have an ex-officio place in the district board for the very simple reason that otherwise he would not be able to come in contact with the important members of the district who can be said to be represented on the district board. He loses the chance of meeting them and discussing with them formally and informally all the affairs of the district. It was in view of such a proposal that it was proposed once to establish advisory councils; but the Government deprecated the idea and said that he had got the advantage of his district board and therefore it was not necessary that he should have any further advantage. Such a proposition was made only some time back and, if we pass the Bill in its present form, that will become useless and in fact we will have to bring another resolution ere long before the Legislative Council for re-opening the subject. That could very easily be solved by putting in the clause that the Collector must be an ex-officio member of the district board. Even under the Reformed Council, the Executive Council Members take seats along with the Ministers and it is only an extension of the analogy that I want to advocate here. Further, being the chief representative of the Government, he will have to interpret the action of the Government to the people and the wishes of the people to the Government and he will lose that important chance if he is kept out of the district board. For these simple reasons I advocate that the words 'and the district collector' be inserted in the present clause 8 so that it may read as follows: 'The president of every taluk board in the district and the district collector shall be ex officio be members of the district board.' This is not open to the objection that the district board would be swamped, because we get only one more ex-officio member, exclusive of the presidents of taluk boards. So I press this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to second this amendment. At the very outset I wish to assure the House that I yield to none in wishing that the district boards should be left free from outside control, even from Government except under exceptional circumstances and much more so from the Collector who is only an agent of the Government. In such matters we must try to have as much co-operation from all in the district. As has been pointed out by the honourable mover, the Collector is the head of the executive and has every opportunity in his hours to know the needs and the best interests of the places. I do not mean thereby that we are to subordinate our interests or our ideas to the Collector. He will be only one among us; otherwise what would happen is, if the Collector is not going to be an *ex-officio* member, it would be simply making him to non-co-operate in the work of the district board. Therefore I submit, Your Excellency, it is highly desirable that all persons who take interest in the administration of the district must be brought into this body. I do not think that in any way the prestige or the importance of the Collector will be minimised because I know during the Select Committee or somewhere it was stated that Collectors are not willing to be members. It has caused a very bad impression. If they think their prestige will go and they do not want to co-operate with us, it is very bad indeed."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not know who was the source of the Honourable Member's information. I do not think any Collector has said that it is *infra dig* on his part to sit with other members. No useful purpose will however be served by asking them to continue any longer as members."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Well, at any rate, it shows that the Collectors do not want to co-operate with us."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I object entirely to that suggestion. The district officer would be always absolutely ready in every way to co-operate, but he will co-operate from outside should any member of the district board come to ask advice at any time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"It would be better that he be with us and one of us, and be sitting at the board meeting and co-operating with us. The Collector is an ex-officio member in the Educational District Council and was an ex-officio member in the original Local Boards Bill.

"The Collector was only dropped because the majority of the members of the Select Committee thought that he will have more influence and control over the members, and that it is against the principle of self-government or self-rule. What I submit is that as the Government thought that it is but right that the Collector should find a place in the board they thought it fit to put his name in the original Bill. I do not see there are any good reasons for eliminating him. The Collector, however, must be only an agent of the Government. That was the position I also always took when the provisions of the Local Boards Bill and other Bills were discussed. As the Collector is only an agent of the Government, he could not have any independent controlling duties or powers. If once the independent controlling duties are taken away from the Collector I am sure the Government will reconsider their decision and will say that it would be better to have a gentleman of that position and experience in the board. I may also bring to the notice of the Council that for the last three or four years in more than a dozen districts, say 16 out of 25, there have been non-official presidents; and I am sure my honourable colleagues who are non-official presidents were having no trouble from these Collectors. The Collectors were always willing and did their best to help us. Therefore that little help which we have need not be taken away from us."

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920] *(Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

"There is one more point which I wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice. Suppose the House decides that he should not be a member of the district board. It would mean, I am afraid, that there won't be much of peaceful and harmonious administration for this reason. Collectors will think that they are controlling authorities and that they have got some powers. Generally we have differences of opinion and there would be parties in the board; some party will go and represent something to the Collector, and the Collector will rightly sometimes or wrongly sometimes take one side or other. And there will be always friction. We have found that in the municipal administration to our cost. Therefore I submit that there are more advantages in having the Collector in the board rather than in not having. I do not wish to detain the Council any more."

The Hon'ble MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in opposing this amendment. The main reason that has been advanced for the presence of the Collector in the board is that we require the experience of a district administrator. He is the executive head of a district; he is in touch with all the details of administration; we therefore require his guidance. That seems to be the standpoint but my reply is we do not require any such help. The district boards are sufficiently developed. We do not require the services of the Collector or his advice. At any rate we ought to do without it. I mean in the interests of local self-government we ought to do without the help and guidance of the District Collector. Mr. Subba Rao does not approve of what I am saying. If you want to foster the growth of self-governing institutions we ought to do without these officers. It is a well-known maxim that the control should be rather from outside than from within. That principle has been laid down even from the time of Lord Ripon. Control should be from outside.

"One other reason is this Bill reserves some controlling power to the Collector. I am opposed to it. I have been always of the view that the controlling authority should be the Government and none else. But if these provisions as to the controlling authorities are to be retained it is desirable that he should be outside the board so that he may take a dispassionate view of the whole matter. If he is in the board he ought to take part in the deliberations of that body. He ought to take either one view or the other. When the matter comes up to him for revision in the exercise of his revisionary powers, I do not think, he could take a disinterested view of the whole matter.

"Under this Bill, the Collector can address the board if he chooses. There is also a provision that he could record his advice for being considered by the district board. What more does my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai want I do not know. It is a sheer confession of weakness on his part after these years of development of local self-government to admit that they cannot do without the advice of the Collector."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I am not one of the extremists who hate official help. I was one of the members on the Select Committee who supported the provision that Collector should be an ex-officio member of the board. There is no use the Hon'ble Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai blaming Government for the omission of this provision. The majority of the members present at Select Committee were against the provision. I think we have not come to that stage when we can push out all officials from local bodies. It is essential that we should have Collectors to help us. I do not know if I am permitted to say that the object of the Government is that there should be no official help to non-officials. If the Government really think that the administration of non-officials should go on, well and good. I would say that we want Collectors to co-operate. I do not say that it would not be possible for them to co-operate even if they are outside but we want Collectors to associate with us as ex-officio members because there is a good deal to be gained by it. I strongly support the amendement brought forward by my honourable friend."

The Hon'ble MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I did not wish to speak because the majority of us in the Select Committee knew that the matter was discussed at great length and that it was decided that the provision in the Bill should stand as at present, and that the Collector being the controlling authority should stand outside. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar said that only extremists did not want the Collector to be in the board as they hated him and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao stated the exclusion of the Collector was perhaps due to non-co-operation. I just rise to correct these impressions. We have excluded the Collector not because we hate him or because we consider that he has no right to be there but because we think that the officer representing the Government as regards outside control should be outside the board.

"As for the suggestion that Collectors will take sides in the election contests I think Collectors should be regarded as above all personal prejudices. If, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao says that a Collector will be influenced by one section of the board, I think the chances for this are more if he happens to be inside the council. There is no question at all of distrust or hatred of the Collector. I think non-official effort is on the increase and gentlemen who have not been accustomed to stand on their own legs must now recognize that they must learn to stand on their own legs. I hope there will not be any misunderstanding of the grounds on which we are voting".

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the name of the Honourable Members mentioned against each were withdrawn by them:—

Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar , Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Desika Achariyar.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

12. At the end of the clause *add* the words 'and the president of every union board shall ex-officio be a member of the taluk board.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

13. *Add* the following :—

'The chairman of the municipal council in the headquarters of a district shall also be ex-officio member of the district board.'

Clause 8 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

14. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'partly elected and partly appointed' *substitute* the word 'wholly elected.'

In doing so he said :—"As it is already very late for lunch I do not wish to add any words. I would only say that it is high time for giving to local boards power to elect all their members. After disposal of the first part of my amendment I shall take up the second. I therefore now move that the words 'wholly elected' be substituted for the words 'partly elected'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B V NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I formally second it. This is the ideal to be aimed at. The principle of this has been approved by the Bombay Government in their despatch on the Reform proposals. But as unfortunately some of our brethren fancy at present that their only salvation lies in nomination I do not think there is much use in going against the wishes of our weaker brethren."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I object to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I do not say that the principle of the amendment is not an ideal to be aimed at. But my only point is that there are at present a large number of backward classes who could not come in into these boards through election. That is the reason why this provision was put in like that."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :— '

In the alternative, in sub-clause (2), *for* 'three-fourths' *substitute* 'four-fifths.'

At the end of sub-clause (3) *add* the words 'if he be an elected president of taluk board.'

In doing so he said :—"If on account of the backward classes all members of the board could not be elected I hope it would be possible to permit at least four-fifths of the members to be elected. The Hon'ble Sir P Rajagopala Achariyar has pointed out that minorities should be represented. We know how minorities are represented in school boards. One method is by cumulative vote; another method which has been adopted in the case of the Council of State is transferable vote. There are many other ways too. If this is the only objection to making the whole board elective I can suggest half a dozen methods by which all minorities can be very well represented. If the Government do not want it they will not have this."

The Hon'ble Mr P SIVA RAO :—"I rise to second this amendment. No doubt it is an ideal to have wholly elected bodies at any rate in the local councils but that ideal cannot be reached in view of the interests of the minorities which should be safeguarded. But this amendment is a very humble one and seeks to increase the elective strength from three-fourths to four-fifths.

"Your Excellency, the minimum strength of the future district boards will be 24 and the maximum about 52.

"Even if we vote for four-fifths that will leave a very wide margin for the safeguarding of the interests of minorities. We have had this elective strength though it has not been reached in all years But after such a lapse of time three-fourths is the maximum provided for in the Act of 1884. Now we shall show some bit of advance by increasing to four-fifths. When the next revision comes, I think there will not be any need for safeguarding minorities. But for the present four-fifths will be a very modest proportion."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"The amendment appears to be uncalled for, because district boards could always work up to a four-fifths elective strength under the later clause 16 (1) (2) if the course be approved by the Local Government in cases where the number or proportion fixed under clause (*b*) exceeds three-fourths of the number fixed under clause (*a*) What the Select Committee aimed at was that the number of persons elected should not be less than three-fourths. It might mount up to four-fifths, with the permission of Government."

30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai; the President; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 9 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

The Hon'ble Mr B VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

15. In sub-clause (1) in the second line, *for* **'three-fourths'** *substitute* **two-thirds.'**

In doing so he said:—"My amendment is for substitution of 'two-thirds' for 'three-fourths' in the second line My difficulty is about proportion It is extremely difficult for three-fourths of the members to be present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"This is an important proposition and therefore it was seriously considered at the Select Committee at two meetings when it was decided that it should be three-fourths."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do press because I am not satisfied."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn:—

16. In the proviso to sub-clause (i) *omit* **sub-clause (ii).**

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendments:—

17. *Omit* **the figure (i) in the first proviso to sub-clause (1); and also** *omit* **the second proviso and the word 'and' before it.**

19. In the proviso to sub-clause (2), *omit* **the words 'in cases . . . . . clause (*a*)'**

20. *Insert* **the following as sub clause (5):—**

'The Local Government may by notification modify or cancel any resolution of a district board or taluk board under this section.

Provided that, before doing so, they shall communicate to the local board or boards concerned the grounds for the modification or cancellation and consider any explanations or objections that may be received within the time fixed.'

In doing so, he said:—"There are several amendments given to the section by me. One of them is in consequence of a telegram from the Government of India and that is the last clause which I proposed to add. In consequence of that certain changes become necessary both for simplification of the language as well as for the carrying out of that amendment. Let me just explain. I propose to omit clause (ii) following the proviso in clause 1. Similarly I propose to delete all the words in the proviso after (5) in sub-clause (ii) beginning with 'in cases where the number or proportion fixed under clause (5) exceeds three-fourths' The Honourable Members will see at once that under clause 9, sub-clause (ii), the elected proportion must at least be three-fourths. There is no case except cases where proportion is increased. So the words 'in cases' are unmeaning. I propose to omit that. Then as sub-clause (5) I propose the following:—

'The Local Government may by notification modify or cancel any resolution of a district board or taluk board under this section provided that, before doing so, they shall communicate to the local board or boards concerned the grounds for the modification or cancellation and consider any explanations or objections that may be received within the time fixed.'

"These are the modifications in the section which I move."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second the amendments."

Amendments Nos. 17 and 19 were put to the vote and carried.

Discussion on amendment No. 20 was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHA AYYAR said:—"Before Your Excellency puts the amendment to the vote I wish to know how this amendment was introduced. This appears to be a matter of substance."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I told the Honourable Members that this was introduced in consequence of a telegram from the Government of India who wanted that just as in the other cases the Local Government should have the power of control with regard to these matters."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Government of India's view is that this is not a thing which should be left to local boards at all. I have felt

(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Advocate-General.) [30TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

bound in deference to that view to put it in this form giving the Local Government power to cancel or modify the resolution. I have put it in a weaker form. The Government of India take a stronger view, that this should not be delegated to the local bodies concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Can we modify their orders?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"No, we should carry them out with such changes as we consider necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I am not anxious, but I want to take these as a precedent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"As far as possible we may follow the orders of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Under clause 5 as now proposed the Government of Madras have power in certain cases to reduce elected strength below three-fourths."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"If there is any difficulty about it I shall explain once more. To avoid all possibility of doubt I wanted to move both in clause (*a*), section 20 (i) and clause 2 (*a*) of the same sub-clause the addition of the words 'subject to the provisions of section 9 (2),' but I thought it was unnecessary. Under section 9, Honourable Members will see that three-fourths of the number must be elected. Government cannot possibly interfere with that statutory requisite. They can interfere only with the resolutions of the board. Sub-clause 5 would always be subject to the statutory provision under clause 9. The elected strength must necessarily remain at at least three-fourths. There can be no difficulty at all in understanding it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"If I understand the Advocate-General clearly, it is this. The district board can fix the strength up to three-fourths and the Government is not to interfere up to that limit. If the district board goes beyond that limit, then the Government may interfere and reduce it to three-fourths."

The following new sub-clause (5) to clause 10 was put to vote and carried :—

"The Local Government may by notification modify or cancel any resolution of a district board or taluk board under this section :

"Provided that, before doing so, they shall communicate to the local board or boards concerned the grounds for the modification or cancellation and consider any explanations or objections that may be received within the time fixed."

Amendment 20 was put to the vote and carried.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. E. Venkatapati Raju was by leave withdrawn :—

18. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the proviso altogether.

Clause 10 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11.

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Friday the 1st October 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 1st day of October 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I, I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONNER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINAYAKA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [1st October 1920.

THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS BILL, 1920—*contd.*

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, the amendment which stands in my name runs thus :—

21. 'For sub-clauses (1) to (4) substitute the following:—Every district or taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its president.'

"This clause is divided into five sub-clauses which prescribe different modes of action in respect of each local board. For instance, it says that every union board shall elect one of its members to be its president. That means, in the case of a union board, election shall be the rule and it is not open to the Governor in Council to direct otherwise to issue or to withdraw the authority from the members to elect one of them as their president. In the case of taluk boards it lays down a slightly different rule. It says, 'unless the Local Government have by notification directed otherwise, every taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its president.' That means ordinarily, in the case of a president of a taluk board, there shall be election and the Government reserve to themselves the power of issuing a notification to the contrary. But as regards the district boards, I may say that the Government are guilty of highest caution in respect of the appointment of president. It lays down that 'the Local Government shall either appoint one of the members of the district board to be its president, or by notification authorize the members of a district board to elect their president from among their own number, provided that the Local Government may by notification withdraw such authority'. That means that nomination shall ordinarily be the rule."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"I do not think it does."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"It has been so construed. If the Honourable Member does not mean that it is not so, is there any objection for adopting the amendment which I have moved? If the Honourable Member agrees to it, I shall withdraw my amendment. If sub-clause (1) ordinarily means that election shall be the rule, the best way of achieving that object is to import the phraseology and the language of sub-clause (2) to the cases of the appointments of district board presidents as well. If Honourable Members of the Council will closely examine the wording of sub-clause (2), clause 12, they will find that the taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its president. Now that means nomination shall be an exception and election shall ordinarily be the rule. In exceptional circumstances the Local Government may direct otherwise, but look at the peculiar wording of sub-clause (1) clause 12. It was not put in casually, but this wording has been adopted deliberately in the Select Committee, that in the case of district board presidents nomination shall be the rule for some time to come. I may say for the information of this Council that this wording of sub-clause (1) has been imported from the old Act of 1884. Even under that Act, the same clause was in existence for the last 36 years since that enactment was passed in 1884, and no attempt has been made to utilise its provisions. There has not been one instance in which the office of district board president has been thrown open for election. I do not think sub-clause (1) is susceptible of any other meaning, than that nomination shall be vested in the Governor in Council and that it would be open to the Local Government to direct otherwise in particular cases. Election has been made an exception and nomination the rule. I do not want to dilate any further and I should like to cut short the discussion if the Honourable Member in charge is willing to adopt the language of sub-clause (2) in the case of the election of district board presidents. But the Honourable Member in charge does not want to give any such assurance in this matter. Now, sir, it means that in the case of all district board presidents, nomination shall be the rule. The Honourable Members of the Council will remember that I brought forward at the last meeting a resolution to the effect that either in the case of taluk boards or district boards the presidents shall ordinarily be elected. I was assured then that the matter will be considered by the Select Committee. I had a great faith in the Select Committee as then constituted and I was willing to leave the matter entirely into their hands. Now I am disappointed as to the findings of the members of Select Committee so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, I am constrained to say, that some preferential treatment has been shown in the case of the district board presidents. I am very much disappointed, I should say, as to the finding of the Honourable Members of the Select Committee that in the case of the district board presidents they chose to continue the same obsolete provision that was contained in the original Act of 1884. Now, Your Excellency, I need not dilate any further upon the merits of election *versus* nomination. It does not need many words from me to convince the Honourable Members of this Council that election is far superior to nomination. It is a well recognized principle, and this Government has also recognized the superior merit of election to nomination as may be found from the many Acts recently passed. I need only refer to the District Municipalities Act in this connexion. The policy of this Government has been to encourage election in place of nomination. But they only seem to think that it is an ideal to be introduced with caution. It is there, sir, I beg to differ from the views of the Government. As regards nomination *versus* election, I need not say, sir, that nomination leads to jobbery, patronage and favouritism, one thing said against election is that there will be factious feelings and the people will not be able to exercise their choice properly. Hereafter we shall have under this Bill a minimum strength fixed at 24 and the maximum at 52, and we shall have normally an average number of 30 to 40 members in the district board.

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

Under this Bill all taluk board presidents will be ex officio members of the district board. The Collector has been eliminated, the divisional officers will be there, and some of the most respectable people in the head-quarters of the district will be there. If this choice of a district board president cannot be entrusted to the discretion of about 30 to 35 members of the district board, is it likely that the choice will be exercised better by the Government? The choice is made by the Government. If we take a practical view of the matter, the choice is made by the Collector and approved by the Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I may mention more than one instance where the choice has been made solely by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"That may be in exceptional cases. But ordinarily the Collector is asked to nominate, and he is supposed to know everything. If it had happened that the Collector was not asked in any particular case, probably the reason was that the Honourable Member in charge knew certain personages in the locality and he took upon himself the exercise of the discretion.

"Continuing the discussion, I may say, can we not at this stage of the development of Local Self-Government, can we not, after a trial of over a period of nearly forty years, leave the matter to the choice of thirty-five or forty members of the district board? It may be said that the man chosen by the vote of the members of the district board may not be a most efficient man. But we do not require efficiency so much in this matter as a man who is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the people. Now, sir, if a certain man is chosen by the majority of the members of the district board, it is a sure guarantee that whatever may be his merits or demerits the members of the board in general will allow him to carry on the administration of the district smoothly. It means that we must count on a certain majority. In the case of a nominated person, however, how can we be sure that he will command the respect and confidence of the members which is the essential requisite for carrying on successfully the administration in the district. I say a good district board president can never be a substitute for a popular district board president. I may quote in support of this same matter from the Montford Report which says that the first formula is to vest or confer the fullest possible independence on local bodies and the fullest possible freedom from outside control. I wish to ask your Excellency, in all solemnity whether we are carrying out that policy. Are we vesting these bodies with the fullest possible freedom when the Government reserve the power of nomination of the president in their own hands? It means, Your Excellency, that the president, whoever he may be, under the constitution of this Bill, and who is nominated by the Government and who is responsible for the district board administration, is not removable by the district board and his term is assured. The moment he is appointed by the Government he becomes an ex officio member and his term is fixed for three years. Under the kindred provisions of the District Municipalities Act if a member is elected he holds the term only during the unexpired portion of his term. But in this case, his full term of three years is assured."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"The Honourable Member is not speaking on the particular clause; he is speaking on something else, if I may venture to say so."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I referred to that, Your Excellency, because I wanted to show the secure position in which the district board president is placed. I mentioned to show that he is not responsible either to the ratepayers or members of the district board and that he is not liable to be removed by the members. His term is secure and he holds office for a full term of three years. So I wanted to say that he is largely irresponsible, not responsible to the people and not accountable to the people. There is no reason why we should deviate from the policy which has been enunciated in the Montford Report. I remember the day when the Honourable Member in charge took the bold step of appointing non-official presidents into these district boards and I remember very well the discussions which took place in April 1917. When one non-official president was asked for, he appointed five non-official presidents which was more than what I expected and they have been on their trial. The administration reports speak very highly of these district board presidents.

"I take my ground on the broader basis, that the presidents selected should be responsible to the public. Let not the Honourable Member in charge misunderstand my position. I do praise the services of the district board presidents nominated by the Government; they are estimable gentlemen ; but, as I said, a popular president is everything, for which I have been fighting. There have been in existence non-official presidents. Is it not time to trust the district boards with the power of electing their own chairmen? All these three years the non-official nominated presidents have given satisfaction to one and all and it is now time that we should entrust the district boards with the election system. I appeal to the Honourable Member in charge to associate his name with this reform before he vacates his office. When the chapter on Self-Government is written in this Presidency, his name will be associated with this most important reform ; and we will be deeply grateful to him for that. I appeal to you, sir, seriously to take one more step in this direction. You will be extolled as the one person who in spite of adverse influences took the bolder step of introducing the election system in the case of the district board presidents. When non-official presidents were appointed, some misgivings were expressed in some quarters; I know all of them have been falsified. Whenever a small reform is attempted in this country, some dark forebodings are always expressed.

(Mr Siva Rao ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Aygar ; the President ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [1st OCTOBER 1920.

"I am not anxious that my amendment should be carried as it is. Let the Government if they please reserve some power in case the district boards do not exercise their privilege properly. I also appeal to such of my colleagues who happen to be district board presidents just to cast aside the office and not to accept it at the hands of the Government. I also appeal to the Honourable Member in charge that the Government having exercised their patronage so long it is time that they should exercise a bit of sacrifice. Why should they try to stick on to this small power of appointing non-official presidents? With these words I commend the amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency : In formally seconding this amendment, I may take the permission of Your Excellency to suggest that this question which has been referred to in amendments 21 to 33 may be disposed of together, because they turn upon the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. If once it is decided that the district and taluk board presidents should be elected from among their members, then all the amendments will fall through.

"I may assure my friend Mr. Siva Rao that neither flattery nor criticism would avail to secure anything in this Council, because we are painfully conscious of the results. He must therefore speak on the amendments on their merits without appealing to any passion or feeling.

"The simple question is whether it is time enough to trust the boards with the power of electing their presidents. If the Government are of opinion that it is not time, they are perfectly justified in withholding the power. If the presidents selected by the Government have not secured the confidence of the district board, the question arises as to whether we should continue that system. I submit that whatever may be the individual merits of such gentlemen, if they cannot inspire confidence in the board during the years they have worked, it is high time for them to vacate their seat on behalf of others who can inspire such confidence. If on the other hand they can inspire such confidence, then I am sure that all of them will certainly be returned by the members if the elective system comes into existence. Why should the Government take the chance of showing the patronage? Let the members check that practice. Then the boards will say 'we have elected you, we expect you to carry out the wishes of the members of the board' It is with that object in view that Mr. Siva Rao has suggested that the boards, district as well as taluk boards, should be given the privilege of electing their own presidents. So far as taluk boards are concerned, almost all of them have got the right of electing their own presidents except in a few cases and even in those cases they are now being given the power to elect their presidents.

"I suggest another thing. If election is to be conferred at all, are we to confine ourselves to members or extend it to outsiders also? If you copy the example of England with respect to Councils, whether urban or district, rural, country or borough councils, in all of them we find even according to the latest report that outsiders are permitted to be elected. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that, if the Government really want to offer Self-Government, it should be done in some such modified form."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a suggestion as to procedure. I find on consultation with some of my friends that several amendments may be taken together. There are only three or four main points to be decided in Nos 21 to 24 and similarly from 46 to 67 about 20 amendments we can group together. It will be saving our time and a great advantage if all members agree to a joint discussion and if necessary, insist upon separate voting upon any particular amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think the amendments may be taken one by one."

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"In that case may No. 22 be moved as an amendment ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If No. 21 is lost, No. 22 can refer to outsiders."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I am rather inclined to think with the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao that the difference between his point of view and the point of view of the Government and the Select Committee is probably not much. He has referred to the fact and rightly that we have been having non-official presidents of district boards in increasing numbers all over the province, that we have now as many as 16 of them. These gentlemen have been doing their work on the whole remarkably well. Incidentally I may say that it is rather a compliment to the system of nomination that as many as 16 people should have been nominated and that there should be practical unanimity of opinion in regard to the qualifications of these gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Rather to the merit of the nominating gentleman."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I feel greatly flattered The Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju has rightly pointed out that this is only a transitional stage We really cannot stop here. Because the Government have been so far successful in choosing the right kind of men, it does not mean that we could put off indefinitely the day when election shall completely take the place of nomination. It is far from my wish that for all time to

some district board presidents—alone of presidents of local bodies—should continue to depend for appointment either to the Executive Council Member or the Minister whoever may be the person in charge of this branch of the administration. The issue is much smaller than that. The issue is whether in the present condition of affairs, while fully recognising what is to come some years hence, it will be wise to commit the legislature to a formal statement that every district board president shall be elected or to commit it to the statement that election shall be the rule and nomination the exception. Now this question was discussed at considerable length in the Select Committee and I must say, to the credit of the several presidents of local boards we had on that committee, that they completely eliminated the personal equation. They forgot their own case and they took what appeared to them to be the correct view in regard to the position of affairs in this Presidency. That is the view put in paragraph 14 of the Select Committee's report: 'We discussed at some length the question whether presidents of local boards should not ordinarily be elected. In the case of district boards the interests involved are so large and important that for some time to come we should have the presidents carefully selected. We have therefore permitted the existing arrangements to continue and the Government will continue to have the discretion to appoint presidents of district boards or to permit their election. We think that presidents of taluk boards should be elected unless the Government direct otherwise; and that union board presidents should always be elected. The vice-president of a district or a taluk board should, in our opinion, be also always elected.' Now the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has taken that to mean that in the opinion of the Select Committee the presidents of district boards would always ordinarily be nominated and that election would be the exception. I submit it means no such thing. What the Select Committee has said is that they are not prepared to advise the legislature definitely that either that or this shall be the rule and that either this or that shall be the exception. They say that in view of the fact that the interests involved in union board administration are comparatively small, there is no harm in accepting the occasional risk of an unsuitable union board president. So they say, let every union board president be elected. They have allowed election to be the rule in the case of taluk boards. It is true that these are much more important than union boards; but they are less important than district boards and they are put in the same position as has been assigned to district municipalities; the legislature lays down that election shall be the rule in regard to taluk boards and nomination quite the exception, so that, unless the Government issue a notification asking that a taluk board president shall be appointed and not elected, the taluk board will exercise its inherent right to elect. In regard to district boards however the Select Committee take note of the fact that the substitution of non-official agency for official agency in the headship of district boards has been in vogue for only 3 years or so. Though we have been moving at a great pace, a great deal of the success has depended on the very careful way in which the men have been selected and, while it would be open to the Government at any time in regard to any district board to direct that the president shall be elected, still the Select Committee came to the conclusion that they would not be justified in the present state of affairs in committing the legislature to the view that election shall immediately become the rule and nomination quite the exception. That is the position taken up by the Select Committee. Let me add that it is in contemplation to allow some district boards to elect their presidents. Correspondence is going on and Honourable Members will probably be agreeably surprised to find that two district boards which till now have had official presidents are going straight on to be permitted to elect their presidents. Careful enquiry is being made but the change would be done not by a command of the legislature at a stroke of the pen but as a result of careful enquiry. Before we allow a particular district board to elect its president in the present state of affairs we have to make careful enquiry. Much of the success which has so far attended the appointment of non-officials as district board presidents has been due to the careful enquiries that were made, enquiries as to the position of the various men and the public opinion about them before the appointments were made. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's idea is that these appointments are generally made on the nomination of the district collectors. That is an entirely erroneous idea. On the other hand I have in my mind the instance of more than one non-official who was considered good by the district collector but I had to veto the appointment. Now that is the situation and the Minister will be exactly in the same situation. You have also to bear in mind that clause 12 as it stands now does not put nomination on a higher pedestal than election. All that it does is that it puts election and nomination on an equal footing. The legislature refuses to give a definite lead to the executive as to the policy which it should pursue. It simply tells the executive either to appoint the president itself or to allow the local body to elect him. It will be the function of the Minister to decide in each case whether the presidentship is to be by election or nomination.

"As Honourable Members are aware we have only the other day passed a number of rules for allowing district board presidents to be elected. Would the Government have issued these rules unless they were intended to be acted upon? As I have told you, we are going to act on them very soon. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao will very shortly be in a position to add another bit of congratulation to me for having started the election of district board presidents. But it is one thing for us to take action in individual cases, and it is quite another thing for the legislature to say that all presidents of district boards shall be elected. I think that that is far too large an order, far too large a responsibility for Honourable Members to take in passing this law.

"Several of the Honourable Members who were members of the Select Committee and who happen to be the presidents of district boards must have been feeling somewhat uncomfortable at the, I will not say threat, but the allegation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao that nominated

[Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar.] [1st OCTOBER 1920.

presidents are in a privileged position. I think these gentlemen will be unwise if they allow themselves to be influenced by any such possibility of misunderstanding to vote against their convictions. I stand for this clause as it has been put in by the Select Committee as a result of a great deal of consideration and full discussion because I feel that this is the form in which the legislature should put it as a guide to the executive. There is absolutely nothing to prevent the Government, the Minister, from throwing open every district board presidentship to election and as I have told you, you will have within the next month or two at least two district board presidentships thrown open to election straight on. But it is one thing to do that the executive accepting the responsibility in each case, and another thing for the legislature to take the responsibility off the shoulders of the executive and to say 'let us stand for the sacred and inherently just principle of election and declare that every board should have an elected president'. That is what Mr. Siva Rao aims at and against this I feel bound to record my protest in the present state of affairs."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I am afraid I cannot support this amendment as a representative of the backward community. I would refer the Honourable Mover to the answer given to my question 9 in which I asked the Government to let me know the number of non-official presidents of district boards. They say that 16 out of 25 district boards have non-official presidents. I further asked how many of them belonged to each of the various communities. They say there are 9 Brahmans and 7 non-Brahman Hindus. What has become of the Muhammadan community, the Panchama and the Christian communities?"

The Hon'ble MR. E. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Is the Honourable Member in order?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.—"I am quoting an instance. I am coming round to the point."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will come round before I call him to order."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"When we were hoping that Government would do justice in nominating these presidents to represent all classes and communities Government themselves have not appointed a representative of the Muhammadan or Christian or Panchama communities.

"When Government itself cannot appoint a President—a Muhammadan or a Christian or a Panchama President—how can we expect district boards where there is a large number of Brahmans and non-Brahman representatives to elect as its own President a Muhammadan? How is it possible for one Muhammadan in a board or one Christian in a board or one Panchama in a board to get himself elected? It is very difficult for these backward communities to get themselves elected as presidents of district boards."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think my honourable friend is a brilliant exception."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"We are dealing with district boards."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand he is a municipal chairman and a member of a district board."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency need not think that I want to be nominated as a President. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao may have a grievance that he is not elected as a district board president. Of course I am not referring to all these points. I am only bringing public questions and not personal and so what I object to is that we have not come to that stage as yet and the Government has not fully nominated at the beginning. There are nine more district boards to be filled by nomination and we have not sufficiently studied the whole question and so we must wait for some time and see how the non-official presidents behave and whether the members of the district board are showing their impartial manner which they have to show to all classes and communities. Until such time I am afraid we cannot definitely fix in the Bill that all the presidents should be elected. This question has already been discussed in a lengthy manner at the time when we sat for a large number of days in the Select Committee and I think we put in clause 4 to solve the problem—'the Local Government shall communicate to such district or taluk board the grounds on which they propose to do so, fix a reasonable time for the district board or taluk board . . .' I think that will solve the problem. If there is any objection to the Government nominating a president to the district board, it has liberty to object to it and get the Government to allow the district board to elect its own president. Until such time comes, in the interests of the backward communities, such as Christians, Muhammadans and Panchamas, we must not allow the district boards to have the right of electing their own presidents and I therefore oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I support the amendment. We had the advantage of listening to a lucid set of arguments adduced by the Honourable Member in charge in opposition to the amendment. As was stated by him there were a number of district board presidents in the Select Committee and after mature deliberation the clause as we now find was allowed to remain. I must say, in spite of all that, I am not convinced that the amendment should not be accepted. Certainly the Government have shown

1st October 1920.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; the President.)*

a disposition of late to meet the people half way and in many instances the action of the Government is certainly commendable and we are highly grateful to the Government for that. But here the time has not arrived for extending this privilege to the district boards; that, in fact, is the substance of the argument. Now it is asked why should not the district boards have confidence in the Government when the Government are showing a disposition to help the people to encourage the elective principle as far as possible? Why should you not have confidence in them? Now we put the question we have shown by the good work we have done in the past that we are deserving of confidence, and has not the time come for the Government to repose confidence in us so that we may elect our own president? Now the district board comes next to the Legislative Council and is by far the most important body. It is the concern of the district board to look after its interests. Now most of them, about three-fourth, I suppose or more, will be elected and then some will be nominated, and as there are such a large number of educated persons in all the communities, we can fairly expect the intelligence of the district to be represented in the board. In these circumstances, is it too much to ask that with the past record of good work that they should be allowed to choose their own president? Even supposing that in some districts not even the non-official presidents have been tried till now, it may be asked shall we all on a sudden introduce the elective principle? But what is done in regard to taluk boards. Power is given to the Government whenever necessary to interfere. Why should not that at least be done in the case of district boards? It says in regard to taluk boards: 'Unless the Local Government have by notification directed otherwise every taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its President.' Suppose the same thing is done with district boards. Any error that may happen can be rectified. If the Government thinks in the first instance that they should not have the power, the Government will issue a notification. Now the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar thinks it is necessary for the Government to have the power in the interests of the people. We have no doubt that the Government are actuated by the feeling that the thing should not be a failure but should be a success. Both are agreed with regard to that. The only question is whether the purpose will not be served by this. If the Government think that the district boards should not have the power they may be directed not to elect. That, I think is a sufficient safeguard and I do not think even the district boards need then be dissatisfied. As the Honourable Mover said although he put the amendment in that form he would be quite willing to accept anything in its place provided it is intended to meet him half way. Your Excellency, all that the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar has said is I think well meant and this will answer the purpose. And I think his large experience must tell him that if the rule is enacted in this form it will perfectly do. Now I say what is the injury then that may be done. Possibly nothing, because the Government can put effective control at the right moment. I therefore submit that in any case the district board need not be treated on a different footing from the taluk board. Now what is in the minds of some of the people who want a modification is this. The Government has the right to nominate a number of members. Even now the Collector may be nominated. The moment the Collector is nominated it is certain he will be the president. He is not likely to be a member without being a president. Of course the Government will appoint the Collector only in cases where they think he should be the president. The official element being there it is possible for the Government to appoint an official even now. I submit it should not be possible for the Government to appoint an official hereafter. That at least must be made clear. As the section now stands the nomination may include officials. The section does not say that the Governor may appoint a President out of non-official members, but out of the members of the district board and therefore including the official members, and if the important officer of Government is on the district board the chances are that naturally they will appoint him. Now that will certainly give a lot of dissatisfaction to the people because the object of the Act is as far as possible to remove the official element, but we are trying to introduce it also in some form here. It does not even say that a non-official member will be nominated by the Government. Either that change is necessary or, as in the case of taluk boards, the Government should interfere only if it becomes necessary, else it will be left to their sweet will. The argument advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar is again an argument in our favour. He says that the Government should have the power in order that backward classes may be nominated. He is the elected chairman of a municipal council and the president of a taluk board, but I do not think that because he belongs to the backward community and therefore incompetent, he was condemned. If he is incompetent he would not be elected. So if there is to be a provision with a view to appoint incompetent men, I think the whole Act stands condemned. If with that view he wants to reserve to Government the power to appoint, it means that he wants an incompetent man to be at the head of affairs. If he is to be an incompetent man, I submit that it is an argument in my favour and that nomination ought not to be with the Government, if he really feels that the Government will exercise it in that way."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. C. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar :—"I do not say we are incompetent, by 'we' I mean not only Muhammadans but also Christians. We are in a minority and we are backward in so many ways. I only meant that in a board the number of Brahmans and non-Brahmans are large, whereas the Muhammadans and Christians are so small that we are unable to compete with them. That is my point and not we are incompetent. We are quite competent."

His Excellency the President :—"It is rather unfortunate that in discussing this Bill we go into racial questions."

(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar.) [1st October 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I have not the least idea of doing it. We have the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar as chairman of the municipality where the Brahmans and non-Brahmans predominate. I don't think the voters make such a distinction against the Muhammadans."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member has sufficiently expressed himself on this particular matter. Perhaps he will go on with his arguments."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I say that it should not be possible to misunderstand. As it is, an official may be appointed. I submit that it should at least be made clear, at a time when we want to remove the official element, that it should not be reintroduced in some form or other."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I confess to a keen sense of disappointment at the attitude taken by the Honourable Member in charge. He tried his level best to show that there is nothing against election being resorted to in the first instance. But the Government have been making full enquiries in the matter and have also taken care to desist rules and it may be some time before we may have elected non-official presidents also. That is the very reason, Your Excellency, why I should insist on having the policy declared in the statute. The Honourable Member in charge said that he was looking to the position of affairs. What is the position of affairs? He was not kind enough to explain that. Let him consider the advancement of the country and also the fact that there have been constitutional reforms introduced under the Government of India Act, 1919. When did we dream of having Ministers in charge of transferred subjects? When did we dream of any departments being handed over to popular control? Synchronising with these reforms, it is very clear that there must be a rapid advancement in the field of local self-government and in the Joint Authors' report they have made their intention very clear that at any rate at the bottom of this fabric of Government there must be complete autonomy. The Honourable Member in charge said 'we have appointed non-official district board presidents only the other day and it is not too soon to ask for election.' I respectfully submit that the provision in sub-clause (1) of clause 14 has been in existence for the last 36 years. I have already drawn the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council to the alternative provision which existed in the Act of 1884. It provided for election in the alternative. During the last 36 years have the Government utilized the same provision which exists in the Act of 1884? Have they ordered election in any particular case? And now to say that we are fast is not correct. I cannot appreciate the position taken up by the Honourable Member in charge that the Government are moving sufficiently fast. They have been very slow in developing this branch of local self-government. It looks rather anomalous that the lower the body the greater is the power given. The union board has got absolute power to elect its own president uncontrolled by any restrictions of the Government. I shall explain my position further. The union board had never had to exercise this practice before. It consists of poor villagers and I know as a candidate for the Legislative Council how difficult it is to educate the people of villages in these reforms. In the present state of development most of the villagers, unless they are properly educated, are not fit enough to exercise the franchise, but in the district and taluk boards you come across a better set of people. They are educated and are capable of discharging their duties efficiently. The higher the body the better trusted they should be. The Honourable Member refers to the present position of affairs. Under the present state of things the President of the Corporation is elected. When had we such a state of things? Then all these things are in the air can it not be said to be in consonance with the spirit of the times that side by side with the reforms introduced under the Government of India Act, 1919, we should have a reform, in this direction also? Are we not justified in saying that there should be a clear indication by the legislature? Even the Minister when appointed is not removable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"He is amenable to the control of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"We may have the power to appoint him, probably after four years. We shall have to suffer for four years. We have no power to appoint or dismiss till then. If there is any matter in which we could trust the people with complete autonomy, it is this, and I say, Your Excellency, we must develop some more faith in the people of the country. Probably in the beginning in a few cases they may commit some mistakes and I don't think the Government too can claim infallibility in these matters. But I should say it is much better that as a matter of general policy they should go on electing these presidents. With these few words I press my amendment for a division. Further, I strongly think that this should not be dependent on the sweet will and pleasure of the Member or the Minister for the time being. I should like to have an express declaration of the policy of the Government in the statute itself and this is a most opportune time, . . ."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think it is perfectly true that it would be rather more satisfactory if Governments had so long ago taken more advantage of the clauses of Lord Ripon's Act and had developed local self-government much more freely than they have done. But I think it may very fairly be stated on behalf of the Government that my Honourable colleague has done a great deal in the way of developing local self-government in this Presidency. I hold the view that this is a clause which had been considered very carefully by the Honourable Members of the Select Committee who have the most expert knowledge on local self-government, and I hold that this is the right clause under the present circumstances. I do not want to go into particulars, but I have no doubt that Honourable Members will agree with me when I

1st OCTOBER 1920] *(The President.)*

say that there are such things as personal jealousies and unfortunate factions connected with our district board administrations at the present time which I hope may disappear in the future. A recognition of these facts make it extremely difficult for the Government to go as far as some of the non-official members would wish to do at the present moment. One reason,—I want to be quite frank with the Hon'ble Members—why I consider that this is the right form of clause in the Bill is I look upon it as essential that the Minister's position should not be prejudiced under the rules in the future. I think it would be extraordinarily difficult for him under the existing circumstances with regard to the district boards if he were to accept the position that every local board must have the power and privilege of electing its president, for I am bound to say that in my opinion future factious jealousies would probably arise in certain local boards and it would be extremely unfair on him to have such difficulties to start with accentuated as they would be by the proposed amendment. I think it is far better to give him full power to say in his position of authority as president of the local government board which particular district board should have its president elected and which particular board shall have its president nominated rather than to put him in a position of having to go through the extraordinarily difficult course of taking stringent steps in cases of necessity with regard to the district local boards. This is all what I have to say in this matter, and I hope very much that the Council will accept the clause as it stands and not accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao demanded a poll. A poll was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr T. Arunachalam Pillai,	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " M. C. Raja.	" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
" " B. Venkatapati Raju.	" " C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" " P. Siva Rao	" " W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
" the Raja of Pithapuram.	" " S. Cox.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminarayana Pillai Avergal, I.S.O.
	" Mr. R. A. Graham.
	" Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.B.E., I.M.S.
	" Mr. M. D. Devadoss
	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avergal.
	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal.
	" Raj Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avergal.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
	" Mr R. G. Grieve.
	" " E. S. Lloyd.
	" " H. H. G. Mitchell, C.B.E.
	" " J. H. Thonger
	" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
	" Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
	" The Raja of Ramnad.
	" The Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.
	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Numberumal Chetti Garu.
	" " Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.
	" " Bahadur T. Baleji Rao Nayudu Garu.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.

Six voting *for* and 30 *against*, the amendment was lost.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) (1st OCTOBER 1920.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

22. *For* sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following:—

'(1) Every district board shall elect one out of its members or outsiders to be its president unless the Local Government specially directs otherwise.'

He said:—"Your Excellency, I formally move my proposition No. 22, because I have safeguarded it with the provision 'unless the Local Government specially directs otherwise'. This provision makes it different from the previous amendment. The Government can well accept it, and the rule may be modified in order to give room for outsiders. Therefore I formally move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"There are two points in this, Your Excellency, to elect one out of the members *or outsiders*. What we have to consider is the second proposal; in regard to the other point, I have already stated that I am not prepared to agree. The question of appointing outsiders has been before us for some time; we have had it in connexion with the District Municipalities Act.

"I have only to say that I have steadily stood against an outsider being brought in. As it is, a local board should be able to find one of its members to preside over its meetings and to conduct its administration. There is no justification for proceeding on the theory that, however good a local board may be, it cannot find any one among its members to be at its head. I therefore oppose the amendment and I trust that all the Honourable Members who have on different occasions spoken against an outsider will join with me and vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I have given notice of similar amendments (amendments 24 and 28, amendment 24 with regard to district board and 28 with regard to taluk board) to the effect that the election should not be confined to the members of the boards concerned. I know that in the past while we were discussing the District Municipalities Act this question was mooted but was defeated. But I hope to convince this Council of the necessity of having this provision in the Local Boards Act as a special case as compared with the District Municipalities Act. Before doing so I may just remind this Council of what we have done in the Education Bill which has been just passed into law. This Council has voted for the liberty of district board sending representatives of its own, either from among its members or outsiders, to the district educational council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Not to preside over its own deliberations."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I will come to that. The principle that the district board may send its own representatives has already been accepted by this Council and the reason why that principle was accepted was that special qualifications would be required in the case of representation in the educational councils. For the same reason has the Council has to consider whether such a necessity does exist or not. I shall remind this Council of the constitution of the district and taluk boards as provided for in this Bill. One of the main qualifications for election to the district board is the residential qualification in rural areas. We know as a matter of experience that most of the persons that have received any education and have any capacity in business may not go and live in rural areas and there is no chance for such persons being returned to the boards as members. Therefore if you confine the qualification to the members alone, you impose the condition that every man that can stand as a candidate for presidentship of taluk or district board must be a resident in a rural area; thereby you limit the choice. In the case of municipalities it is quite different. Residential qualification is not a difficult matter. If a careful examination is made of the existing district and taluk boards, we cannot but come to the conclusion that most of the members do not know what English is. And when the choice has to be made, the choice will be very limited. The Council will remember that the administration has to be carried on in the English language. If the administration can be carried on in the vernacular, the existing members who do not know English are quite qualified to carry on the administration. But the rule that the proceedings may be conducted in the vernacular is not likely to be introduced even by an administrative order."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I may say as a matter of fact that several taluk boards do conduct their proceedings in the vernacular and, if I may say so, not at all badly."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"They talk in Manipravalam."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I am not speaking of the discussions. I am speaking of the correspondence."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"There is no rule to the effect that correspondence should not be in the vernacular."

3rd October 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju, Sir Rajagopala Acharlyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; the Raja of Ramnad.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Narasimha Raju:—"That is perhaps an unwritten law. I do not think the Honourable Member will permit the District Board of Vizagapatam to address its letters to Government in the vernacular. If no assurance is given that correspondence can be carried on in the vernacular, a good many members of the existing boards would come forward as presidents and more successfully carry on the administration than the English-knowing members."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar:—"I entirely agree with the Honourable Member, but there seems to be some misapprehension. There is no rule against the use of the vernacular. As a matter of fact I could mention several taluk boards where the men who have been recently elected presidents are ignorant of English, and they do their work quite well. Whenever I meet such men, I advise them invariably to record their proceedings in the vernacular. I tell every one of them not to put his signature to a document of which he knows nothing and which he does not understand. I can mention several municipal councils and taluk boards in the Presidency which are presided over by men completely ignorant of the English language, who manage their work quite as satisfactorily as the English-knowing men."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"Let the amendment be put to the vote."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—

23. *For* sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following:—

'(1) Every district board shall elect one of its members to be its president.'

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—

24. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'from among their own number, *substitute* the words 'any person'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

25. *For* sub-clause (2) *substitute* the following:—

'(2) Every taluk board shall elect one out of its members or outsiders to be its president.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, amendment No. 26 reads thus:—

"In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'unless the Local Government have by notification directed otherwise'."

"I need not detain the Council on this amendment. In the case of union boards, sub-clause (3) says 'every union board shall elect one of its members to be its president'. A similar concession may be extended in the case of the taluk boards also. The danger of a wrong choice is very little indeed. If it is very little in the case of union board, it is so in the case of local boards also. I strongly contend that at any rate in the case of taluk boards they might be given the absolute right of election. It cannot be open to the Local Government to direct otherwise in any case. It should always be an office which should be elected. With these words I commend the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"Having given notice of a similar amendment I beg to second this amendment. I am not certain whether this has not been disposed of by amendment No. 21. If Your Excellency thinks it is not, I beg it may be specifically considered. In a very large number of cases we have elected presidents for taluk boards. Out of 105 taluk boards 78, or nearly three-fourths, have non-official presidents, 30 out of them have elected presidents. I think between district boards and taluk boards you must really make some difference and in the case of taluk boards they should have ordinarily elected presidents. But of course the law provides that they shall have elected presidents unless the Government otherwise direct. I think this qualification is unnecessary. I second this amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn by the Honourable the Additional Members who had given notice of them:—

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

27. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'unless the Local Government have by notification direct otherwise'.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—

28. In sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'one of its members' *substitute* the words 'any person'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

29. *For* sub-clause (3) *substitute* the following:—

(3) Every union board shall elect one of its members or outsiders to be its president'.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [1st October 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—

30. *Omit* sub-clause (4) altogether.

The Hon'ble Mr. B Venkatapati Raju:—

31. *For* sub-clause (4) *substitute* the following:—

'(4) The Local Government shall communicate to the district board the grounds on which they propose to deprive the right of electing their president, fix a reasonable time to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanation and objections, if any, and issue a notification which shall contain a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Local Government.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

32 In sub-clause (4), *omit* the words 'or under sub-section (2),' in lines 2 and 3 and the words 'or taluk' in lines 3, 7 and 9.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"Your Excellency, my amendment runs:—

33. '*For* sub-clause (5), *substitute* the following:—

'Every district board or taluk board, if it resolves by a clear majority to elect one of its members to be its vice-president, shall so elect; otherwise the president shall recommend for the approval of the Government one of the members of the board to be vice-president, Provided that when the Collector is the president, the board shall elect one of its members to be its vice-president.'

"Clearly this rule indicates, Your Excellency, that I am for election of the vice-president. It is only in cases where the Collector is the president I say the principle of election should be carried through. By this amendment a chance is intended to be given to the district board to resolve whether it is willing to have a vice-president elected or not, and if there is a clear majority in the board in favour of election, then election shall take place, otherwise I submit, Your Excellency, that if the district board with a clear majority is not of that opinion, then the best choice that could be made is that by the president, because always the president and vice-president must co-operate harmoniously in the administration of the board. For these reasons I commend this amendment to Your Excellency."

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Clause 12 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad moved the following amendment:—

34. 'In sub-clause (1), after the words 'village headman', *insert* the words 'who is not combined or triune officer'.

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, my reason for proposing this amendment is that when we have excluded the inamdars and talayaris from being eligible for election as president of the union board, I think village officers who are combined or triune officers also should go. They should not be eligible wherein a person exists with qualifications or disqualifications, the latter should prevail. It is on this account I brought forward this amendment. I hope it will be acceptable."

The amendment was lost for want of a seconder.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was withdrawn:—

35. *Omit* the proviso to sub-clause (1).

The Hon'ble Mr B V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, my amendment runs to this effect:—

35-A. *For* the proviso to sub-clause (1) *substitute* the following:—

'Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to village headmen.'

"At the time of the Select Committee we were under the impression that village headmen will soon be placed on a level with karnams in the matter of salary and that view was going to be accepted. We have since discovered that the recommendations of the Salaries Committee has been accepted by Government and has been acted upon. A Government Order was issued and we find that there is not much chance of village headmen becoming regular salaried officers. Besides, village headmen have not accepted our view of their position. We find that about 60

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Namberumal Chetti; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.)*

or 70 of the leading headmen of the Presidency mustered together, waited in deputation on the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar and explained their attitude that they were anxious to be treated as honorary officers and to have these privileges granted to them rather than ask for a few rupees. The majority of these officers naturally thought that it was hard to leave them in the position in which the Salaries Committee and our Bill left them, that is, to have neither the pay nor the honour. It must be remembered that under the present law village headmen are not disqualified from standing for election. It is practically settled that they are to occupy the position which they have always occupied as headmen of the village; it is not the work for mere pay but a position of honour. Therefore we ought to remove the bar. That is why I propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. The reason is this: it is an accepted fact that the headmen of villages are really the leaders in their villages. Generally speaking they are men who are capable of leading their villagers. For some time at least it was supposed that they were paid men and many of them were afraid that their position would be lost. But the Government have now come to the conclusion that they must be treated rather as doing honorary work and that what little they get must be considered a honorarium. Under such circumstances these village headmen ought to be considered as non-salaried men and must be allowed all privileges. I therefore beg to second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"In supporting the amendment I beg to thank the Government. I understand that Government have sympathetically considered the requests of the deputation of village officers which waited on the Government the other day. It will be a great honour to village headmen if this privilege is granted. As the previous speakers said, village headmen are not a poor class of people but are respectable and wealthy gentlemen. Consequently they consider it to be a disgrace and dishonour to them if they are debarred from getting themselves elected to these offices. I fully hope that the Government will have no hesitation in accepting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Before we go further I wish to know whether Government wish to treat these village headmen as salaried officers or as honorary officers."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Government in dealing with the recommendations of the Salaries Committee have definitely taken the view that village headmen are not salaried officers and that what is given to them is an honorarium. You all know, as well as I do, that most of them are holding their offices under the hereditary system. But so far as the matter before the Council is concerned, it is one which is entirely in the hands of the Honourable Non-official Members. If they think that the status of the village headman under this Bill should be brought into line with the view taken by the Government in the Revenue Department, I have of course no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I think the best thing to be done is to omit the proviso."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"That may lead to doubt, because these officers are getting some amount of money, which, however small, may be considered by the civil courts as salary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the amendment. I am one of those who gave notice of an amendment for the deletion of this proviso. When I sent in my amendment I was fondly hoping that these headmen would be given regular salaries like the kornam. Now after the receipt of the latest Government Order on village officers I am convinced that the Government do not propose to treat them as salaried officers and on the other hand consider that the little pittance given to them should be treated as honorarium. It is most unfair that they should be classed as honorary officers for certain purposes and as salaried men for the purpose of eligibility for election under the Local Boards Bill. It is but fair and just that as the Government have no intention of giving salary to these officers, these honorary offices should be thrown open to them. Even Public Prosecutors are made eligible to stand as candidates for the Legislative Council. Then why should not these poor servants be given the same privilege?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"The small sum they get is considered to be a honorarium, and is hardly sufficient to meet expenses of stationery. I support the motion to include them under non-salaried list, provided it is no bar to their asking more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I beg to support the amendment for this reason. There has been great dissatisfaction that the salaries of these men were not raised and they have been made to understand that they are treated by Government as honorary officers. Though not in all cases, nearly all village headmen have got a real interest in their villages and they feel that by the introduction of the Village Courts Act, etc., their

(Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Rajagopala Acharlyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao.) [1st October 1920.

powers have been considerably reduced. Rich village headmen, some of whom pay even Rs 1,000 land revenue, should not be deprived of the chance of becoming members and presidents of local bodies for which they have every chance. As proposed they should be exempted and be allowed to stand for vacancies on local boards."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"It seems to be practically the unanimous opinion of the Council that the village headmen should be allowed to come in. With Your Excellency's permission I would suggest another form of amendment—

For the purpose of this sub-section a village headman shall not be considered to be a person holding a salaried office.

"Even the most ingenious lawyer cannot get out of that."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—"In the original Bill we have got the definition of 'salaried officer' and village headmen may be excluded from that definition, so that we may not have to amend in three sections."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"You will have to change in all the three sections. I have got drafts of the other sections in which I shall propose suitable amendments.

"The difficulty is that we have to change the language of a number of clauses. It is easier in this case."

The amendment as revised by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was put to the vote and agreed to.

Clause 13 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 14.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved amendment No 36

In doing so, he said:—"This is only a consequential amendment consequential on the amendment which has been accepted in section 10. The amendment I move is—

In sub-clause (1), *omit* the words 'clause (a) of sub-section (1) of'."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju moved the following amendment:—

37. At end of sub-clause (1), *add* the following:—

'Provided that after the lapse of one year if more than half the sanctioned strength of the members at a meeting specially called for the purpose resolves otherwise, the President shall be deemed to have vacated the seat from the date mentioned in the resolution.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I want to move an amendment by the introduction of an additional clause in sub-clause (1). Sub-clause (1) states the president of a district board shall save as otherwise provided hold office for a term of three years from the date of publication of the notification of his election or appointment . . . I am glad that the Government are advised to accept a longer period in order to secure the continuance of policy which they have decided to the municipalities on the ground that it is not democratic. But thankful for what the Government have done I want to add an additional safeguard. It is not always that a person who has once been appointed or elected as president would continue to take either the same interests or such control that he should continue for a period of three years. But when he behaves in a manner which is obnoxious to the majority of the council after a period of one year, there must be some safeguard to get rid of that man. Absolutely we have none here. We know that even in Parliament when members desire, a candidate resigns of his own accord. Fortunately or unfortunately in India there is no such practice of persons resigning themselves of any position which they occupy even when they prove themselves irksome to others. Under these circumstances I suggest the amendment—

'After the lapse of one year if more than half the sanctioned strength of the members at a meeting specially called for the purpose resolves otherwise, the President shall be deemed to have vacated the seat from the date mentioned in the resolution,'

"unless the Government want to have a man in spite of the majority of the members who do not want him. I submit the Government can very well accept this amendment as a safeguard to protect the interests of the board itself, because the president will be careful to secure the majority in carrying out. Otherwise he would not care for the majority because whatever be his action whether elected or appointed for three years he cannot be disturbed on any account. Therefore I think this safeguard should be provided."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I second this amendment on the paper. My reasons are these: As it is, district board presidents are appointed by Government. His is imposed on the district board by Government. I mean the choice is theirs, the members of the district board have absolutely no voice in the matter of his appointment. Under these circumstances the question naturally arises whether it is or it is not desirable to provide for some safeguard for the contingency of the district board president not enjoying the confidence of the

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr Subba Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

majority of the district board members. Should we not vest some powers in the district board of removing him if he proves himself odious to the large majority of the members of the district board? The parallel is there. I do not think it is a novel proposal. In the City Municipalities Act the Commissioner is appointed by the Government. But there is power to the effect that when two-thirds of the members of the Corporation insist on his removal the Government have to do it. In the case of the District Municipalities Act one year's term was provided for the chairman on the ground that he should be elected by a majority but he should continue to enjoy their confidence throughout. Now the Honourable Members of the Council will apply the same principle to the case of the district board presidents also. He also in principle ought throughout his term to command the confidence of the majority. If there is any chance of his administration becoming popular or efficient, he must continue to command the confidence of the public and the Government. For this reason some such safeguard should be provided. The Honourable Member in charge stated that in the case of a Minister appointed by Government it is open to the members of the Legislative Council to move a vote of censure against any Minister who does not continue to do his work satisfactorily. So also the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raje is seeking to do with regard to district board presidents."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR N. SUBBA RAO :—"I wish to oppose this amendment. If there was also an amendment on the agenda under the name of the Honourable Mover to the effect that the members of the district board who are elected or nominated are also to get out after the end of a year and if the voters or more than half their number were to say that these representatives are not doing their duties properly, then I can see there is logic in both because that would not militate against the very spirit of the franchise. Here probably the mover has in view only such presidents who are nominated by the Government; but if they are elected by the members of the district board I think the district board members ought to thank themselves for not electing the proper men. For these reasons I do not wish to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. F. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I would rather like the Honourable Member had brought an amendment to make the term of the president one year as in the case of municipalities, and having gone there kept the president as a tool in the hands of the members. It looks to me as a very awkward position for the president. For he cannot please all the members. I have got my own experience as president of the taluk board. The members of the taluk board mostly landholders and others want their own way of getting their roads repaired, culverts built and so many other conveniences done to their villages, and the president of a local board cannot please every one. In case he cannot please all members, a few members can join together and say that this president is not good and he must be shoved out. If they bring a vote of censure the position of the president will be awkward. So we cannot place the president who has been elected by a majority of members in an awkward position. Naturally the members of the district board would not elect an ordinary man unless they have confidence in him. After once elected it would be very bad to go and pass a vote of censure and shove him out. And in the case of nomination the Government will not nominate a common man. When the Government nominate a president, naturally the members of the board must give regard for the nomination, and should not shove him out by passing a vote of censure. It looks to me as disregarding the nomination of the Government. With these words I strongly oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI :—"I am sorry I have to oppose the amendment proposed. I think that men who are presidents of taluk boards have some kind of self-respect in them and some kind of interest in the administration. I do not suppose that they will behave in such a way as to become obnoxious to the council. If they at all behave in such a way, it may be done in fashion which, I know, very often exists, with a view to bring an amount of trouble to him. Some of these presidents of taluk boards or district boards may, owing to this motion, be condemned outright, but we as legislators ought not to permit such a kind of thing. I say that all these persons are men who command confidence in them and they will see that they do behave well. If they do not behave well, their conscience will prick them and they will feel that they are not doing the right thing. Under such circumstances, it is not right to leave them to the mercy of the council without any such assurance."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I have only to say a word. Of course this amendment would apply not only to the presidents appointed by the Government but to the elected men also. The Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao proceeds on the assumption that for a considerable length of time all district board presidents are going to be appointed by the Government. Both sets of people will have this sword of Damocles hanging over their heads. The Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju speaks of the president becoming obnoxious at the end of one year. What are you going to do, pray, if he becomes obnoxious at the end of three months? The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju says 'let us put up with the obnoxious president for a period of one year but on the 366th day let us get rid of him and have no further trouble.' That is his point. May I point out to him that his arguments are really for a one-year president? If he thought that we should have a one-year president, he should have brought an amendment to that effect. If he had put forward that he would have been in a very much stronger position than he occupies just now. So far as I am concerned, I am in a stronger position than I was when I stood for the one-year chairman for the

district municipalities This point was considered by the Select Committee and they came to the conclusion that, whatever may be the merits of the matter with regard to district municipalities, which are after all comparatively compact small areas, the district board is a much larger area where it will take a considerable length of time to go round and pick up experience. If you prescribe a one-year period, the man will really not be able to do much work ; and I think this distinction has been rightly drawn between the one-year period in the case of a municipal chairman and the three-year period in the case of a district board president. When the man is once appointed, he should have a clear term of three years and for that period he shall be ex-officio member of the district board That is the position which has been assigned, and I think rightly assigned, to him For those reasons, I shall vote against the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju."

The Hon'ble Mr B. Venkatapati Raju :—" Your Excellency, I invite the attention of the Council to the discussion on the District Municipalities Bill and I may say I have moved a similar amendment with reference to the chairman of a municipality also. I stated then as well as now that for the continuance of policy he should be given power for a period of three years But in order to provide against the contingency of his being an autocrat instead of being a democrat, I suggested that there should be a wholesome power that after one year he will be removed if he does not carry with him the confidence of the house. Whatever my position and whether I carry the majority of the Council or not, on the merits of my proposal, the only way of preventing a person from being an autocrat will be by the adoption of the amendment I suggest. The only argument urged against this is 'why not have him for three months.' There must be ample time for a man to mend his conduct in order to accustom himself to the board's vagaries and for that purpose he will wait for one year. Therefore, I still press my amendment."

His Excellency the President :—" It seems to me when I see the prospects that the President of The new Reformed Council will also be in this position. He may be told after one year that he was a most undesirable person. Of course my Honourable Colleague is perfectly correct when he said that the Honourable Member ought to have moved an amendment to that effect instead of the rather curious amendment that the president should be yearly appointed. I am bound to say that, if he had brought such an amendment, he would have got a considerable amount of support, but on this particular amendment I am afraid he will receive extremely little support."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment :—

38. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'the number or proportion determined under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 10' *substitute* the words 'the total or elective strength of the district board determined under section 10.'

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—" Your Excellency, I move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 14, *for* the words 'the number or proportion determined under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 10' *substitute* the words 'the total or elective strength of the district board determined under section 10'. This amendment is merely for the simplification of language consequent on the amendment of section 10. I thought this was better than the language of the clause as it stands at present."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" I rise to oppose the motion that clause 14 be passed. When I was moving my amendment No 21 I indicated that preferential treatment was shown to the class of district board presidents in this Bill. Clause 14 (1) of the Bill says that ' the president of a district board shall save as otherwise expressly provided hold office for a term of three years ' and sub-clause (2) says that " the offices of member of a district board and of president or member of a taluk board shall be vacated with effect from the date of publication of the notification and during the period that such person holds the office he shall not be eligible for election or appointment as a member of any taluk board in the district ' I was wondering why a member of a district board should be asked to vacate his membership as soon as he is appointed as president of the district board. Why should he not be treated as ex-officio member ? If a member of a taluk board is elected as president of the taluk board he holds his term of presidentship only during the unexpired portion of his membership I am inclined to think that all these legal arrangements have been made solely with a view to secure the full term of three years to the district board president I submit that this is most unfair. It is not in consonance with the other provisions of the Bill in the case of the taluk board and union board presidents or in consonance with the provisions in other Acts relating to the appointment of chairmen of district municipalities."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar :—" I take it, therefore, that the Honourable Member's proposal is not to pass clause 14, to leave it out altogether."

The Hon'ble Mr P. Siva Rao :—" Yes, I have stated my arguments by way of protest."

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(The President; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the Advocate-General; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member definitely want to oppose the motion to pass clause 14?"

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes, your Excellency."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"What exactly will be the result if we omit clause 14 and pass the rest of the Bill into law? I shall now ask the Advocate-General to explain."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I do not know if my honourable friend quite realizes the effect of the omission of clause 14. Unfortunately we have got in the Presidency an enactment called the 'Pagoda Act,' under which power is vested in committees to appoint trustees for the management of religious trusts. But there is no provision in that Act prescribing the term of a trustee. When once he is appointed, he holds office for life. Unless we introduce a limitation of the term of office as in section 14, the happy president will hold on to his office for life. If that is the object to be achieved, there is no objection to the omission of section 14."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"I strongly protest against this clause being passed into law."

Clause 14 as amended was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 14 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment —

39. In sub-clause (1) *for* the words 'in the case of an elected president . . . under sub-section (2) of section 12' *substitute* the words 'upon the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 12 authorizing the election of the president of a district board or withdrawing such authority, or upon the issue or cancellation of a notification under sub-section (2) of section 12.'

In doing so he said:—"I move that the words 'upon the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 12 authorizing the election of the president of a district board or withdrawing such authority, or upon the issue or cancellation of a notification under sub-section (2) of section 12' be substituted for the words 'in the case of an elected president . . . under sub-section (2) of section 12. The reason is obvious.' A provision is now made for an elected president vacating his office as soon as the authority given to elect is withdrawn. I want to provide for the converse case also."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—

40. In sub-clause (1), *omit* the words 'or upon the issue of a direction under sub-section (2) of section 12.'

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

41. At the end of sub-clause (1) *add* the following:—

'Provided that after the lapse of one year if more than half the sanctioned strength of the members, at a meeting specially called for the purpose, resolves otherwise, the President shall be deemed to have vacated the seat from the date mentioned in the resolution.'

Clause 15 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 16 *to* 25.

Clauses 16 to 25 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 26.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD moved the following amendments:—

42. Add the following as sub-clause (4):—

'(4). Against every order of the president under sub-section (3) an appeal shall lie to the local board.'

In doing so he said:—"My amendment is that 'against every order of the president under sub-section (3) of clause 26 an appeal shall lie to the local board.' I think the members should have the right of appeal to the local board itself. I really think, Your Excellency, that the power should not be exercised by the president alone. There should be a right of appeal for the members of the local board. It is in this view that I move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

(The Advocate-General; the Raja of Ramnad; Sir Rajagopala [1st October 1920.
Acharyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—"I do not think there is any need for the specific provision of an appeal against the orders of the president because power is given to any member to move resolutions and to interpellate the president in such matters. Any act of the president is subject to the resolution which is passed by the board."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—"I do not think it will be an easy matter, to pass a resolution in such cases. It will amount to a vote of censure, but if the law gives the power to the members of the board it will be a good thing."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar :—"If the Honourable Member would look at clause 27 (i) he would see that the local board may require the president to produce any record, etc. If the member does not get what he wants, he has only to move a resolution, in which case the whole board will take up the question. That is what the Honourable Member seems to want. If the president and the particular member are not at one in regard to a matter, the latter can have redress at the hands of the board under clause 27 (i)."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 26 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 27.

Clause 27 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 28

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad moved the following amendment :—

43. *Omit* sub-clause 2.

In doing so, he said :—"Even in the Legislative Council, the President of the Council is not a member of select committees. The law here provides that the president of the local board shall be ex officio member of every committee. I think the discretion may be left to the board and there need be no statutory obligation to put the president as a member of every such committee. In this view I propose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar.—"I would point out that, in making the president ex officio member of every committee, we have followed the procedure already laid down in the Madras City Municipal Act, section 38, which lays down that the president is by virtue of his office a member of every standing committee, and that was repeated in the Madras District Municipalities Act, the idea being that the president should have access to the whole machinery of the administration of the local body over which he presides. Ordinarily he would not interfere with committee work, but he should have the right to sit on every committee; otherwise there is the contingency that a committee may turn into a cabal against him. That is the idea with which the provision has been put in. I would rather maintain it in the form in which it is at present, as it follows the policy adopted in regard to the other two enactments."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 28 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 29.

Clause 29 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 30.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad moved the following amendment :—

44. In sub-clause (1), after the words 'and other local authorities' *insert* the words 'of one and the same or more districts.'

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, I think as the law stands at present there is no provision permitting two district boards to appoint a committee. My amendment provides for this."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—"Local boards or local boards and municipal councils or local boards and other local authorities may join in appointing out of their respective bodies a Joint Committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested. There is absolutely no difficulty in regard to the terms of section 30."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—"My only point is that local boards may mean several taluk boards in one district. If the Advocate-General interprets it to mean local boards in various districts, then I have nothing to say."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar :—"It does mean that."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 30 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 31 *and* 32.

Clauses 31 and 32 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

31st October 1920.] *(Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai; Mr. Subba Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the Raja of Ramnad; the President; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

Clause 33.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI moved the following amendment :—

45. For the first 8 lines of the clause substitute the following : "The heads of Government departments having control over the whole Presidency may with the . . ."

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, this is a small amendment that I propose. Under clause 33 certain officers have been given the right of addressing the local boards. I say this is a very valuable privilege and as such must be reserved for important officers. Instead of putting in all classes of officers as the district collector, deputies of the sanitary commissioner, deputies of the sanitary engineer, district medical and sanitary officer, the superintending engineer of the circle, and the inspector of schools, I say it would be better to reserve the privilege of addressing the district board to important officers such as the heads of departments having control over the whole Presidency. The other officers, if they have got anything to communicate to the district board, may write letters in the usual course and replies will be sent. This is only a small amendment which I commend for the consideration of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member will no doubt bear me out when I say that this was discussed at considerable length in the Select Committee and the majority was against it. He rather seems to think that this is a privilege which should not be conferred on all officers but should be restricted to very high officers only. But that is not the point of view with which this clause was put in. We are now removing many of our expert officers from membership of local bodies. But they must have some means of access to those bodies to tell them how matters stand. It is for that purpose that we have provided this section. A district collector may, with the permission of the president or other presiding officer, address the local board, etc. If the district medical and sanitary officer of Tinnevelly wants to address the taluk board of Koilpatti, it is for the non-official president of that board to say 'aye' or 'nay'. There the matter ends. If the district medical and sanitary officer says 'such and such a question concerning the hospital is coming up; I should like to be present and should like to have an opportunity of expressing my views, then, I think, the law should allow it. The Honourable Member says 'let us give the privilege to the heads of departments having control over the Presidency.' But what is the use of giving that privilege to the surgeon-general. The man who is near the board is the district medical and sanitary officer. It will seldom be possible for the surgeon-general to address the local board; only the district medical and sanitary officer would be able to do it. This clause has become necessary on account of the policy we have adopted of reducing the number of Government nominations, of confining those nominations, as far as possible, to minorities and depressed classes. The Government expert officers need not sit on the boards as members, but should attend meetings and should be in a position to offer their advice for whatever it may be worth to the local bodies. It is not a privilege conferred on the Government officers, on the other hand, it is a valuable help to the local bodies themselves—without their having to take these people in as members. I think the Honourable Member's proposal would greatly defeat that object; that is why the Select Committee put it in this form."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, it is very rarely that I support the Government, but in this case I do it because the Hon'ble Mr Sivagnanam Pillai wants to have nothing to do with these officers. What he is afraid of is that these addresses will not end as addresses; they will assume the form of command, of a direction. That is the fear which might have troubled Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I know whether Government will be prepared to put in lawyers also, because lawyers sometimes appear for appellants?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the Government can be responsible for lawyers."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO :—I am very sorry I cannot support Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai. I am aware that the Government have issued circulars that hereafter nomination of officials should be as sparing as possible and then the question arises 'if you are not providing for official representation, how is the district board to have the benefit of advice or the benefit of official experience in the district board or in the municipal council?' This is how the Government of India attempted to solve it. I should welcome an official who will do things not by force of threat but by sweet reasonable persuasion. And I do not know why we should seek to restrict it. It looks like non-co-operation to have nothing to do with them."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"The matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge appear to be more of a routine nature than important ones. What I feared was that if the president of a local board were to refuse permission to the officer who wanted to address, some friction might be caused, and I wanted to avoid that. It is to safeguard the interests of the district board authorities that I proposed the amendment. It is only to

avoid the friction and irritation which would naturally arise if the president were to refuse the permission that I proposed that wording. But if I am assured there is no likelihood of friction coming in, I have no objection to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 33 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 36.

Clauses 34 to 36 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council re-assembled 2-30 p.m.

Clause 37.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai moved the following amendment:—

46. *Omit* sub-clause (1).

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the clause that I propose the deletion of, runs as follows: '(1) The District Collector may enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any local board in his district.'

"As it is worded, nobody can see any harm in it. But if you read it closely and try to find out the object with which that has been inserted it would at once create a feeling of some sort of indignation. I should say that in retaining the clause as it is, Government would evince an amount of mistrust which is humiliating to the local bodies. I carefully use those words, because there is no necessity for the retention of this clause now at this late stage after 50 years of local fund administration and when, as the Hon'ble Member himself in charge said, that he had carefully selected presidents. Some of them have been discharging for nearly six years the responsible duties of presidents. Where does the necessity therefore arise that any work which is under their charge should have to be supervised by a collector, and not only by a collector, but by any person whom he chooses to depute? One day he may depute a revenue inspector to go and see whether a district board bridge work that is going on is being properly attended to. Another day he may depute even a lower grade officer. If the significance of that point were realized, I would say nobody would object to the deletion of that clause. When the present Bill which we are now going to repeal was passed in 1884, the then Council might not have thought it necessary to think of the conditions which now exist. So they were very guarded in the framing of the Bill. They must have thought that the time might come when it would be necessary to appoint presidents of district boards who were not collectors of districts, and as they were not quite sanguine how the scheme would work they put this section cautiously in the old Act so that no untoward consequences might ensue. But now we have had 50 years of local fund administration. Things are not now what they were before. There are very many non-official presidents of district boards, and in the case of taluk boards we have given them the power to elect their own presidents or at least in the present Bill it is to be. And various other circumstances go to show that both the Government and the people would like to place more confidence in the new local boards.

"Further, on a matter of analogy also I should say that it is going a step backwards. Till the present Bill is passed and comes into force we have got the collector president, but as soon as the new Bill becomes law he ceases to be a member of the district board. It is imagined that whatever is done by people who steps into his shoes will have to be carefully watched. If that be so, I should say that it is too much to expect from them their good-will. This is the last step one would expect, when a Bill which has been drafted on modern and progressive lines, contains this clause and two other clauses which follow. On those two clauses also I will make my observations when they come up for discussion. For the present, so far as this clause is concerned, I see no necessity for its retention and I vote for its deletion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. I and several other Hon'ble Members have also given notice of similar amendments. The only reason that is urged for the retention of such a clause is that it is already in the Municipalities Act. I am glad that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai comes up and asks for the deletion of the provision. It is enough if Government take the power entrusted to the collector in their own hands. The Central Government may interfere when necessary. I do not expect the Government to go personally and make enquiries, but they may depute any officer whom they consider fit. We only object to the collector being given powers under the statute. Not only on sentimental grounds we object to such interference but also we do not want any special officer over the head of the district board administration. We do not want any statutory authority being given to the district collector to interfere with the smooth administration of the district board."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar:—"I rise to oppose the amendment. The amendment is certainly based on mere sentimental grounds. I am inclined to think that local boards in the interests of their own administration must invite outside control in order to secure efficiency in their administration. I am for outside control. The best officer available in a district is the agent of Government, the collector, and who is more competent to exercise that outside control than he who has got the best interests of the district administration at heart. Who is more competent than he to look after the general administration of the local boards? It seems therefore that the amendment is unnecessary."

1st October 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; the President; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"I am not at all against the collector, because it is evident that I wanted him to be an ex-officio member of the district board, but as I have said on more than one occasion such power as is proposed under this clause should be in the hands of Government and the collector should be only the agent of Government. The collector should have no independent powers nor should he have any sort of control over the local boards. These are the two salient positions I take in this and in some of the other clauses. I am only surprised to hear the previous speaker saying that the collector is wanted to control and supervise. I really do not want the collector to supervise and control. We are ready to be controlled by the Local Government and also to accept the collector as the Agent of Government. But he should not be given powers *suo motu* to control and supervise. I wish to point out to my previous speaker that the collector has always the opportunity of controlling, guiding and addressing us, and also that power has been given under clause 33. If the district collector, when he is on tour, finds that a certain work has not been done properly, or if he wants to advise or reprimand the district board, he has every opportunity of coming before the district board and making whatever observations he has got to make. Under section 37 the collector may enter on and inspect any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of any local board in his district. The collector is one of those who is helping the administration, and I do not think that any president of a taluk or district board would object to this inspection. It would be sheer folly on the part of the president not to give permission to inspect to such a highly placed officer, but he would not like his control and supervision. I want to impress this point on the Council."

His Excellency the President:—"I cannot see anything in the clause of the Bill which says that the collector can control or supervise."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"Under 37 (1) he can. Otherwise what is the object of this clause if he is allowed to inspect but not exercise any control or supervision? Clause 38 (2) says, 'If the district collector'."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"May I rise to a point of order? Would it not be convenient to restrict the discussion to the particular amendment. We are now in 37 (1)—the district collector's powers of entry and inspection—and the Hon'ble Member is dealing with 38 (2)."

His Excellency the President:—"There are many amendments on 38 (2) and the Honourable Member may deal with that clause when the moment arises."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"I would not have referred to it, because I for my part could not understand why power is given to the collector under section 37 (1) and also under the foregoing section which gives power and control to the collector. The heading of each of the sections is 'the power and extraordinary powers of the district collector.' And it is nothing else but a power given to him in order to supervise or control or suggest or advise the district board. Under section 37 (2) Your Excellency will observe that the local Government or the district collector may record in writing, for the consideration of a local board, any observations they or he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties. These sections are so intermixed. I hope Your Excellency will not tell us to restrict ourselves only to the wording of section 37 (1) as each of the powers and duties are so mixed; we request that we may be allowed to speak on the alteration and vote on the amendment to 37 (1). What I submit is that the little finger of allowing this inspection or coming to be entered on and inspected is, as I have already said done with an object and that object is gained by the power which is given to the collector under section 33. Under this section the district collector may, with the permission of the president or other person presiding address any local board on any matter affecting the general administration, sanitation, public works, or public instruction as the case may be. The object of section 37 (1) is the same—record in writing for the consideration of a local board any observations they or he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties."

His Excellency the President:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to stick to the amendment on the clause. I would suggest to the Honourable Members that we have so far got through only 47 amendments and we have got 300 and odd. I would ask them to try and confine themselves absolutely to the particular amendment that is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"I bow to the ruling, but respectfully say that I do not agree that we can separate the two sections. Still I am bound by the ruling and I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—"The question now under discussion is not quite new to this Council, because the same principle was fought out in the District Municipalities Bill and there was actual polling and other formalities were gone through. And, if I remember aright subject to correction, I wish to state that the mover of this amendment was quite in favour of retaining similar provisions in the District Municipalities Bill and I was one that voted against any such provision. Now, he was not able to convince me what extraordinary position the district board occupies to induce him to make this amendment. For the sake of consistency in all these matters I think, having once committed ourselves to that, it is better to continue in that so that these provisions may not appear inconsistent. If my honourable friend is able to convince me, I am open to conviction."

(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [1st October 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Raju, this matter was debated on at considerable length when the District Municipalities Bill passed through this Council and section 34 (1) of Madras Act V of 1920 says in regard to municipalities. 'The district collector may enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal authority in the district.' Exactly the same thing is said in this Bill. The reason why it is put in is not that we want to constitute the district collector the controlling officer. The Government is the controlling authority. But it is obvious that the Government cannot themselves go and see all these things which are done. Suppose it is alleged that a particular road is very bad, or suppose it is alleged that in constructing a particular bridge some fraud is being committed, surely what means have we of getting the thing inspected unless through the district collector? If you want to retain some form of external control, that control must in the last resort vest in the Local Government, but inasmuch as the Local Government will be practically tied to one place, namely the capital, they must see the eyes and the ears of their chief agents in the districts, viz., the district collectors. The Honourable Member says he does not want the district collector, but he is prepared to have anybody whom the Government appoint. It is true that under section 40 the Government can appoint any officer to supervise the local boards. But what do you gain by this? What are the Government likely to do? They have first of all to provide for adequate external control, the obligation to do so would be on them in the interests of the general taxpayers who contribute so largely to local services. And if you remove this and say that the Government can appoint anybody, the very first thing they will do is that they will issue an executive order investing all district collectors with powers of inspection to do these very things which are provided for here. This section merely recognizes that the district collector is the chief agent of the Government, and till some other agency is provided, more to the satisfaction of the Honourable Members, he has to do all these things. Before you provide a separate agency, you will have to show that there is justification for the entertainment of a separate agency. And, after all, what does the section say? 'The district collector may enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of any local board in his district.' It does not say that he can stop any work being done. It simply says that he can enter and inspect. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao says 'anybody can do it. We are a polite lot.' Then why do you object to this section? This is so innocuous. The district board will not be so discourteous as to say to the district collector that he cannot inspect. Then what is your prejudice? The law in the clause simply recognizes the fact that external control by the Government is necessary, that the control has to be exercised through some agency, and the only agency we have now at our disposal is the district collector. One thing more may be added. If it is found that any district collector is acting vexatiously or unreasonably, a remedy is available. The Minister who will sit here is answerable. If it is found that any district collector is acting perversely and unreasonably, that he handicaps local fund administration, it is perfectly open to the Legislative Council to put pressure on the Minister to advise His Excellency that the district collector must be pulled up. Side issues have been raised. The Hon'ble Mr Sivagnanam Pillai has told us that the district collector has for a long time been occupying the position of district board president, and now that the district collector is removed and other people have taken his place, it does look rather awkward that he should in a different capacity assume an air of superiority. But all that section 31 (1) says is 'the district collector may enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of any local board in his district.' Later on, you will find that similar powers are given in the case of taluk boards to presidents of district boards and in the case of union boards to presidents of taluk boards. The district collector is given the same power in regard to all boards and, if he sees anything wrong, he will have to inform the Government. You have other sections providing that the Government cannot pass any orders prejudicially without the local board having an opportunity to express its views and requirements. The Hon'ble Mr Sivagnanam Pillai said only some time ago, 'I want the district collector to come and address us.' But what can he say to you if you won't allow him to see the condition of things? How is he to write to you if you say, 'Don't look at my road, don't look at my hospital, don't look at my dispensary; close your eyes and walk on.' If you do that, it will mean that you will shut out most effectively a valuable machinery you have now for which the local bodies do not pay. At present you have no machinery of your own for the purpose of bringing the results of outside inspection to your notice. Don't consider that this is a question of non-official presidents on the one side and the collectors on the other. There are non-official presidents and non-official presidents, just as we have collectors and collectors, and when that happy time comes when we shall have election and nothing but election, there may be people who will be thankful for this provision, that there is somebody who is not connected with the boards who has eyes to see and a right to use those eyes and to bring wrong doing to the notice of the central authority, no matter who that central authority is. That central authority may be an Executive Council Member or a Minister. I want you to look at this and other sections not with the angle of vision to which you have been accustomed to in the past, but from the point of view which will have to be reckoned with in future. All these boards are going to be presided over by non-officials. It is just conceivable that some local bodies may develop tendencies for which we do not now bargain, and if there is somebody in the district who is an agent of the Government who is not amenable to local influences, who does not

1st October 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Namberumal Chetti; Mr. Narasinha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

depend for his existence upon the vote of the local body, who has got the right to use his eyes, to go and see and to report to the Government, that will be an excellent corrective. It will be an excellent inducement to honest local self-Government, and it is on that ground I plead for the retention of the provision."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti:—"Your Excellency, the section as it stands seems to me to be in the right place. Any authority that is doing work should be glad to have inspection and court it to know whether what is being done is right or wrong. If, on the other hand, it is defective, the authority should be thankful for inspection and correction I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, I have first to explain my position. As a member of the Select Committee that has approved every portion of the Bill, I am in general agreement with almost everything in the Bill. But on some matters in which I have been defeated in the Select Committee, I think it my duty to renew the fight here, because they involve matters of important principle. I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar say, the objection is based on sentiment. What if it is? Patriotism is a sentiment. Are these to be set aside in the consideration of legislation?

"There is the other point I wish to set out in a prefatory manner. Your Excellency said that when discussing section 37 (1), sections 38 and 39 should not be drawn into controversy, but the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, in opposing this amendment, began by saying we want 'outside control,' and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar repeated that statement."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Did I not say 'outside control'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"If I remember rightly, the Honourable Member said that when the position contemplated by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao comes, they would be thankful if 'somebody outside' took the trouble of inspection and he used the words 'outside control'. The point at issue is quite clear. There is no use in saying that section 37 (1) alone is under consideration. The whole point is, if section 37 (1) stands by itself, my first argument cuts the root of all opposition and is sufficient to support the amendment. Section 41 furnishes the Local Government with ample powers to do all that is contemplated in section 37, viz., to call for any record, correspondence, plan or other document in the possession of or under the control of any local board. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar says, 'Why do you object to this being there' When you have once provided it, why do you want to repeat it? The question is not that inspection is undesirable, but it is whether local boards, which are going to conduct their matters in a manner which will court inspection, should be treated in a way in which similar institutions in other countries are not treated. It is a matter of sentiment no doubt. There are inspectors even now to look into the sanitary and other matters. Nobody says anything against them.

"We have got corresponding inspectors in various other services; for example, the sanitary services. Nobody objects to sanitary experts coming in and making remarks. The surgeon-general comes down and inspects and says this is wrong; that is wrong; this is not proper, and so on. Nobody says that he should not do it. The point is, why we should treat the local boards in this presidency in a way in which we do not treat local boards in other countries. If there is no objection to collectors, or, for that matter, any subordinate inspecting, why not delete this section. The insertion of that is unnecessary and it will lead to mischievous consequences. Clause 37 (1) is put in there because it is contemplated as on the basis of the inspection, the calling of records, etc., which give room to the collector to exercise his extraordinary powers under sections 38 and 39, extraordinary in the sense that it is not found in other countries. So long as the collector was himself in these district boards as president, was there any proposal to put any outsider with power to suspend proceedings of these boards? I should point out that this proposal is made since the collector is removed outside. I wish to state that the main objection is not that the local boards are afraid of inspection. We invite inspection. We invite a regular course of conduct which prevails in other countries. What we do object to is the introduction of the collector and the insertion of clause 37 (1) as a stepping stone to clauses 39 and 38. My objection is to the retention of the collector at a time when more confidence should be placed in these local bodies which are now being liberalized. I would request the Honourable Members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar, to vote in favour of the amendment to clause 37 (1)."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I am glad I find myself in entire agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai in this matter. I am glad he has realized the pinch of these controlling powers. When some of us fought very hard against the obnoxious provisions of the District Municipalities Act when the Bill was under discussion, the presidents of district boards did not quite come up to our help, but I am not prepared to follow that example.

"I am opposed to any shadow of control being vested in the hands of the collector. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar stated that it was after all a sentiment: but I respectfully appeal to him and say that it is not so. It is impossible to dissociate sections 38 and 39 from this. In my view these sections are only incidental and they lead to something else. It is contended that the aim of this section is only to allow the collector to inspect our works just as it is open to any ratepayer or any officer interested in district or taluk board administration to

(Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti; Sir Narasimha Ayyar.) [1st October 1920.

some forward and ask the president for permission to inspect. What is really aimed at is not that. The mere inspection which every ratepayer is interested in doing of any work on which public money is expended. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar gave me a handle when he quoted sub-clause (3) of the section. It states that the powers conferred on the district collector under sub-sections 1 and 2 may be exercised by the president of the district board in the case of taluk and union boards in his district, and by the president of the taluk board in the case of union boards in his taluk. That means the taluk board is subordinate to the district board and the unions to the taluk board. I was very glad that the Honourable Member was quoting it. He did not fully realise what it meant. What we fight against is that we should not place the popular bodies under the subordination of the district collector. That is a simple issue. Would it be conducive to the prestige, credit and dignity of the board, constituted as it is of 24 to 51 members selected by popular vote, would it be conducive to the prestige of this board to be dictated to by the collector and made to feel that they are subordinate to that officer. The district board president is a co-ordinate officer with the collector and in point of status and emoluments he is quite equal to the collector. Let me not be understood however, Your Excellency, as advocating that there should be no control whatever. So long as public money continues to be expended there should be some authority to control. But the controlling authority should be the Government and not the collector. It is quite open to the Government to call upon the collector, ask him to inspect the work and to submit a report to Government whether it is properly executed. With due deference to the views of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Namberumal Chettiyar, I should say that he did not understand the section in the proper light. He thought that it provided only for an innocent inspection of the collector. This section is really a stepping stone to clauses 37 and 38, and if these clauses were eliminated out of the statute book I am willing to vote for it. What I say is that so long as there is a popular body it should be respected.

"So long as the local boards were in the charge of His Excellency the Governor in Council, they used to exercise powers of control. Now that they have been transferred to popular control, the Government should cease to interfere. From whatever point of view we may look upon it, it is better that the collector does not interfere. For otherwise there is a feeling of inferiority felt by the members of the district board. The district board represents the collective wisdom of the district. I have got more faith in these popular bodies than the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar seems to entertain."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I have got a great deal more faith in them than you have; only I am more logical."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.—"I am glad that the Honourable Member in charge has got very strong faith. Let him carry it in practice. Let him keep them alone without interference at the hands of the collector; otherwise it would be highly detrimental to the local self-Government if we make their position everywhere subject to the supervision and control of a co-ordinating officer residing in our midst."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"Your Excellency; I really do not see the necessity for the amendment. Section 37 (1) merely contemplates inspection by the collector of works in progress, and under the next sub-section he may call for any record and commit to writing his observations for the consideration of the board. So far as these provisions are concerned, they do not seem to affect the prestige of a local board. If a collector be statutorily empowered to enter on and inspect or cause to be entered on or inspected any immoveable property, that could not cause any humiliation to, nor take away from the dignity of, the district board. Nor is there anything wrong in a collector being allowed to inspect or call for a record or to record in writing for the consideration of the local board any observation he may think proper. More and more, there is bound to be a systematic control exercised with reference to money advanced from provincial funds to local bodies. The Government must have a voice in seeing that their money spent by local boards is properly utilized. Where is the harm in the collector of the district being authorized to go and inspect a work in progress? Under clause 240 the power of the Governor in Council could be delegated to whomsoever he chooses. What difference does it make whether he exercises his power through a district collector or if a district collector is himself statutorily empowered to do certain things. There is no question of prestige or sentiment in the matter, but it is a question of principle. Is there to be a controlling authority or not? If the answer is in the affirmative, I see no objection in the controlling authority being the collector who has been till now discharging such duties."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti:—"Your Excellency, I for myself do not understand why this shyness at all. Generally these public bodies are considered as bodies which have not got direct interest in all matters. It is always good in such matters that there should be some power over it to look after these things and see that there is nothing going wrong. And if things go wrong, the authorities should point out that such things go wrong."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"May I enquire if the speaker is referring to his experience in the Corporation?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti:—"Yes, exactly from the same standpoint. It is on the experience I had in the Corporation of Madras that I am saying this. I must confess, Sir, that if I have got work to be done, I should not allow things to be done as is done in the Corporation. That experience makes me say that it is always well that

1st October 1920.] *(Sir Tyagaraya Chetti ; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai ; the President.)*

there should be some power to control those matters and see that things are put right if they go wrong and I think there is no reason whatever and there is nothing(wrong in having this kind of control. I think it is better for us to leave things as they are."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I wanted to say many things in reply, but thanks to the exertions of my friends the Hon'ble Messrs. Narasimha Ayyar and Siva Rao, they have done the needful. I must express my thanks to them and confine myself to a few remarks that I have to make. It is all very well to say, as my friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar says, that it is only a sentiment. If one puts himself into the position of a district board president, one could very easily imagine how one's feeling would be injured or put to the test when one learns with dismay that under the orders of the Collector a revenue inspector goes and inspects one's works. It is no doubt a sentiment, but we are all human beings and sentiments play a very great part with us. Now I shall compare the relationship of the Collector and the President of the District Board with that of the Minister dealing with transferred subjects and the Executive Council Member dealing with reserved subjects. At present the Executive Council Members deal with all the subjects. Now after the reformed councils come in, subjects are transferred to the Ministers. Would it be seriously contended for one minute that the Executive Council Members dealing with reserved subjects have got a right of sitting in judgment over the actions of ministers dealing with transferred subjects?

"The whole thing is based upon a feeling that the Government views the newly created officers with a feeling of mistrust or distrust."

. . . . .

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like the Honourable Member to elaborate the point. What does he mean by 'distrust'."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I only refer to the section. The duties which the Collector-presidents have been exercising till now have been divided into two; certain functions being reserved to the Collector and certain others transferred to the new non-official president. Such being the case I wish to know why Government could not put the same trust upon the new presidents as they used to put on the old presidents? Did they ever demur to carry out instructions or did they prove their unfitness for such a charge being entrusted to them. If that is cleared I will be able to proceed further. We have no objection at all to outside inspection. In fact the very essence of public administration in municipal matters and in district board matters is that everything should be open to inspection. Public bodies either in the mufussil or in the Presidency town would not object to any inspection. For the matter of that I would not raise any objection to section 37 being worded like this: Instead of 'the district collector' say 'any person' may enter on and inspect, etc., as in clause 37. As the matter has been wholly thrashed out there is no necessity for me to go into the subject further but to express my surprise at my friend Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti getting up and saying that there is a difference between the execution of public works and the execution of private works. I thought that at this period of his life he would have well-realized that public interests and public properties entrusted to his care deserve equal, if not more, consideration at his hands. I for one would consider myself unfit for public duties if I am not able to bring on the execution of those duties more care than what I would devote to my personal or to my private works."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"My Honourable friend made some very high-sounding remarks at the end of his speech. I have looked through the discussion we had on this matter on the District Municipalities Act and I cannot find he raised his voice to protest as he is protesting to-day. He remained patiently mute. He did not seem to think it that this was a very serious business. Now the whole thing is changed. Having settled the whole of this matter we were spending an hour and a half starting away again on the old subject with exactly the same arguments, from beginning to end. I hope Honourable Members will not think me egotistical if I read just a few lines of the remarks I made at the end of the debate on the particular matter: "It seems to me that the main object in Honourable Member's minds seems to be that the Collector's authority should be ended under this Bill. That is exactly what is in my mind with regard to the remarks I have listened to at this particular moment. Let me just put the position here. It is a very simple one. I think it is a very obvious one. The Government is bound to administer the Madras Presidency. The District Collectors in various parts are the agents of the Government. This is a much more simple way than that the Government should choose to give general authority to any other to supervise, to inspect, to see that matters municipal are managed in the proper way. I am bound to say from a purely business point of view it is far better surely to have an officer who lives in the district, who knows the people and who is likely to give proper judgment on any particular matter that may arise. It is perfectly true that in other countries we do not have the same system that we have in India. In England for instance the Government has got certain inspecting officers whom they send round to various places with full power to inspect any matter. Under the circumstances I cannot see the objection that my Honourable friend has to the Collector doing this work until such time when under the reform Ministers shall establish a system of inspectors to go round the country. But until that time comes there surely must be one man and the one officer who is likely to act with responsibility and authority to do the agency work of the Government in the best way must be the District Collector." Having made that remark the amendment was lost without a division.

"In this case I would like to say to Honourable Members that it is distressing to me rather at this particular time when I have hoped that the spirit of co-operation would be in the minds

(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; [1st OCTOBER 1920.
Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai, Mr. Siva Rao.)

of Honourable Members when we have very largely divorced the Collector from active participation in local self-government, that there should be this constant suspicion and distrust of the Collector in every remark that I hear from certain Honourable Members day by day. Surely we are going to have more co-operation and less of this sort of constant distrust. I do sincerely say to Honourable Members, that Government having definitely made up their minds to give the fullest possible authority to local bodies in the management of their own local affairs, surely it is right and proper that Government should insist on having ordinary authority and control over those affairs. Is it really to be said that local boards wish to have complete control over their own affairs without any authority by Government? If Government want to have an agent to look after and supervise on their behalf individual cases, it surely is a reasonable proposition on the part of Government to say that the Collector is the right man to deal with these cases. In these days when reforms are coming on, I am perfectly certain that every district officer is only anxious and ready to work every system of rules under the Reform Act. He is ready to fall in with everything Government has been doing lately. It must be a little galling to those officers to find that influential gentlemen in the various districts who probably have taken the advice of the district officers for many years past should be taking the action they are taking at this particular time and trying to destroy entirely the authority of the district officers. I sincerely trust that the Council will refuse this amendment".

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the name of the Honourable Members mentioned against each were withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

47. *Omit* **sub-clause (1).**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

48. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'the district collector may' *substitute* the words 'the Local Government may depute any person to.'

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—

49. In sub-clause (1), *omit* the words 'or cause to be entered on and inspected."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avergal :—

50. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'or the district collector.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

51. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'or the district collector.'

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—

52. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'or the district collector.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

53. In sub-clause (2), *omit* the words 'or collector' and 'or he.'

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

54. In sub-clause (2), *omit* paragraph (*d*).

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avergal :—

55. In sub-clause (2), (*d*), *omit* the words 'or he.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

56. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'the powers conferred on the district collector under sub-sections (1) and (2) may be exercised' *substitute* the words 'The aforesaid powers may be exercised.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

57. In sub-clause (3), *omit* the words 'on the district collector under sub-sections (1) and (2)' and *substitute* therefor the words 'under this section.'

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avergal :—

58. In sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'district collector' *substitute* the words 'Local Government.'

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—

59. In sub-clause (3), *omit* the words 'and (2)' and *insert* the words 'and on the Local Government under sub-section (2)'.

Clause 37 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 38.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI moved the following amendment :—

60. *Omit* **sub-clause (2).**

In doing so, he said :—' I do not want to enter into the question of principle. I only say that this clause is unnecessary as the powers proposed to be given under it are already conferred on the Collector as District Magistrate. This clause is superfluous and may well be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" In seconding this amendment I may mention on behalf of the non-official members who move this or other amendments that we have got as much respect for the Collectors as any other person but what we ask is that if liberty is given to us, full liberty should be given, and I think we are perfectly justified in making this request. We are thankful to Government for giving us powers but because we feel that we are competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily we ask for more.

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Subba Rao; Rev. Mr. Macphail; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

"After all, human nature being as it is there is such a thing as interference with one's duties. Suppose the president of a district board finds some mistakes in certain works executed by the Public Works Department and reports the matter to Government. Of course it is public money that it is spent on these works. The result will be that hundreds of telegrams will be pouring in the office of the Secretary to Government protesting against this interference. Similarly we feel that if you want to place us in a position of authority you must give us authority and if we fail in our duty you may remove us. It is with this object that we are fighting for more powers not because we have any grievance against the Collector. I may assure Your Excellency that we have got as much faith in these officers as the Government themselves have. But all the same there are persons and persons. There are officers who are more popular with the people than most of the other officers. It is only a question of personal equation. When we are discussing this question we are discussing it impersonally and we still feel that the Collector's interference is unnecessary. Of course the Government can do anything but we do not want any particular individual to be named as a supervising authority. We want to press this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I heartily support this amendment. I did not intend to take any part in this debate because I had a full opportunity of expressing my views on clause 37 when it was discussed, but for the fact that a reference was made to some of us. It was stated that we were seeking to destroy the authority of the Collector. Let me assure the Council that it will be far from me to destroy the authority of any officer. The Collector is an officer who enjoys plethora of powers. In that officer all powers are centralized. He is the head of the magistracy, the police, the forests and the abkari. We only want to develop the authority of the district board and not to destroy the authority of the Collector. The opening of new wells and the lighting of streets and other matters are after all parochial questions and the District Collector need not be troubled with these. It is our interest in the welfare and development of the district boards that has induced us seriously to come forward with these amendments but I dissociate myself entirely from all idea of trying to impair the district authority or trying not to co-operate with the district authority. Even apart from these powers he will have important and vital powers over which the people of this country have no control whatever."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I feel it my duty after hearing Your Excellency's remarks to assure you that I also did not in any way intend to minimise the usefulness or utility of the Collector in advising the district board. As a matter of fact I may inform the house that whenever our Collector went on tour he used to tell me a lot of things as a result of his inspection and I have always taken action on them. I certainly welcome such co-operation from the Collector but the genesis of these amendments is that he should act on behalf of the Local Government and not *suo motu*."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"There is one remark which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar made in connexion with the last amendment which I propose to deal with. I gathered from him that his objection to the Collector's interference was a matter of sentiment. I am the last person to think lightly of sentiment because I quite recognize its importance. But he made a statement with regard to the political constitution of this country from which I venture to differ. So far as I can make out his fundamental objection to the powers given to the Collector is that they are unworthy of a progressive people who are struggling for liberty and that in no other country is there any officer who has got such powers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I did not say so."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I understood him to say that in no Western country were officials armed with such considerable powers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"In Germany you have got it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I am not thinking of Germany. I am referring to democratic France. I have got here a book 'the Statesman's Year Book' from the useful library of the Publicity Board which gives an account of local government in France. I will read to you what is stated about the Government of a department which, as you know, is a division of the French Republic much smaller than a district in this country. 'The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect nominated by Government and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. That is in democratic France. The Prefect's powers are considerably greater than those of our Collectors here."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Just a word. I do not wish to enter into the case here. But the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail compares India with France. In France they have a very wide democracy. There is no use of taking one portion of the administration of a self-governing country and say that you might copy this particular portion. What is the good of copying that? Coming back to the main section I want only to make one remark. The proposal is to omit clause 2. Clause 2 is merely reaffirming the power of Collector as District Magistrate under other law. Therefore it may be argued that there is no particular harm. I do not wish to take a division on this matter."

(The Advocate-General ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [1st OCTOBER 1920.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I wish to say a few words in regard to the proposal to omit the clause. May I say to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai that this was under consideration of the Select Committee? I made some investigation into the matter again and I have come to the conclusion that it is possible to read that that provision does not cover exactly the power conferred under this clause because it comes in practically as a corollary to section 38 (1). I want to point out another matter. After all in matters where you are giving powers it is far better to interfere in acts of local authorities, to have all the provisions relating to the power in one particular Act. There is a further point. Under section 240 the Local Government is at liberty to delegate their functions to any person. If then the Local Government, chooses to delegate the power to a particular person, it may so happen that that person may be authorized to pass final orders. That will be contrary really to what my Honourable friend thinks ought to be done."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

61. *Omit* **sub-clause (2).**

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

62. *Omit* **sub-clause (2).**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

63. In sub-clause (2) *omit* **the whole clause beginning with "if" and ending with "fit".**

Clause 38 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 39

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal was withdrawn :—

64. *Omit* **the clause.**

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment :—

65. *Omit* **the clause.**

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, whatever necessity there may be for sections 38 and 37, I am convinced that there is absolutely no necessity for conferring the power contemplated in section 39. They are extraordinary powers of the Collector. Why should we tolerate such powers? My point is there is hardly any necessity to confer these powers. Its provisions are very drastic. For instance it says: 'In cases of emergency the District Collector may direct or provide for, the execution of any work, the doing of any act which a local board or the president is empowered to execute or do'. If there is any work which they have got the power to do and if the local board does not do and if only the Collector thinks that the execution of it is necessary for the safety of the public he can do it even without giving an opportunity for the local board to do it and even without asking them why they have not done so. And then he can go on and execute it. He can pass a decree for the sequestration of the fund of the district board. I cannot conceive of a more drastic provision than that. If there is any emergency the Collector may execute out of the funds at his disposal. Let him make a reference to the Government whether it ought to be borne by the district board and that the Government may pass final orders in the matter fixing the liability to the district board. Section 38 at any rate does not give any independent powers to the Collector. He is only a reporting or referring authority. He can suspend the execution pending final reply from Government. Section 39 has the worst feature. It gives independent powers to the Collector without any reference to the Government and the district board has not got the right of appeal to the Government. If there be an emergency let him execute it but I am of opinion that this power should not exist in the case of all those matters in which the district board or the district board president is empowered to execute. It should be confined to cases in which the district board or the district board president is bound to do. The district board president is not given an opportunity of executing it. There is no provision that he should call upon the president to execute it. Now the most cogent reason is this. Has there been any occasion for such an exercise of this power? The district boards have been in existence for 35 years. I ask the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department whether he can point out any single instance in which this power was exercised. Why should it be there like a Damocles' sword hanging over the local body. It is unnecessary and uncalled for."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I have sent a similar motion (amendment No. 67). It substantially comes to the same result. We want outside control. The control should be that of the Government just as it is in Great Britain. The control should take the shape of power to execute any work or cancel anything. No doubt there is a tendency latterly even in England for increased control of Government but it is increased control of *Government* and not of any officer like the Collector. Therefore I do not think it is necessary to fight out the matter again. I think the house will not be divided on this point. Under 37 we do not confer any power but 39 really focusses the point of objection in this Bill. Is the Collector to be armed with this extraordinary power? I do not say that Collectors are a lot to be distrusted. All I say is that there is no necessity to place the Collector in this unfortunate position to find out where and when the mistake arises. If there is any serious mistake on the part of a local body the proper authority is the Government. If there is any very extraordinary emergency

1st October 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

the Collector can send up a wire. In other cases I cannot see any emergency. I cannot discover what emergency there can be to call for immediate action, outside clause 32, without having time to wire to Government and get a reply from them. It might no doubt be said that the Government are apt to move slowly. There is no reason to believe that, when powers are transferred to persons who have got responsibility to the people, they will have the same snail-like pace. I hope that in matters of emergency of this sort even though the Government are bound by red tape, they will be able to move sufficiently quickly in future to enable the Collector to take instructions. I think therefore in those circumstances, as we are providing for a reformed state of affairs, section 39 would be found unnecessary and I hope Honourable Members will support the amendment that clause 39 should be deleted.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, I understand from what the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar has said, that he advises his colleagues to choose this clause 39 as the battle ground on which finally to finish the combat. This is an initial combat we are having."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Conditions are not the same."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"Arguments are the same, quoting with same difference, and also the result. But let me pass on to the main point. The Honourable Member says, 'why do you want clause 39 (1), when you have already got clause 38. This is a fresh point. I would point out that clause 38 is for suspending a wrong action of a district board, and clause 39 is for forcing necessary action which a district board omits to take. Honourable Members would see that clause 38 (1) gives power generally to the Government to suspend the execution of any resolution and 38 (2) says that if in any particular area 'the district collector considers that for the purposes of averting danger to human life, health or safety or of preventing a riot or an affray, immediate action is necessary, the collector should suspend action and report the matter to the Government.' Section 39 is the converse case. Here also it is not an ordinary case, but a case of emergency. It cannot be done in any other case. 'The district collector may direct or provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which a local board or the president is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the safety of the public.' He can act only where there is a case of emergency and where action is necessary for the safety of the public. The Honourable Member says, 'why does he not apply to the Government?' Of course he could. The very circumstance 'emergency' is what gives him the power for immediate action in advance of the approval of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has said that 'there is no safeguard to the local bodies which are dealt with unfairly.' I would invite attention to sub-clause (3): 'Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised should be forthwith reported to the Local Government by the district collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers and a copy of the report shall at the same time be sent to the local board for information. The local board shall thereupon be entitled to address the Local Government on the contents of the district collector's report.' The last word there is not only with the Government, but the local board is entitled to have a statement from the district collector as to the grounds on which he took action and to offer criticisms on the report, and the Minister will pass orders upon it. In view of those safeguards it is a matter for you to consider whether there is need for saying that, because there is the contingency that some district collector may possibly abuse these powers (it has been repeatedly admitted that such abuse has not taken place) 'let us not have the safeguard at all.' Is it not a wiser course to allow the provision to remain and then keep a vigilant watch upon the actions of the district collector and on the first occasion which comes to notice, in which the district collector has abused these powers, to bring the matter to the notice of the Legislative Council and call the Minister to account? The latter must either find fault with the collector himself or must defend the collector. What I say is that, because a weapon may possibly be misused at sometime or other, we should not throw it away from our hands. It seems to me a rather strange argument. After all, these various provisions are put not so much in the interests of collectors or local boards but in the interests of the public. If in the public interests it is necessary that there should be some safeguards for enforcing action in urgent cases and for making provision for such action, such safeguards must be provided. To say, 'Oh, no, it is just possible that this thing may be abused by one or other of the 25 and odd collectors. So let us not have anything to do with it' is very strange. I think it is rather doing injury to the machinery of local self-government. As Your Excellency has pointed out, when we hand over these things to the Minister, it is not fair to shut up this district agency so that at every turn the Minister may find that he is powerless to take action.

"If you find that a weapon is necessary, do not throw it away, but keep a vigilant eye upon the way it is being used. Because a gun a man has in hand may possibly explode, that is no reason for throwing it off."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I don't think the parallel is correct under the recent rules of the Arms Act framed by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"Perhaps the Honourable Member is much more acquainted with the machinery of the Government of India than I am.

"But this provision exists, as the Honourable Members are aware, in the District Municipalities Act, and I see no reason why we should treat these boards on a different footing."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—"Your Excellency, the discussion on this section appears to be merely academical. Schedule 5 on pages 106 to 107 of the Bill gives the details of expenditure of district and taluk funds and other information, but I don't find any provision for emergency expenditure as is contemplated in section 39 for the immediate execution of any work."

(Mr. Desika Achariyar ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao.) [1st October 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"I should like to say, Your Excellency, that the existence of a provision like that embodied in clause 39, for emergency purposes has worked no harm all these 35 years. It is, as it were giving a 'concurrent jurisdiction' in the matter of the immediate execution of a work of emergency to the Collector and I don't see any objection to the existence of this clause. The Collector moreover has to report the matter to the Government and a copy of the report should be sent to the district board at the same time and the Board will be entitled to address the Government on the contents of the Collector's report."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"Your Excellency, I differ from the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. Both the Government and the non-officials are striving in the interests of the public. The Collector spends the money and also makes a report to the Government. But there is no provision for getting back our money if it is wrongly spent by the Collector. If the Collector had to spend the money out of the Government treasury he would not spend it so freely, and there would be some check. I do not agree to the vesting of such emergency powers in the Collector unless we hold that whatever the Collector does cannot be wrong on any occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, it was pointed out by the Honourable Member in charge that there is a safeguard in the shape of clause 3. But I cannot imagine a more ineffective safeguard than that. It only says that the Collector should report his action to the Local Government and it also provides that the local board is entitled to address the Government. But there is no power given to the Government to pass such orders thereon as they may deem fit. The Collector is at liberty to utilize our funds as he likes, and if the Government do not support the Collector's action should there not be an order directing the refund of the money from the Collector's pocket. Where is the money to be got from? I am inclined to think that the safeguard provided in clause 3 is very illusory. I would respectfully ask the Honourable Member why should there be this emergency power provided in the Bill. Unless provision is made for the Government to pass orders on the Collector's report the Collector will freely spend the money. The Government should be assured that the interests of the emergency are satisfied, that the work is properly done, and the Collector should be made to wait for the final orders of Government for confirmation. If there is any such thing the Collector will think twice even thrice before he executes a work of the district board. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a very drastic power, and the safeguard provided is a sham."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a poll, and poll was taken with the following result:—

For	*against*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acheriyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
" Rao Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.	" Mr. S. Cox.
" Rao Bahadur T. Numberumal Chetti Garu.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, R.S.O.
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. M. C. Raja.
	" Mr. E. A. Graham.
	" Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.
	" Mr. M. D. Deraduss.
	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acheriyar Avargal.
	" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.
	" the Raja of Pithapuram.
	" Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.
	" J. A. Richardson.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" Mr. R. G. Grieve.
	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acheriyar Avargal.

Nine voting *for* and 26 *against*, the amendment was lost.

1st OCTOBER 1920] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar).*

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

66. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'the district collector' *substitute* the words 'Local Government.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

67. In sub-clause (1) after the word 'collector' *add* the words 'with the previous permission of the Government'.

Clause 39 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 45.

Clauses 40 to 45 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 46.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was withdrawn:—

68. In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'the district Collector or' in the first line *substitute* the word 'any'.

Clause 46 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 47.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

69. *Substitute* the following *for* the whole clause:—

'47. The members of a district board other than ex-officio members shall be elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government providing safeguards for the representation of minorities by the contrivance of the cumulative vote, etc.'

In doing so he said:—"I propose to recast section 47 as follows:—'47. The members of a district board other than ex officio members shall be elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government providing safeguards for the representation of minorities by the contrivance of the cumulative vote, etc.' The clause as provided in the Bill is as follows:—'The members of a district board other than ex officio members and members appointed by the Local Government under section 9, shall be elected by taluk boards in the prescribed manner:

'Provided that, where there are no taluk boards in a district, the election may be by the tax-payers and the inhabitants of the district in such manner as may be prescribed.

'The district board shall by resolution determine the number of its members to be elected by each of the taluk boards in the district.'

"My Lord, it is a very curious provision introduced in this Bill. A similar provision we do not find even in the District Municipalities Act which serves as a copy. With reference to the proviso 'where there are no taluk boards in a district the election may be by the taxpayers and inhabitants', I submit that in every case there are taluk boards except in one or two, i.e., in the Nilgiris and Koraput. Leaving these two districts aside, what is the object of indirect election in the remaining districts? From top to toe we have been striving for direct election. The Government also have been emphasising on the people that there should be direct election. When we are giving power to non-official members in the district boards to manage their affairs why should we want to resort to indirect election? When we are able to send members to this Council—the Legislative Council—and Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, are we not fit to send men to district boards? Is it impossible for the Government to secure representation of minorities in the Council of State? The minorities can send representatives in proportion to their voting strength. Besides that, the Government have reserved for themselves the power of nomination. If my amendment is accepted, I do not think that Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar will come in and say that his community will suffer; because I suggest that the Government should provide safeguards for the representation of minorities by the contrivance of the cumulative vote which they have adopted in England, i.e., if there are to be four members and if the Muhammadan voters form one-fourth of the population, they can surely send one member. In order to have the representative character of the district board, I earnestly appeal to the Government that we should not allow all the members to be elected by the taluk boards. Each taluk board may select, say, two or three members to represent it. The other representatives should be elected by the voters. Why should there be double distillation before we go to district boards? Let the district boards get direct representation because the persons who go to district councils should be directly responsible for the persons who send them. I do not see why the Government are anxious to have this indirect voting; they can suggest other methods to safeguard the interests of minorities. They have suggested other methods for the Legislative Council. Therefore I earnestly press that there should be direct election with reference to district boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this proposal. This proposal was considered in the Select Committee and it was hoped that the members elected by the taluk boards would represent the views of the general public. But now I find that there is a difference of opinion between the local bodies concerned.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Acharigar; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Devadoss.) [1st October 1920.

sed the general public. From the standpoint of members of the district board the present arrangement is a very convenient arrangement, but from the standpoint of the general public I see a large number of persons expressing a wish that the members for the district boards should be elected in the same way as the members of the Legislative Council, that is, that there should be the substitution of direct for indirect election. Excellent reasons have been given in the Joint Report showing that a direct election is more desirable. I do not think that it is necessary to discuss the matter further. There is a very wide desire on the part of public workers that the district board should have a direct election."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"If the Honourable Member is against the entire district board being elected by the ratepayers direct, then of course he will have to oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"This is how I construe the phrase 'as may be prescribed'."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"The qualifying phrase refers to such number as may be prescribed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"The phrase is 'in such manner as may be prescribed'."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Mover finishes the amendment with the word, 'etc'. It may mean anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"That may be omitted."

His Excellency the President:—"But it is on the agenda paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"In order to give room for Government to suggest other methods, I introduce the words 'cumulative vote, etc'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"May I ask, Your Excellency, whether this amendment has been seconded?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I find no other effective way of doing my duty to the general public. The desire has been very strongly expressed subsequent to putting my signature to the Select Committee report. I think the desirability of providing direct election for filling up seats on the district board is a matter which should engage our attention. For that purpose I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"Your Excellency, I am very sorry to oppose this amendment, and these are my reasons. Of course direct election has been proposed in the matter of municipal councils, the Local Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Council. But they are quite different bodies with different functions, whereas district boards and taluk boards are almost one and the same. If we accept all the provisions which have been already carried, it means that the district board receives all the money and distributes it to the taluk board and the district board. The taluk board has got each its own functions to perform."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—"I wish to correct. According to the scheme of this Bill there is no distribution of money from district board to taluk board."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"In fact the duties which district boards have to do are correlative as it were in some matters, and of an advisory character in other matters. I submit that there are no good reasons at all why we should provide direct election in the case of district boards. It would mean that we are creating partly a new body of persons who may not sympathetically feel that they are one continuous homogeneous body."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—"Your Excellency, may I know whether the division on this would affect my amendment which is the next one? Mine is a little different from No. 69 though the principle of election is the same."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"I shall withdraw my amendment in favour of Mr. Devadoss's amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—"Your Excellency, the amendment that I have given notice of is—

70. *Substitute* the following *for* the clause:—

'47. (1) Every district board shall by resolution and with the approval of the Local Government

(a) divide the local area over which it exercises jurisdiction into electoral areas for the purpose of the election of members of the district board; and

(b) determine the number of members which each electoral area may return.

(2) No person who is not resident within the local electoral area shall be entitled to be elected to represent that area in the district board.'

1st OCTOBER 1920] *(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Macphail; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; the President; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai.)*

"Your Excellency, the only body on which persons who are indirectly elected sit, seems to be the district board. We have provided for direct election in the case of unions in the case of taluk boards, in the case of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. This seems to be the only body for which no direct election is provided. My submission is that the district board has to supervise the work of several taluk boards. According to the scheme of the Bill a district may have as many as eight or nine taluk boards. There may be rivalries between the various taluk boards. It is open to members of the taluk boards to get into the district board. I have made also provision for each of the taluks being properly represented. In sub-clause (2) I have provided that no person who is not resident within the local electoral area shall be entitled to be elected to represent that area in the district board. So there is no fear of people in an important town at the headquarters of the district swamping the whole thing. On the other hand this provision will ensure the return of persons representing the various parts of the district. It is but right that a body like the district board which has the supervision of the whole of the district should be composed of persons who are directly elected to it, because they would be directly answerable to the people and the people could always control their actions. I do not see why the district administration vested in the district board should not be administered by persons who are directly responsible to the taxpayer. If they are only elected by the taluk boards they would feel that they are responsible only to taluk boards. They would not be directly responsible to the people by whom they are elected and it is very material at least in order to educate the electorate that we should make the members directly responsible to the electorate. Most of the members of the district board may come to the Legislative Council and it is but right that they should be in touch with the people both as regards the district board and the Legislative Council. In no other case such indirect election is provided, and it is logical that we should have direct election here too."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss. Is there any provision made for the holding of elections to the district board?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"As regards the taluk boards we have got provisions in respect of qualifications, etc., of voters. The same qualifications may be prescribed. It is unnecessary that this Council should settle them now."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"When is it proposed that this Council should settle them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"That would not be an insuperable difficulty if the principle is granted. The qualifications can easily be settled whether it should be Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. We have settled it in the case of the Legislative Council and the Council of State. That is a matter of detail. I think the principle is of great importance. You have got various electorates. There are electorates for unions, taluk boards, Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Council of State. There are five different electorates. The qualifications are the same but there are different electorates."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the fact that we do not know what the electorate is going to be absolutely knocks the bottom of the Honourable Member's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency would see that in Schedule III at page 93 of the Bill it is stated 'a person shall be qualified as a taluk board elector who. . . . .' You can easily add the words 'district board' after the words 'taluk board.' I do not see any difficulty in making that electorate elect also for the district board."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the Honourable Member can get out of the difficulty. He should have taken the trouble to see that his amendment conformed with the other clauses of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I thought it was a matter of detail. There are so many electorates, and it may be left to the Government to choose one for the district board. This detail need not stand in the way of the acceptance of the principle of my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I rise to second the amendment; but before proceeding further I will meet the objection raised by Your Excellency. The electoral roll is provided in clause 51 for taluk boards and union boards and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju has given notice of an amendment No. 86 which says that district board shall be included in clause 51."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am perfectly aware that Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment is coming on. But the amendment which you are seconding says nothing about it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I am perfectly aware that this amendment does not contain any reference to Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment. Details as to whose names will be entered in the electoral roll of taluk boards and unions are given in clause 51.

(Mr. Arunmainatha Pillai ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Macphail ; the President.) [1st October 1920.

There is an amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju's which says that the words 'district board' should be added to the clause. Then we shall be providing for an electoral roll for the district board also. So it cannot be said that we have not got an electoral roll for the district board. Then the whole amendment is perfectly in order and is easily workable.

"Clause 48 does not provide for any electoral roll nor prescribe any qualifications. It simply mentions how many members are to be elected. So also Mr. Devadoss's amendment mentions how many members shall be elected for the district board. So far as the electoral roll is concerned clause 51 provides for it and Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment will provide for the district board roll also.

"The only question to be settled is this: whether we are going to have the principle of direct election or not. If that is settled all these technical objections would fall to the ground. I would request Your Excellency and the Honourable Member in charge who has been telling us that he has been following in this Bill only the principles laid down in the District Municipalities Act and the City Municipal Act so far as the powers of the Collector are concerned to follow the same principle in the matter of election and give us the right of direct election. Now we are come to 1920 and especially after the report of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu it would be utterly impossible on the part of anybody and least of all Your Excellency's Government to stand up and say that direct election shall not be allowed only for the district board. In paragraph 26 they referred to the Provincial Legislative Councils: 'We consider in the first instance that the system of indirect elections should be swept away. It is one main cause of the unreality that characterises the existing councils because it effectively prevents the representative feeling that it stands in any genuine relation to the original voter.' I would submit, Your Excellency, that the taluk boards and municipalities already have got election. So far as district boards are concerned they are going to be a lesser sort of our future Legislative Councils. We are going to teach the people the right of direct election to the Legislative Council. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu say that the indirect election which has hitherto been in existence for the election of the Legislative Council has been the direct cause of the non-representative character of this Council. If that were so, if the district boards are going to be the training ground for the future Legislative Councils, may I point out that it is in the district boards that we should first start direct election? One cannot understand why there ought to be an exception only for the district board. When we have direct election all over, I do not understand why there should be an exception made in the case of the district boards only. No argument has been seriously advanced by any one when the proposition of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju was discussed why direct election should not be granted. After all, Your Excellency will be pleased to see that one set of voters are voting in a direct manner for the local Legislative Council and another set of voters are going to vote for the Indian Legislative Assembly. Therefore put it on the same parallel. Why can't we adopt the same parallel of taluk boards and union boards? We are giving direct election to these boards, then why alone the district boards should be exempted. There is no reason adduced at all."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"I presume that the Honourable Member was present at the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunmainatha Pillai:—"No, I was not present. So far as the Select Committee's report is concerned, it does not give any reason why this exemption has not been granted. I submit that all along the line we are having direct election and you say now that only for this body, the district board, there should not be direct election. I submit that it would not stand to reason. It has been pressed so seriously on the non-officials. There must be uniformity."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail:—"I am very sorry to disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss, but I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Arunmainatha Pillai has really defended him effectively. If you turn to page 21 of the Bill you will see that the electors must possess one or more of the qualifications prescribed in Schedule III. You will see one set of qualifications for taluk board electors and another for the union board electors. I want to know how we are going to elect if there is to be direct election to the district boards. Is it under the franchise of the taluk board electors or under the franchise of the union board electors?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunmainatha Pillai:—"I would refer the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail to amendment No. 233, which relates to the qualifications of taluk board electors. The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad says: *substitute* the words 'district and taluk board electors' *for* the words 'taluk board electors.'"

His Excellency the President:—"This is amendment No. 70. Does the Honourable Member propose to anticipate amendment No. 233?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunmainatha Pillai:—"I was only answering the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail. No provision has been made in this for the constitution of electoral roll or for the qualifications of electors by district boards. It is only in that connexion I just pointed it out."

1st October 1920.] *(The President; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)*

His Excellency the President:—"I think the Honourable Member will admit that for the purpose of election we are in this difficulty. As the amendment stands there is no voter."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"So far as the amendment is concerned the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss has put it quite properly in saying that the district board shall by resolution and with the approval of the Government divide its local area into electoral areas for the purpose of the election of the members of the district board. That is all what is wanted there."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member is living in hope that amendment No. 233 will be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss's amendment is passed, I am sure this amendment will also be passed."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Does the Honourable Member expect simultaneously to pass an amendment to the effect that district boards should be wholly elected and also an amendment that they should be partly elected from the taluk boards and partly from the rate-payers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"I am only seconding the Hon'ble Mr Devadoss's amendment. If the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss's amendment is carried out, then the other two amendments would be purely consequential and they would be passed."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"I wish to say a word. The amendment brought by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju is a sound one. I am sorry he has withdrawn it. He has made mention of safe guarding the minorities for their election. It would have been a good idea. I would not have objected had it not been withdrawn, because I am sure in that case the Muhammadans will be getting only representation as in the case of the local Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Unless such arrangement is made I am afraid we Muhammadans will not be able to compete in a large district board area in which on the face of reduced qualifications we have now brought about a large number of voters. The voters will be so large that the Muhammadan community will find it difficult to come out successful in the election. As it stands we are now blinking how we are going to get out of this difficulty in getting ourselves elected in the Legislative Council and also in the Imperial Council. It is all well and good for the Honourable Mover and Seconder to say that direct election has been given to the municipality, taluk boards and unions. It is all very small areas whereby we can easily get out of the difficulties. If direct election is instituted for district board election, I am afraid it will be a very serious matter and we will not be able to come out successful. I am not in any way against the people getting the right of electing their representatives directly to the district board, but the question is whether it will be possible at the present state. As I said by reduced qualifications no election will be possible.

"There is one other thing to be said. According to new rules the official help such as that of revenue officials in preparing voters' lists, in holding elections and all these things goes out. The non-official president will have to do all these functions which will be a hard job to get on successfully. At this stage this kind of amendment will not be successfully carried through and so I am afraid I may have to oppose this amendment. I would have no objection if Government give guarantee of communal representation to Muhammadans.

"Your Excellency, at this stage I am afraid this kind of amendment will not be successfully carried through and so I am afraid I have to oppose this amendment. I would have no objection if the Government guarantee to give communal representation."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member must understand that we are discussing this particular amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss. It is no question of Government guaranteeing communal representation."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I think it will be convenient if I intervene with a few words at this stage and explain what exactly the majority of the Select Committee had at the back of their minds when they framed the Bill in this particular form in Chapter IV. A great deal has been said about the virtues of direct election. It is far from my wish to belittle election or direct election, but it must be remembered, whether an election is direct or indirect, it will depend upon the particular object aimed at. This question was discussed by the Select Committee at considerable length and the Select Committee came to the conclusion that, in view of the close relationship that subsists between taluk and district boards, it is absolutely necessary that the district board, which is after all the main co-ordinating authority of all the taluk boards, should be constituted by men returned by the taluk boards themselves. Otherwise there is considerable danger of friction between the district board and the taluk boards whose

work is to be co-ordinated. That was at the back of the minds of the Select Committee. Of course Honourable Members are aware that till now district board members, such of them as are elected, have been elected by the taluk boards, and it has not been alleged that that system has produced any particular inconveniences. On the other hand I have been assured more than once that the district board is practically a grand committee of all the taluk boards composed of a number of taluk board members who have come together to discuss the broader questions of the district. That is a great advantage in that it has prevented what might have otherwise sprung up a lot of friction, conflicting interests pulling in different directions. We had in the Select Committee, as I have already said, a number of district board and taluk board presidents, and with one or two exceptions we were practically unanimous in the opinion that it would be a most unwise step just now, at a time when everything is going into the melting pot, to start this controversy also. That was what was at the back of the minds of the Select Committee and I would earnestly ask the Honourable Members not to be drawn away by this or that vague idea that direct elections have got some special virtues. I would advise them strongly to look at the facts of the case. Here we have got a number of taluk boards in every district. It is true that we have made elaborate attempts to separate district and taluk board functions. That however does not carry us far. Taking, for instance, the roads, the idea is that the main roads should be in charge of the district boards and the branch roads in charge of the taluk boards. It cannot be said that every road will automatically fall under the category of main or branch roads. Taking again elementary education, we have said that elementary schools shall be in charge of taluk boards, and secondary schools shall be in charge of district boards. But these things all run into one another. It is impossible to keep elementary education in one compartment and secondary education in another compartment. I think we have said somewhere that the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries shall fall on the taluk board, except headquarter hospitals which have been transferred to the Government. But at the same time the obligation to train midwives, nurses and vaccinators falls on the district board. In these ways it is true that we have separated their functions, but it is absolutely necessary that the district board administration and the taluk board administration should fit in completely. If now, in the attempt to follow some vague wish for direct representation, you go and create district boards which have really no connexion with the taluk boards, you will be creating a great breach which does not now exist and it would probably seriously prejudice local fund administration for years to come. I would earnestly advise Honourable Members to pause before they commit themselves to such a development. The problem is not so easy as some imagine. You will have a number of men in the district boards, many of whom will probably think 'we owe no allegiance to taluk boards, we come direct with a mandate from the people and we are not fictitious like our predecessors', and the whole trouble will then begin. Even with all the care that we take we find that sometimes divergences do take place between taluk and district boards. The great safeguard that the same men who run the taluk boards are members of the district boards has been an excellent preventive of trouble in local fund administration. I would earnestly advise Honourable Members, before they make this tremendous change which the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss advocates, to pause and make themselves quite certain that they are not going into a lot of difficulty. Of course it is true that we have made a number of changes in this Bill, but if Honourable Members would carefully study the Bill, they would see that, while we have liberalized it as far as we can, while we have tried to improve the finances to some extent, and while we have tried to make the functions quite clear, we can have no right at a time like this to take in seriously this particular proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss, which will be a tremendous leap in the dark. What is your law now? The present law is this: 'The members of a district board other than ex officio members and members appointed by the Local Government under section 9 shall be elected by taluk boards in the prescribed manner.' It is true that in the Bill, as introduced, there was a provision that the district board members may be partly elected by the taluk board and partly by the people direct. In the Select Committee a very strong majority cut that out. It was felt that we should not have any people coming into the district board except through the portals of the taluk boards. The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss says that every district board shall, with the approval of the Government, divide the local area over which it exercises jurisdiction into electoral areas for the purpose of election of the members of the district board, etc. Of course elections are all good in themselves. But I am sure that Honourable Members would agree with me that they are not quite an end in themselves; they are intended to lead to something useful. We have direct elections for the Council of State, for the Imperial Assembly, for the local Legislative Council and for all municipal councils and taluk boards. But as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, would it be possible for Muhammadans to get elected direct to the district boards? Suppose the taluk board of Negapatam has to return a certain number of members to the district board, the chances are that, if there are Muhammadans or Christians on the taluk board, some at least of them will get elected if they are men of influence; men like Mr. Marakkayar will find no difficulty. My friend will no doubt prefer to come in by the open door of election to the back door of nomination. In a comparatively small electorate like that of a taluk board there are some chances for Muhammadans and Christians. But when there is a huge electorate, the chances of minorities are comparatively small. That is the point on which the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar laid stress. But that is only one of the points. I think it was yesterday or the day before yesterday, when the Elementary Education Bill was under discussion, powerful pleas were put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss and the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai for the district educational councils. What will be the constitution of the district educational council? That body is not to be returned by all the rate-payers of the district, but it

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

is to be returned by the district board, by the taluk boards, by the municipal councils and also by nomination. May I know why the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss did not discover the virtues of direct election the day before yesterday?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"May I interrupt the Honourable Member? The reason was that education is only a portion of the duty of the district board and we wanted to have a separate body to administer educational affairs. We thought that the board itself could not very well do it and we were quite willing to concede that some members of the board or the municipality should form a District Educational Council with others added to administer that branch of its functions."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I expected this explanation from the Honourable Member, and that is the very explanation I also propose to give. You supported indirect election because you found that, so far as education was concerned, the interests of these various bodies—the district boards, the taluk boards and the municipalities—were really identical with those of the district educational councils. I plead for indirect election because I consider that the interests of district and taluk boards are identical. Let us not, in the vain pursuit of direct election, start an antagonism which you underrate but which I think, in close touch as I am with a large number of district and taluk boards, will paralyse the whole machinery of local fund administration. If you unwisely go in for this particular departure, the greater portion of the time of the local boards for the next ten years will be spent in wrangling".

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Act which we now propose to amend contains provisions for direct election to the district boards. Power has been given to the Government to devise any method of election including direct election, but unfortunately that system was not tried as yet. Only the indirect system of election has been tried. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar might have formed the opinion that the indirect system now in existence will be more useful hereafter from his experience in the past, but the Bill as introduced in the Council by the Government contains more amplified provisions for direct election to the district boards. But at the time of the introduction of the Bill, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has stated as his personal opinion that the system must be knocked on the head; and as President of the Select Committee he was able to get a large majority to knock it on the head and it is my humble duty now to bring forward amendments. Of course there are some differences as to the amendments put forward, but I can speak of the advantages of direct election to the district boards. Now, Sir, it has been said that the functions of the district board were made distinct, and the district board has to correlate the functions of the taluk board. This is a question which requires deep examination. As far as my humble opinion goes, there is not much of correlation among the functions of the taluk boards. No doubt, certain powers of appeal were given to the president of the district board from the orders of the taluk board.

"I for one cannot call it co-ordinating of the functions of taluk boards. In certain matters such as taxation, the final approval is to be given by the district board. Beyond that, the functions of the district board and the functions of the taluk board are quite different. And according to the scheme of this Bill, the revenues of the district board and the revenues of the taluk board are quite distinct. Not a single pie of the district board can go to the taluk board, because the charges to which the district board funds are to be spent and the charges to which taluk board funds are to be spent are distinctly stated. There are provisions in the taxation chapter of the Bill saying that the district board must tax directly for its own purposes. Now, Sir, when there are such provisions, is it reasonable to say that indirect election should be the only means by which members can get into the district board? Is it not a sound fundamental principle of taxation that persons responsible directly to the voters should determine the question of taxation? For instance, regarding land-cess, the provision of the Bill states [clause 85 (b)] it 'may comprise a tax for district board purposes alone of not more than 8 pies in the rupee of the annual rent value of such lands in the district; and a tax for the purposes of a taluk board alone of not more than 3 pies in the rupee of annual rent value of such lands in the taluk provided that the tax mentioned in clause (b) (ii) shall not be levied unless the levy thereof is determined by a resolution also of the taluk board concerned.'

"My submission now is when there is direct taxation, it is necessary that the members of the district board should get into it by direct election by the voters for whom they should be held responsible. If to-morrow the district board is found not utilizing the fund properly, the electors can dictate to the members 'Sir, if you go into the council and waste our money, we do not want to return you.' If the members get into the taluk board and then into the district board, then there is not that direct responsibility to the voters. Now when there is taxation directly for the purposes of the district board and when the functions of the district board are kept separate and distinct from the functions of the taluk board, there is greater necessity to provide for direct election to the district board.

"Now, Sir, it has been said that, if this principle of direct election is to be accepted, for ten years to come there would be series of disputes between taluk boards and district boards. I am not able to understand how this is possible. I think the taluk board members will generally be most influential men and they can get into the district board also and it is not likely that they will create deadlocks. With these words I support the amendment."

(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Desika Achariyar.) [1st OCTOBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support the amendment. This Bill was opposed at the time of the introduction on the ground that it would be a good thing to have it passed by the new Council. But it was said by the Government that it was right and proper that we should have everything ready for the new Council to start work. But this one provision in this Bill mars the whole effect and the very principle which has been enunciated in the Reforms Report. In fact, it is a backward measure and an antiquated principle is perpetuated in it. This has been pointed out in this Council before. Now it is objected to, on what grounds? It is on the ground that indirect election will not do. If the principle is good in the case of taluk board and also for the Legislative Council, I do not understand how it is bad for the district board. It is said that there may not be cordiality between the district and taluk boards. One is a superior body and the other is an inferior body and the latter is bound to obey the orders of the former. Why should there be any conflict at all if everybody is working for the benefit of the country?

"Many people may not care to sit in taluk boards, but may be willing to become members of the district board. These men will have to be excluded, if you say that only members of the taluk board can become members of the district board also. I submit that this is a mistake. For why should it not be said then that the union board members should elect members for taluk boards, and taluk board members for district boards, the district-board members for the Legislative Council, and the Provincial Council for the Imperial Council? But that is a wrong principle. I see that the arguments are not convincing. Apart from the experience of the Honourable Member in charge I do not see any argument. It is said that the matter was discussed very seriously in the Select Committee. What the discussion was I do not know. Why should they not explain their experience here? In the absence of argument, there is no use of quoting the experience. It is certainly wrong and I think that the people will be simply shocked to hear a decision like this if we pass this Bill as it is. Election should be the rule; otherwise this assembly will be condemned by the people for its decision. I submit we should not put ourselves in that unfortunate position. If the direct election is good for one assembly, there is no reason for not extending it to the district board also."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, a lot of argument has been adduced, based upon a comparison of district boards with public bodies enjoying direct election. It was said that members were returned to the Legislative Council by direct election, and it was also pointed out that taluk boards and union boards enjoyed the same privilege. But the argument is obviously fallacious and illogical because there is no analogy between the Legislative Council and the district board. The district board correlates and co-ordinates the activities of taluk boards in the district. It is necessary to realize this peculiar position of the district board. Its constitution differs from that of union board or of a taluk board or of the Legislative Council here or in India. It is a board whose duties merge into those of taluk and union boards. There is a division of functions, based mainly on the quantity and quality of work to be done in each district by local boards, but the central co-ordinating agency is the district board. That is why under the Act of 1884 taluk boards returned their representatives to the district boards. Taluk boards being represented on the district board it was always possible to work efficiently and without a hitch the provisions of the Local Fund Code now embodied in Schedule V of the present Bill. There must be a distribution of funds according to the functions of the various boards in a district and this is well done by the representatives of all the taluk board sitting as a grand committee for the district and agreeing to divide the money that is available for carrying out the purposes set out in clause 119 of the Act without any friction and jealousy. It was pointed out that if taluk boards were not represented on the district board there would be better and more equitable administration than now of the district fund. I cannot follow this argument. Beyond mere appeal to the virtue of direct election in the abstract I could not find any argument in the speeches delivered in support of this method of manning the district board. It was said that any procedure on the lines enacted in the present Bill would be condemned by every body. That is not argument. One thing that was overlooked throughout is that there is no analogy between any institution that was singled out for comparison and the district board. I shall just take the Council through the provisions relating to the allocation of funds in Schedule V. I have to read one or two clauses in order to point out the work that is being done by the district board and the work being done by that body in common with the taluk boards:—

Clause 1-A.

'*Sub-clause* (6).—The cost of all central public health establishments which serve the needs of all taluk boards in the district, including reserve staffs of medical officers, nurses, midwives and vaccinators;'

'*Sub-clause* (7)—the training of nurses, midwives and vaccinators;'

'*Sub-clause* (8)—provident fund contributions of all local board servants.'

"All of these must come from what is called the district fund to be administered by the district board. Every one of these clauses contemplates the utilization of the district fund for purposes which are common to the whole district. The proposals for the classification of roads as district boards must be framed by a committee on which the taluk boards are represented. In these and other matters it would not be easy to make any serious differentiation between the activities of the taluk boards and the district board.

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Macphail; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)*

"I could go through the whole of this Bill and point out that the activities of taluk boards are inextricably intertwined with those of the district board, and that it is impossible to separate them though the needs common to all the taluks are satisfied by practically a committee called the district board. What better representation could be secured than than to have persons duly elected by these taluk boards on the district board? I have explained some of the provisions of the Bill in order to point out the fallacy underlying the position that there must be direct election for district boards because there is direct election elsewhere: you have direct election above, below, even for village panchayats; why not have direct election for the district board also? But I say there is no analogy whatever between the district board and the village panchayat. Neither the village panchayat nor the Legislative Council serves purposes or correlates activities similar to those which fall to the share of district boards."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I fully endorse the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar. The district board is a unique body and therefore the procedure for electing its members should be unique."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I entirely agree with what Mr. Desika Achariyar has said. I can very well understand if direct election is given to district municipalities. As far as the district board is concerned, you have got so many taluk boards and so many unions. The district board is responsible for the better management of these bodies. You have got a separate locality for a union, members to be elected to the union board. In the same way for a taluk board; for the district municipalities also a separate area as the District Municipalities Act. The district board has all these functions, but only certain functions are given in entire charge of a taluk board. The district board is more or less a supervising authority. It is therefore better to have all the members of a district board elected by the taluk board. I entirely agree with Mr. Desika Achariyar and oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I have not been convinced by the arguments put forward by the member in charge of this amendment and those who supported his view on the Select Committee. My belief is that the method proposed in the Bill is the right method for election to the district board. I confess that though I am somewhat democratically inclined I am extremely suspicious of sweeping generalizations such as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar has indulged in. We cannot always have direct election. In France at the time of the Revolution they had the principle of election applied even to ecclesiastical matters. I do not know whether it is the case in India."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"We have direct elections in temple committees and I suppose Honourable Members know with what results."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"In many districts there are no voters' lists."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I do not know whether the vote is extended to the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's community."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"The High Court is allowing electors to choose temple trustees. They are framing a scheme for such elections."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Are we not going far away from the point?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"What I wish to say is that, in spite of the doctrinaire position taken up by some Honourable Members, the arguments put forward by the Honourable Member in charge have so fully convinced me that I intend to vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I only wish to say a few words. The arguments of the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar are so convincing that I have come to the conclusion that the district board is not wanted at all."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"But that is not the amendment. Let us have Parliamentary procedure."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I only used the argument *reductio ad absurdum*. I wanted to point out that the logical effect of accepting the most convincing arguments of the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achari is to dispense with the district boards altogether. As for the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar that these district boards are in a unique position and that therefore elections are not wanted for them, I only want to say that in the case of such unique bodies you must have a different set of electors. The main question which the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achari dwelt upon is that there are a number of things which necessitate co-ordination of action. That I think is very true. It will naturally lead us to accept the necessity for co-ordination among local bodies. The argument that in similar or contiguous localities you want the same set of officers may lead us to the conclusion that within municipal areas you do not want an election for the taluk board. There is a sub-stratum of soundness in the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achari's arguments which would lead us to hope that he would accept amendments Nos. 71 to 78. Is he going to accept

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Devadoss; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [1st October 1920.

them? No such hope was held out. When I was on the Select Committee I approved the principle But there has been so much criticism about the omission of direct election to the district boards that I am obliged to support the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja is assuming that district boards have appellate authority over taluk boards".

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja:—"I said for certain."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"These certain things have now become very uncertain or are becoming fewer in number. Unless the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achari gives us a hope that he will accept amendments Nos. 71—73 we shall have to vote for this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr M. D Devadoss:—"The main argument advanced by the Honourable Member in charge is that there would be antagonism between the district and taluk boards if the members of the district board are elected by the people themselves. I do not see why there should be any antagonism. If people want to fight they will; but we are hoping that everything will move smoothly. If, on the other hand, the various members of the district board represent different taluk boards, each taluk board will try to snatch as much advantage as possible Take for example the case when a district board wants to open a railway within the district. Each taluk board would try to get the railway in its own taluk and if that is not possible would try to oppose it. That will be the sort of thing that will happen if district board members are elected by the taluk board. There will be unhealthy rivalry between taluk boards.

"The second argument is that the system is one which has been in force for a long time. I think we are advancing. Next year we shall have advanced by leaps and bounds. Therefore that argument does not apply to a case like this.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar thinks that his community will be left in the background. There is no reason to suppose that his community will be left behind in the race. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has demolished the argument that the district board is a unique body. The members composing the district board will be people who will act as reasonable men. Then again the Hon'ble Mr. Desikachariyar said that there was no comparison between the Legislative Council and the district board. No doubt it is so. It is true that we only legislate and do not perform any executive function whereas the district board has got executive function of supervising and co-ordinating. But I do not see why simply because the members of the district board happen to be elected by the people they should lose their commonsense and begin to do things which members of the taluk board would not do. I do not see why people directly elected to the district board should find themselves unable to carry on the work as efficiently as those coming from the taluk board. Even if direct election is introduced the same members who command the confidence of the people will get elected to the district board.

"The Honourable Member in charge referred to the failure of the temple committee elections.

"Then it was said that the temple committee elections are a failure"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I did not say that elections to temple committees are always a failure and therefore we must give up elections altogether The matter was referred to and I incidentally mentioned it"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—"I am really thankful to the Honourable Member in charge for that piece of information. I mean in every department of life now we have to come to recognize the necessity for election. Persons who are to administer public or private funds should be persons who will be responsible to the people. As I submitted at the very beginning we are moving towards responsible government and it is right and proper that the chief authority in the district, the district board, should be directly responsible to the people. We must move according to principle. It is no use saying that you will not succeed if you adopt this. I do not think I need take up the time of the Council. I am strongly of opinion that direct election would not be prejudicial either to the district board or the taluk board."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I want to say one word I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar for having mentioned a thing which is in my favour I do not know whether Honourable Members are aware that there is always some friction between municipal councils on the one hand and district and taluk boards on the other, due to want of co-ordination. A similar state of affairs may tend to arise if this change is made."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Is it the argument that the district boards are to lose any representation?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"What I mean is that I hope that the time will come when the next move will be made to make the district board the co-ordinating authority, not only of the taluk boards but also of the municipal councils. I hope the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar will live to realize that. It will be of course long after my time"

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

1st OCTOBER 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Raja of Ramnad.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss called for a division, which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunachatha Pillai.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. M. D. Devadoss.	" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" the Advocate-General.
" Mr T. B. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. S. Cox.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
	" Mr. R. A. Graham.
	" Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.
	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar Avargal.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acheriyar Avargal.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Siragunna Pillai Avargal.
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.
	" Mr. E. G. Grieve.
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	" Mr J. H. Thonger.
	" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur
	" Khan Bahadur A T G M Ahmad Tamby Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur
	" Khan Bahadur Haja Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur
	" the Raja of Ramnad
	" the Raja of Pithapuram.
	" the Rev. E M. Macphail, C.B.E.
	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja
	" Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu
	" Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.
	" Rao Bahadur T Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar

Six voting *for* and 28 *against*, the amendment was lost.

The following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was not moved as the Honourable the Additional Member was absent:—

71. *For* sub-clause (1), *substitute* the following:—

'(1) The members of a district board—other than ex-officio members, etc,—shall be partly elected by the taluk board or the union boards and partly by the tax-payers and the inhabitants of the district in such manner as may be prescribed.'

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raju:—

72. In sub-clause (1), after the words 'by taluk boards' *insert* the words 'and by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district.'

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I withdraw the amendment as the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad will move his."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD moved the following amendment:—

73. In sub-clause (1), after the words 'taluk boards' *insert* the words 'and by the general tax-payers of the district'.

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, even the little chance that there was for my amendment being accepted has become I won't say nearly lost but prejudiced by the turn the

(The Raja of Ramnad; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar.) [1st October 1920.

debate took on that unfortunate amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss I personally appealed to him to withdraw the resolution on the ground that taluk board representation is very highly necessary. I have been in the Board myself and have seen how useful it is to have taluk board members elected as members of district boards and their information has always been very valuable. Apart from that my amendment suggests that the election to district boards shall be by taluk boards and by the general taxpayer of the district. When the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar introduced the Bill, this was one of the items claimed as an important change effected in the present Bill. Of course he qualified it by saying that he doubted the wisdom of it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I personally doubted the wisdom of it."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"It is a matter about which I am somewhat doubtful." That is what the Honourable Member stated. In the Select Committee's report they gave no reasons but simply stated that they had decided to omit the provisions of the original Bill, for election by taxpayers and the inhabitants to district board. I don't think after that discussion I need lay stress on the necessity of having direct election as well as election through the taluk board. My amendment provides for both election by taluk boards and direct election. I don't think my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar need apprehend that his community will be at a disadvantage. Now according to my amendment election to district boards through taluk boards is provided for. So they can always come in if they wish to come, through taluk board. I bring this amendment because I feel that the district board will be at a real disadvantage in not having a few seats thrown open for direct election. It is really very difficult for prominent and influential men in the district to get into the district board after getting into the taluk board, because they really do not find sufficient time to attend to the duties of both the boards. It is for this reason that I have brought my amendment. Now the elective strength has been considerably increased to three-fourths and a few seats also available for nomination will go only to backward classes and minorities really influential and leading men in the district will not be able to get into the district board and, in this view, I earnestly request Government to consider this matter favourably. If there should be 20 seats available I would request that 15 seats may be given to taluk boards and 5 for direct election. Though I have very serious doubts whether the Government will be prepared to accept even this modest request I trust that the non-official members at least will support this."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I gladly recognise that the proposal made by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad is very much less objectionable than the proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss. The Government have never said that everyone of the nominated seats would be given to the backward classes, if one-fourth is retained in the hands of the Government. It will be possible in every district board to put some of these seats at the disposal of men whom it is necessary to bring into the district board and whom it is not necessary to bring into the taluk board for getting elected. That is my answer to the particular argument used by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad. After the very lengthy debate we had already had, I do not want to inflict on Honourable Members another speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I think every word which fell from the lips of the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar attacking the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss' proposition is in favour of the Hon'ble the Raja's proposition. He pointed out that there was necessity for co-ordination and avoidance of clashing of interests. That is provided for in the Raja of Ramnad's amendment by a certain percentage who will get into the district board through the portals of the taluk board. But at the same time he recognizes the wisdom of what we have done in another Act. For instance, in the District Municipalities Act, we have provided for direct election, the object being that public opinion may be reflected. The Raja of Ramnad's amendment provides for the continuity of policy and the avoidance of conflict of interests by the election of some district board members by taluk board members and for reflecting public opinion by direct election in the case of others. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has given excellent reasons why we should accept the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad's amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that it is necessary to argue again after the arguments urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar. It is taluk board members who are represented in the district boards. They only know the ins and outs of the public and what is necessary and what are their requirements. After all taluk board members are elected by the general taxpayers of various talukas and it comes to the same. So, I do not think there will be any necessity for election partly by the people and partly by the taluk board. So, I strongly oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, it is true that there is only a small amount of representation by nomination by Government. The Government will however bring in persons who are of the Government's way of thinking. But what we want is persons who are of the people's way of thinking. That can be done only if people are allowed to elect."

1st OCTOBER 1920.] (*Mr. Madhava Raja; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, this subject was discussed in the Select Committee and the majority of the members were of opinion that if any particular individual does not stand for election to taluk boards, such a person is not wanted in district boards".

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I rise to a point of order. I never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"That is what was discussed in the Select Committee. It was decided by the majority that we do not want direct election and that it is enough if members are elected by taluk boards. Some time ago this question was circulated to local boards for opinion. I was then the president of the Palghat Taluk Board. All the taluk boards in Malabar were of opinion that no direct election should be provided for the district board. Now, a separate taluk board is constituted for each taluk and each taluk board has got three-fourths of the members elected by the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Is it a fact that Government never consulted the taluk boards and that they resolved that direct election to the district board was not necessary? It is only the question of co-option to the district board that was referred for opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Co-option is the same thing."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member will go on with his speech. He has already talked a good deal on the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Now each taluk has got a separate taluk board and it is very desirable that all members of the district board should be elected by the taluk boards."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I have nothing more to add, Your Excellency."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad asked for a division with the following result:—

For,	*Against,*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumanattha Pillai.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. M. D. Devadoss	" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar Avargal.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" the Advocate-General.
" Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju.	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
" Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.	" Mr. S. Cox.
" Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chetti Avargal.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminadhan Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
" the Raja of Pithapuram.	" Mr. B. A. Graham.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Major-General G. G. Gifford, C.S.I., I.M.S.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja
	" Rai Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acharyar Avargal.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.
	" Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur
	" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayer Sahib Bahadur.
	" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	" R. G. Grieve.

11 voting *for* and 22 *against*, the amendment was lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

74. In the proviso to sub-clause (1), after the words 'the election may be' *add* the word 'wholly'.

(Mr. Siva Rao; the Advocate-General; Sir Rajagopala Aehariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Raja of Pithapuram.) [1st OCTOBER 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

75. In the sub-clause (1) *add* the word 'solely' between the words 'may be' and the word 'by'.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

76. In sub-clause (2), between the words 'resolution' and 'determine', *insert* the words 'and with the approval of the Local Government',

In doing so, he said :—"I move the insertion of the words 'and with the approval of the local Government' in sub-clause (2) between the words 'resolution' and 'determine'.

The amendment proposed is for carrying out the wishes of the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

77. In sub-clause (2), after the words 'by each of the taluk boards in the district' *add* the words 'and by the taxpayers and inhabitants of the district.'

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—

78. In sub-clause (2), after the word 'in' in line 4 *insert* the words 'and by the general taxpayers of.'

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

79. In the proviso to sub-clause (3), *for* the words 'member of a taluk board' *substitute* the word 'person',

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following amendment :—

80-A. At the end of the proviso to sub-clause (3), *add* the following :— 'unless he be a village headman'.

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, I have already mentioned my reasons for this when talking about my amendment No. 25-(A), which reads as follows :—For the proviso to sub-clause (1) in clause 13 substitute the following : 'provided that this prohibition shall not apply to village headmen'. It relates to the eligibility of members for election as presidents or vice-presidents of district boards and taluk boards. In clause 47 at the end of the proviso to sub-clause (3) I propose to add the words 'unless he be a village headman'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"May I propose merely a drafting change. The words 'other than a village headman' may be inserted after the word 'Government.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I accept the Advocate-General's wording."

The amendment as revised by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was put to the vote and carried.

The Raja of Ramnad moved the following amendment :—

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—

80. In the proviso to sub-clause (3), after the words 'salaried officer of the Government' *insert* the words 'other than those whose services are under loan to private individuals or institutions.'

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, my object in moving this amendment is that officers whose services are lent to private individuals or institutions should not be debarred from becoming members of the local board by election. The Government may be aware that in all big zamindaris the services of Government officers have been lent and also in big institutions like Rameswaram Temple. I think it will be really a great advantage to have these men as members of the local boards, and as long as they are under loan to private persons or institutions they may for the purpose of this Act be treated as non-officials. I think it is very necessary to have the experience of these people in the district board, because questions relating to villages and other matters very often come up for consideration before the district board and their opinion has always been found to be very valuable."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I am doubtful whether the kind of people whom the Honourable Member contemplates in his amendment can be deemed to be officers in Government employment. They receive a salary from the zamindaris or the foreign employers under whom they serve. I don't think that cases of that kind will be numerous in this Presidency, and it seems undesirable that for the sake of a few cases we should go and interpolate a provision in the statute saying that these few people shall not be deemed to be salaried officers. The only exception we have so far made is the village headman. I deprecate further exceptions."

1st October 1920.] *(The Raja of Ramnad; the President; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju)*

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I am afraid what the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Acharlyar states cannot be quite correct. From what I am going to mention, Your Excellency's Government will find that people who are under loan to private institutions or individuals cannot but be treated as officials. Not long ago a Government Tahsildar who was on furlough with permission to seek private employment was employed under me and he was as my employee asked to do some canvassing work in connexion with my last election. I understand my rival candidate petitioned to Government bringing the conduct of the official concerned to the notice of the Government, and the Government after some enquiry have censured him. So from this it will be found that Government had not treated this class of officers as non-Government servants for the purpose of election. I hope Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar will kindly revise the opinion in the light of this incident."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Could I not expect an answer from the Member in charge?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"When there is an amendment sent in by the Honourable Member it is for him to say whether he presses it or not."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I cannot give an assurance or a legal interpretation."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I don't press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 47 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Insertion of a new clause after clause 47.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. Narasimha Raju, was withdrawn :—

81. After clause 47, *insert* the following new clause :—

'47-A. Every district board shall by resolution

(a) divide the local area over which it exercises jurisdiction into circles for the purpose of the election of the members of the district board;

(b) determine the number of members which each circle may return.'

Clause 48.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARSIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, the amendment which I have the honour to propose runs in these terms :—

"82. At the end of clause 48, *add* the following paragraph :—

'The board may also provide that a proportion of its total strength not exceeding one-fourth may be filled up by the labouring classes and fix the income that qualifies them for a vote and frame separate electoral circles for such classes.'

"As it is getting late, I propose to make a very short speech. The Hon'ble Members know that a promise has been held out in the 'Montford' scheme that labour would have some representation. Apart from the question of higher politics in questions connected with local self-Government, the labouring classes should have their voice and a definite voice. I do not go so far as the labour demands in England; there they wish to control the distribution of profits. I do not want to make any such apparently monstrous proposal here. I wish to point out that I am asking only for a proportion of seats for the representation of the labouring classes in the local boards. It may be, say, one-tenth. That depends upon the circumstances of the case. A larger percentage should be given in places where there is a larger number of labourers, and a smaller percentage in districts where there is very little of labour. I submit that there is a definite obligation on the country. Labour cannot be ignored; labour has not yet quite opened its eyes, but I may say it is awakening and it will very soon be heard. If we do not set to our work properly, the labour Samson will pull the house down over our heads. I have carefully drafted the amendment making the clause elastic, and I daresay that the board will take great care that the propertied classes are not swamped by labour. I hope the Hon'ble Members will see fit to support labour, and, though labour is somewhat disappointed in higher politics, it will not be disappointed in the matter of local self-Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I yield to none in my wish to secure for labour adequate representation. But whether this is really a workable thing is a matter for the consideration of Hon'ble Members. What the Hon'ble Member proposes is that a proportion of the strength of the taluk board, not exceeding one-fourth, may be filled by the labouring classes, and he would fix the income that qualifies them for a vote and frame separate electoral circles for such classes. This looks remarkably like what we call class communal representation."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [1st October 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"It is only a community of interest."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"They are not a community in the sense in which the Muhammadans are. Labour may consist of Panchamas, Mohammadans, etc. To earmark all the people who are to be called 'labouring classes' will be a matter of some difficulty. At present I think the class of people who are most entitled to be called 'labouring classes' are the Honourable Members themselves who are sitting in this Council (*laughter*). I think they are pre-eminently the labouring class. I very much sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, but he should remember that this is not the correct way of setting about the political amelioration of the class of people whose interests he has got at heart. The creation of a separate constituency in any local body solely for the 'labouring classes' will give rise to trouble in the actual working. It is a matter for consideration whether the way in which the labouring classes should be advanced is not by a gradual lowering of the franchise. We have now fixed the taluk board franchise as low as possible, but I have no doubt that after some time it may be possible to go further down and then labour will come in gradually in increasing volume. That is the way in which it should be done. But the way which is now proposed is the way in which it should not be done. I think that this is a very unwise proposal and I would strongly advise the Council not to countenance it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I see that the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar's remedy for labour cry is simplicity itself, i.e., ignore labour. That is the simple answer; that has always been the attitude of capital towards labour."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar, demanding a poll, a poll was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
" " B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
	" Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
	" " C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
	" Major-General G. G. Gifford, C.S.I., I.M.S.
	" Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
	" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
	" " R. A. Graham.
	" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.M.G.
	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
	" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
	" Mr. R. G. Grieve.
	" " E. S. Lloyd.
	" " J. H. Thonger.
	" Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayer Sahib Bahadur.
	" Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Llewlay, C.S.I.
	" " S. Cox.

Two voting *for* and 25 *against*, the amendment was lost.

Clause 46 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

1st October 1920.] *(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

Clause 49

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—

83. In clause 49, *for* the word 'may' in the first line *substitute* the word 'shall'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

84. At the end of clause 49 *add* the following paragraph:—

'The board may also provide that a proportion of its total strength not exceeding one-fourth, may be filled up by the labouring classes and fix the income that qualifies them for a vote and frame separate electoral circles for such classes.'

Clause 49 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 50.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad was withdrawn:—

85. At the end of the clause *add* the words 'in the local district gazette.'

Clause 50 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 51.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

86. In sub-clause (1), between the words 'each' and 'taluk' in the first line *insert* the words 'district board'.

87. *For* sub-clause (3) *substitute* the following:—

'(3) The electoral roll for the district board and taluk board and union board shall be divided into separate parts for each circle or ward so as to afford scope for minority representation by cumulative voting as prescribed.'

Clause 51 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Saturday the 2nd day of October 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1921. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 44.—M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avargal, is appointed, under section 46 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to be Inspector of Local Boards up to 15th December 1921, without prejudice to his duties as Inspector of Municipal Councils.

No. 45.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 6 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kuyapakkam Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal to be member and President of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 46.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vankiparam Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal and the Rev. Father P. Verdure to be members of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 47.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Oleppamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal as President of the Walluvanad Taluk Board in the Malabar district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 48.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 503 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as to the moving of resolutions at meetings of municipal councils are published under section 506 (*c*) of the said Act. The draft will be further proceeded with after six weeks from the date of this notification :—

Draft Rules.

1. A councillor who wishes to move a resolution shall give ten clear days' notice of his intention to the chairman and such notice shall contain the resolution which he wishes to move :

Provided that the chairman may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than ten days.

2 No resolution shall however be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ; and

(*b*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.

3. The chairman shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution and may disallow any resolution when, in his opinion, it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interests, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not connected with the municipal administration, and shall disallow any resolution which in his opinion contravenes the rules.

4. A resolution which has been admitted by the chairman shall be entered in the list of business in the notice to be given under rule 3 of Schedule III of the Act.

5. (1) A councillor in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on either

(a) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution.

(2) If the councillor when called on is absent or is unwilling to move the resolution, or if he shall have ceased to be a councillor before the meeting, any councillor present at the meeting may move the resolution; and if no councillor moves it, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

(3) Every resolution which has been moved shall be seconded; otherwise it shall not be discussed.

6. No speech, except with the permission of the chairman, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same may speak for thirty minutes.

7. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution.

8. When a resolution is under discussion any councillor may, subject to rules 2, 5, 9 and 7, move an amendment to such resolution.

9. (1) A councillor who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the council.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the chairman.

10. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the chairman shall, before taking the sense of the council thereon, state or read to the council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the chairman to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

11. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the chairman to divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote as he may think fit.

Explanation.—In these rules 'chairman' includes the person for the time being in charge of the office of the chairman under section 18 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the vice-chairman or councillor who presides at the meeting under section 23 (1).

No. 49.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 3·81 acres of land specified in notification No. 503, published at page 251 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1919, as required for a metal quarry in Gangavapalem, hamlet of Govindapuram village of Narasaraopet taluk, Guntur district.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 50.—Under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 17 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an elementary school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Vadakkakara village.

Description	Cents.
Dry, portion, S. No. 56-2 A, belonging to owner Mukkilumpurath Poovathukandi Kunhappa, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 56-2 A-1; south by S. No. 57; west by S. No. 56-2 A-1	17

No. 51.—Under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 8 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the school, garden and play-ground at Pandi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Walajapet taluk, Pandi village.

Description	Cents.
Village-site poramboke, jarti-site, No. 772-3 B, belonging to Balaparam Mudali Kuppadas, bounded on the north and east by No. 772-3 A; south by No. 773; west by Nos. 772-1 C and 772-3	6
Village site poramboke, jarti-site, No. 772-3 B, belonging to Arumukha Kuppadas, bounded on the north by No. 772-3 A; east by No. 772-3 B; south by No. 773; west by No. 772-3	1
	8

No. 52.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·65 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground at Chickadasampalayam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, Chickadasampalaiyam village.

	Acs.
Dry, belonging to Venkatachar, son of Srinivasa Ayyangar, bounded on the north and east by No. 306-1 A; south by No. 308-2; west by F. No. 308-1 A	2·65

No. 53.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Kandukur-Gudlur-Tettu Road at sixth mile; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Macherarum village.

	Acre.
Village-site whole of S. No. 82-C, belonging to Kotapathi Subba Reddi and Sheik Khasim, bounded on the north and east by No. 110, south by No. 103; west by No. 82-B	0·01

No. 54.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 509½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the main road, Vizagapatam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Vizagapatam taluk, Vizagapatam village.

	Sq. yds.
Dry, S. No. 198, belonging to Aythikani Surayya Garu, bounded on the north by S. No. 197; east by main road; south by S. No. 199; west by remaining portion of the S. No.	16½
Dry, S. No. 199, belonging to M. E. Ry. Mesabhanti Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu Garu, bounded on the north by S. No. 198; east by main road; south by footpath to Edward market; west by remaining portion of the S. No.	224½
Dry, S. No. 200-1, belonging to Diwan Bahadur V. Anantharao Pantulu Garu, bounded on the north by footpath to Edward market; east by main road; south by S. No. 198; west by remaining portion of the S. No.	133½
Dry, S. No. 200; belonging to Aythikani Surayya Garu, bounded on the north by S. No. 200-1; east by main road; south by Sri Ramaswami temple; west by remaining portion of the S. No.	135
Total ..	509½

No. 55.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the lands mentioned below and measuring 5·87 acres, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying purposes; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said lands.

Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, No. 101, Valluvapakkam village.

	Acs.
Ayan, wet, No. 30-2 B, belonging to Subbarayn Chetti, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 30-3 A and 30-2, east by Puzvakkam, south by S. Nos. 30-3 B and 30-6, west by S. No. 30-2 A	0·43
Ayan, wet, No. 30-4 B, belonging to Govinda Chetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 30-2 B, east by S. No. 30-6; south by S. No. 32-4, west by S. Nos. 30-4 and 30-5 A	0·54
Ayan, wet, No. 30-5, belonging to Subbarama Chetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 30-2 B, east by Puzvakkam, south by S. Nos. 32-4 and 31, west by S. No. 30-3 B	0·34
Ayan, wet, No. 32-4, belonging to Ramalinga Chetti, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 30-5 B and 30-6, east by S. No. 33, south by S. No. 32-5 B, west by S. No. 42-2 and 32-4	3·44
Ayan, wet, No. 32-5 B, belonging to Angappa Chetti, heirs Ramalinga Chetti, Govinda Chetti, Subbarama Chetti, minor Chilambara Chetti represented by his brother and guardian Ramalinga Chetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 32-4, east by S. No. 31; south by S. No. 115, west by S. Nos. 32-5 A and 33 ..	1·54
Total ..	5·87

No. 56.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 648 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a seniture lane from lane No. 29 in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 73. Ullur village.

	Sq. ft.
Religious, inam dry, part of S. No. 597, belonging to title-deed No. 987, Rao Mahan Thakkal, Rajagopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 596, east by No. 597, south by No. 604; west by No. 598 ..	134
Religious, inam dry, part of S. No. 598, belonging to title-deed No. 987, Rao Mahan Thakkal, Rajagopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 597, east by No. 604, south by No. 599, west by No. 599 ..	133
Religious, inam dry, part of S. No. 604, belonging to title-deed No. 987, Rao Mahan Thakkal, Rajagopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 597; east by No. 604, south by No. 606, west by No. 598	138
Total ..	405

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1921.

No. 3-P.—In modification of Notification No. 2-P., published on pages 27–28 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th January 1921, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—Dharmavaram.	Perura (including Dubbarapalli).	Coimbatore—cont.	Bilichchi.	Coimbatore—cont.	
Hindupur	Kirikera.		Chettipalaiyam.		Selakkariochchas.
Bellary—			Chinnaradampattu.	Palladam—cont.	Sulur.
Hadagalli.	Badanaru.		Coimbatore Municipality.		Tirappur Municipality.
	Holalu		Kalapatti.		Andipalaiyam.
	Inki.		Kalikkanayakkanpalaiyam.		Karunatipalaiyam.
	Kogali.		Karadaspalaiyam.	Pallachi.	Makkinayakkanpatti.
	Morigeri.		Kasturinayakkanpalaiyam.		Pallachi.
	Nallukudiri.		Kumarapalaiyam.		Andiyur
	Singanahalli.		Kuniyamuttur.		Bodipatti
	Uttangi.		Kuriochi.		Chinnavirampatti.
Hagaribommanahalli.	Aladahalli.	Coimbatore	Madvarayapuram.		Dali.
	Arasanahalla.		Ottaikkalmandapam		Erisiampatti.
	Bagali.		Perur.		Gurusapanaickanoor.
	Basanhalli.		Pezurchettipalaiyam		Kodingiyam.
	Daggavatti.		Savuripalaiyam.		Kovilkottai.
	Gondagatti.		Samarapalaiyam.	Udumalpet.	Kottamangalam.
	Halavagalu.		Sundakkamuttur.		Kurinjeri.
	Hiremogalageri.		Telungupalaiyam.		Pallapalaiyam.
	Honnhota.		Tengarai.		Poiyapatti
	Kanavahalli.		Thondamuthur		Ponnam.
	Kanchikeri.		Tirumalayampalaiyam.		Pukkulam.
	Kanchura.		Uppilapalaiyam.		Pungamuttur
	Kuravatti.		Vedapatti.		Reddipalaiyam.
	Mathihalli.		Vellanipatti.		Tirumpam.
	Madapuram.		Vellakinar.		Udumalpet Municipality.
	Matthihalli.		Vilangurichchi.		
	Mattigi		Vittkoodam.	Madura—Madura.	Madura Municipality.
	Nilaganda.	Kollegal.	Alahalli.		Usilampatti.
	Tavadure.		Badrayyanhalli.		Bodinayakkanpatti.
	Teligi.		Doddamadakerai.		Kalasekharankottai
	Uchchangidurgam.		Ikkadahalli.	Nilakottai.	Nirattao.
Kudligi.	Bankanahalli.		Kandhalli.		Pettai.
	Kottur.		Kollegai.		Sholavandan.
	Ujjini.		Kunegalli.		Solaikkuriochchi.
Coimbatore—Avanashi.	Balladi.		Kundur.	Paini ..	Akkarapatti.
	Chukkarampalaiyam		Polaiyam.		Andipatti
	Kuppapalaiyam		Settahalli.		Pappampatti.
	Pachchapalaiyam.		Tagarapuram.		Alinagaram.
Bhavani.	Bhavani.	Palladam	Bogampatti.		Anamalayampatti
			Sabchipatti.		Bodinayakkanur Municipality.
			Iragur.	Periyakulam.	Bommayagowdanpatti.
			Kallapalaiyam.		Dombachcheri.
			Nilambur.		Kamayakkavandanpatti.
			Pappampatti.		
			Pattanam.		
			Rampalaiyam.		
			Samalapuram.		

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Madura —*cont.*	Kanjampatti.	Ramnad— Sattur ..	Virudupatti Municipality.	Salem— *cont.*	Mettigiri.
	Kanuteravalpatti.				Morasur
	Kodangipatti.	Salem—			Mukkandapalli.
	Kottur.	Dharmapuri.	Paravadanahalli.		Muttugarapalli.
	Marakkanayanakottai.		Satyanathapuram.		Nagondapalli.
	Melachokkanadhapuram.		Agalakottah.		Navadi.
Periyakulam —*cont.*	Melamangalam.		Aneiyakkam		Panchakshipuram.
	Minakshipuram.		Arupalli.		Pannapalli including Chinnabelagondapalli.
	Pudupatti.		Bagalur.		
	Sheppalacottai.		Ballapalli.		Sangitha Agraharam.
	Tevaram.		Binnamangalam.	Hosur— *cont.*	
	Theni.		Bodichipalli		Saragapalli.
	Tirumalapuram.		Devarantiram		Sarandapalli,
	Uttamapalaiyam.		Dasaripalli.		Settipalli,
	Veppampatti.		Dankanikotah.		Sulagiri.
			Dasar Ullumangalam.		Tali Agraharam,
			Devirapalli.		Talikottanur,
Tirumangalam.	Ammapatti.	Hosur. .	Dodda Ulipanur.		Togarur Agraharam
	Tirumangalam.		Gopenapalli.		Ullagaranapalli.
			Gummalapuram.		Ullumaranapalli.
			Hosur.		Zuruvadi.
Malabar— Chirakkal.	Baliapatam.		Kalavatti.	Salem ..	Pallapatti.
Calicut.	Calicut Municipality		Karandahalli.		Salem Municipality.
Palghat.	Palghat.		Karapalli		
			Kelamangalam.	Trichengodu.	Eddapady.
The Nilgiris—			Kempatti.		Tiruchengode.
			Kottagondapalli.		
Ootacamund.	Hallatti.		Kottur.	South Kanara— Mangalore.	
	Kadanad.		Kondamarasapalli.		Mangalore Municipality.
			Kuppatti.		Tanirbhavi.
			Madivalam.		
			Maradanapalli.		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. Mysore

The whole State.

II. Bombay

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Satara, West and East Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country States, Kathiawar Agency and Sawanur State.

III. Behar and Orissa.

(a) Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Shahabad.
(b) Town—Dharbanga.

IV. The Punjab.

Districts—Gujrat, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sialkot.
Native State—Patiala.

V. Burma.

(a) Districts—Bhamo, Henzada, Insein, Kyaukse, Katha, Meiktila, Minbu, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Sagaing, Sandoway, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy-Toungoo and Yamethin.
(b) Towns—Bassein, Mandalay and Maymyo.
(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.
(d) States—Northern and Southern Shan States.

VI. The United Provinces.

Districts—Azamgarh, Ballia, Bareli, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gonda, Ghazipur, Lucknow, Partabgarh and Sultanpur.

VII. The Central Provinces.

Districts—Akola, Betul, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Seoni.

VIII. The Hyderabad State.

The whole State.

IX. Central India.

States—Bhopal and Panna.

X. Coorg.

Towns—Santhoppa and Virajapet.

XI. North-West Frontier Provinces.

District—Peshawar.
Town—Peshawar Cantonment.

XII. Rajputana.

States—Marwar and Mewar.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

PERMITTED TO RETIRE

Fort St. George, January 14, 1921.

No. 8.—M R Ry. Rai Sahib Gulvadi Rama Rao Avargal, M.B., C.M., is permitted to retire from service with effect from the 13th December 1920.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 9.—M.R.Ry. Thirukuma Sundara Reddi Garu, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Ireland), to be Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Madras, with effect from the 13th December 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Balaramareddigaru Somi Reddi Garu, son of Pedda Soma Reddi of Pathapalli, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board for Yellanur circle in the Anantapur district.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Sanjeareddigari Sambasiva Reddi Garu, son of Sanjeeva Reddi of Yadiki, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board for Yadiki circle in the Anantapur district.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
18th January 1921.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Halakota Rudra Gowd Garu has been declared duly elected as a member of the Bellary Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,
8th January 1921.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Duvvuluri Venkata Narasa Raza Garu of Palagummi, Amalapur taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Amalapur circle in the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

Godavari Collector's Office,
14th January 1921.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. James Ross Daniel has been duly elected as councillor for ward 1 of the Ootacamund municipality.

The Nilgiri Collector's Office,
12th January 1921.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Ayyaturai Pillai Kanagasundaram Pillai of Kodukadu village, Tirutturaipundi taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1921.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated by the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Anantapur, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. E. N. Venkataperumal Nayudu Garu, as member of the Dharmavaram Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
14th January 1921.

P. KESAVA PILLAI,
President.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 373, dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Danala Kesava Ramayya Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
15th January 1921.

M. VENKATARAGHAVALU REDDIYAR,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Madura, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Palaniahandi Kavandar Selvamuttu Kavandar Avargal, B.A., to be a member of the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry M. Karuppana Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
3rd January 1921.

R. FOULKES,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Taluk Boards shown against each :—

M.R.Ry. Kavalappara Kochunni Elaya Nayar Avargal—Walluvanad Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry C. V. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal—Palghat Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
14th January 1921.

V. MADHAVA RAJA,
President.

The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power conferred on him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Chili Obayya Garu of Alagampad, Kovur taluk, as a member of the Kavali Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
11th January 1921.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU,
President.

Under rule 20 of the rules for the election of members of Taluk Boards, the President, District Board, Ramnad, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. V. T. S Savagapandia Tevar Avargal, to be a member of the Sivakasi Taluk Board.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
7th January 1921.

B. RAJA RAJESWARAN,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Cendicote Sarappachari Avargal has been appointed by election as a member of the Salem District Board by the Hosur Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
14th January 1921.

F. FOULKES,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry. Bhima Rao, a member of the Turaiyur Union Panchayat, for having neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
8th January 1921.

T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
President.

Under section 266, District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the Rules for the conduct of election of Municipal Councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as Councillors of Chingleput Municipality for Ward I—Chingleput East :—

M.R.Ry. Malaimayur Muruguesa Mudaliyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Candadai Thiruvenkata Acharyar Avargal.

Municipal Office, Chingleput,
10th January 1921.

Under section 266, District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the Rules for the conduct of election of Municipal Councillors the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as Councillors of Chingleput Municipality for Ward II—Chingleput West :—

M.R.Ry. Gajjala Velayeetha Chettiyar Ayaloo Chettiyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Chingleput Vijiya Raghava Pillai Raju Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Chingleput Ekambara Mudaliyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Chingleput Nathamuni Mudaliyar Manioka Mudaliyar Avargal.

Municipal Office, Chingleput,
11th January 1921.

C. EKAMBARA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

ERRATUM.

For the words 'Tantam Venkayya Garu of Geddanapalli' printed at page 669 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 21st December 1920, *read* 'Pantam Venkayya Garu of Guddanapalli'.

Godavari Collector's Office,
7th January 1921

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.